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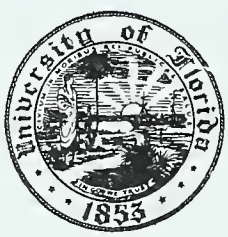

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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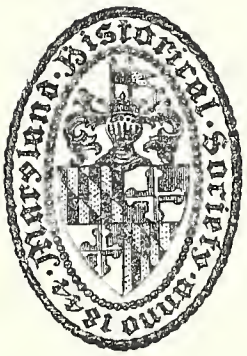

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BALTIMORE
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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. X. MARCH, 1915. No. 1.

SEAFARING IN TIME OF WAR, 1756-1763.

HELEN WEST RIDGELY

After much assorting and sifting of documents preserved at "Hampton," the home built by one of the "Seafarers" later in life, we have been able to piece out a narrative, which may be of interest to Marylanders of the present day. A peep, now and then, into the pages of the *Maryland Gazette,* has also helped to elucidate matters and the two vellum-covered Port of Entry Records at the Maryland Historical Society, begun in the year 1756, add a quota of authority not to be ignored.

A letter with the following address, speaks for itself:

A Monsieur Cha^{s} Ridgely,
Prisonnier de Guerre
à Carhaix.

Dax, April y^{e} 25th, 1757.

Dear Charles:

This day I received yours of the 10th Instant, and I am very sorry you are so unfortunate as to be taken by the french, which is no small matter; but do not bewail your misfortune, as its the fortune of war, we must submit and bare it with patience. Do not be cast Down, but look forward for the release, it will come never Dispare. As we are so unfortunate

as to be in this part of the world, wish we ware together and if I was not under Expectation of Getting exchanged would Immediately apply to my friend to be removed to you, which would be no very hard matter to obtain as severall from this place have bin Removed to a small Town about Thirty miles beyond Bourdeaux. I was taken y^{e} . . . . Jan^{y} in Lat^{d} 49.20 and Long^{d} 12.00 from London by a privateer of Bayonne, where we arrived y^{e} 19th and was Safe Conducted to the Castle, where I met with many of my Acquaintance. The number of prisoners in the Castle when I arrived was 47 masters, [many] gentlemen passengers and upwards of 400 seamen, which number is now increased to near 800 in all. On my arrival to Bayonne I wrote to my Good friend Mr. Hanbury for a supply which I rec'd the 22^{d} Feb^{y} and an order for my Bale to this place, where I have Enjoyed myself Ever since. Its a small Town about 30 miles up the River from Bayonne; around it is a fine Country where we have the privilege of walking, riding and gunning under [inspec]tion, there is 13 of us here, we Live as prisoners of war at the rate of.....per month; eleven masters have escaped from this place." [Here the letter is torn and defaced, but continues:] "The Commissary of the province wonte permit any more to go home on Bale, as they are allowed in the other provinces of france. What is the reason of it none of us Can tell, those that are gone from this place have their Exchanges from the Court of France, the 4th Instant I rec'd a letter from Mr. Hanbury, wherein he advised me that he had ordered his correspondent in Bayonne to Bale me to England on the same terms that you wrote me they gave which went from Mariland, which is Refused by the Commysary here. His answer to my friend was that he had no orders from the Court of France to Let any one go to England on Bale and without would take no [steps] many others here has had the same orders . . . have no Bale but all the Interest they Can get wonte Do. So I waite with patience the Event of another Letter from London if, in which, have no hopes of my Exchange will if possible come to you. Mr. Hanbury has

Two Ships taken besides mine, Capt. Lewis in the Ship *Molly,* which Capt. Coxon had in Patapsco four years ago and Capt. Waring in Mr. Wolstonholmes Brigg from Virginia Lading with Tobacco, the ship was brought into Bayonne and the Brigg is gone to [Havre] I rec'd a letter from Waring telling me that he was in Mariland at Christmas, several days before he had been at Baltimore Town. Your brother John was very well then and all friends that he new except Mr. Galloway's wife who was buried a few days before and Captain Hendricks in his Brigg was taken in the West Indies and carried to Martin Eake [Martinique] I wrote to your Brother Johnny since my being taken prisoner which hope will Reatch him, if you should write to Maryland please to make my Compliments to our friends. None of your acquaintances are here and only Capt. Jones in the Castle of Bayonne as I no of Except Mr. Brown who sent me your letter from the Castle and Desires his Complyments to you. Capt. Peddie, Capt. Richardson and his mate, ten masters and about Thirty Seamen has made their Escape from the Castle of Bayonne at four different times which has got clear off. Capt. Jones and Two other masters was taken within a mile of Spain and brought Back to the Castle where they now Remain: Hope while we remain in this Situation in france we shall corispond with pen, ink and paper, and beleave me with Sincerity to be Dear Cha^{s}, your obed^{t} Serv^{t}.

Jehos^{t} Rawlings.

Capt. Jehosophat Rawlings cleared the port of Annapolis, Sept. 22^{d}, 1756, on the ship *Severn,* owned by John and Capel Hanbury, London, and he was captured, as we have seen, on his return voyage. The first mention of him, on the Port of Entry Records, is on June 19th, 1756, when he arrives at Annapolis on the ship *Severn* from London with European goods.

The capture of Captain Richardson, to whom he alludes in his letter as having escaped from Bayonne, is mentioned in the *Maryland Gazette* of March 3^{d}, 1757:

"We have an account that Capt. Joseph Richardson in the ship *Lux,* who sailed from hence last Fall for London, loaded with Tobacco is taken by the French and carried to Morlaix."

He had cleared the Port of Annapolis on Sept. 21st, 1756, preceding his friend Rawlings by one day. The ship, which he had after his release, was burned, but on Sept. 21st, 1758, we find him in command of the *Nancy,* Dr. George Steuart, owner, bound for London, and again on Oct. 4th, 1760, in command of the *Two Sisters,* Samuel Galloway, owner.

The names of Capt. John Lewis and Capt. Wells Waring, also reappear on the Port Records. In the autumn of 1760, the former sails again on the ship *Molly,* the Hanburys of London, owners, and Capt. Waring on the Brigantine *Experiment,* June 19th, 1758. Robt. Swan and Anthony McCulloh of Liverpool, owners.

Capt. Jones, also mentioned in Rawlings' letter, was doubtless Capt. Thomas Jones, who on the snow *Enterprise* left Annapolis for London on Oct. 30th, 1756.

The log-book, which Charles Ridgely managed to save at the time of his capture, shows that the ship on which he sailed left Cape Henry on the 7th of November, 1756. On Dec. 4th, just as they were about to enter the English Channel, a sail was seen "standing" the same way. At 8 she came up with them and proved to be a French privateer with 14 guns and 150 men. After the firing of three guns, the Captain ordered the "colors struck." The entries are made in Charles Ridgely's handwriting and go on to relate that the Captain, Charles himself, and all the men excepting the mate and two hands, were carried aboard the privateer and were stripped of all clothes worth taking. "Likewise" adds Charles, "I had 8 pistoles taken from me." The pistole was a Spanish gold-piece, varying in value from three to five dollars.

We have no means of knowing, actually, in what capacity Charles Ridgely sailed on this disastrous voyage, but tradition says that at one period of his career he acted as super-cargo on one of his father's ships. He evidently held some such position

in Oct., 1755, when he advertised in the Maryland Gazette for an apprentice, who had run away from the Brig *Charles,* a craft that his father and brother were also interested in, as shown by an advertisement appearing on the 16th of the same month:

"For Cork

The Brig *Charles,* Jacob Walters, Master, now lying in Patapsco; will sail by the 10th of November, having already a good part of the Loading on board. For Freight or Passage apply to Messieurs Charles and John Ridgely of Baltimore Town.

N.B. She is a good vessel about 3 years old, and has very good accommodations for Passengers."

At this time Charles Ridgely, Jr., was but twenty-two years of age; but in less than ten years, his father and brother were both leaning upon him as the active man of affairs in their combined interests as owners of the Northampton Iron Works.

Charles Ridgely, Jr., was born Sept. 17th, 1733, being about ten years younger than his brother John. Tradition says that, as a boy, he ran away to sea. His correspondence shows a character impatient of opposition and it is very probable that his father's second marriage to Lydia, widow of Dr. Samuel Stringer, may have been the cause of his taking this step. At all events his handwriting proves that he missed some of the educational advantages, which fell to the lot of his seniors. He was a strong and possibly rough, but dominant Colonial, ready to settle off-hand any difference of opinion, by which he thought his rights invaded. Anecdotes of his prowess as a boxer and wrestler have been handed down by his nephew Charles R. Carnan who afterwards took the name of Ridgely to inherit "Hampton." When as a boy, he attended with his uncle such gatherings as correspond to our country fairs, the elder Charles wore a ribbon around his knee as a challenge to fight, which if accepted, usually ended in his victory over his opponent.

On one occasion, after Charles Carnan had grown to manhood, in fact was a married man, he found discretion the better

part of valor and jumped out of the dining room window at "Hampton" to escape a horsewhipping from his irate uncle, as well as to avoid what in those days would have been considered a breach of filial duty had he used his youthful vigor to defend himself against his aged relative.

These sidelights on his character lead us to think of Charles Ridgely, Jr., as bearing with anything but patience the restrictions and privations of captivity. That he had written to a correspondent in Rotterdam for funds which he did not immediately receive, is shown by a letter from William and James Manson.

"Mr. Charles Ridgely, Jr.,

Rotterdam (Date missing).

Sir:

Last Post brought us your Favour of 12th ins^{t} from Carhaix, by which we are Sorry to find that you had not got the Money, we ordered Mr. Barral of Morlaix to pay you. There must have been some mistake in that affair, as Mr. Barral wrote us he would pay you the money on demand. We wrote Mr. Charles René Padel of St. Malo 20 January to supply you with four Hundred and fifty livres but by your going to Carhaix instead of Dinant that gentleman could not possibly find you, but we have again wrote to him this night in your favour desiring him to send you Credit immediately, which no Doubt will be complyed with—we hear of no Cartel yet settled, which is a great hardship on Prisoners, especially when they are removed to such Distant places as you are, we are,

Very sincerely,

Sir,

Yours most humb^{e} Serv^{ts}

Wm. and James Manson."

A few years ago Julian Le R. White, who, as grandson of the late John Ridgely of Hampton, had passed much of his boyhood at the old home, took a keen interest in trying to solve the problem of how Charles Ridgely obtained his release. He had

a search made among the archives of the Minister of Marine at Paris, and although he did not find what he was looking for, he stumbled upon an interesting coincidence which is worth recording here. In a section of the archives devoted to the "Quartier de Brest" we find that a Mr. Ridgely, taken from the Ship's Company of the vessel *Greenwich,* was imprisoned the 11th May, 1757, and transferred the 3rd June following to Carhaix, "where he had the town for prison on parole."

Then an extract from the "Cartons" concerning the exchange of prisoners in the Seven Years' War, shows that certain French prisoners were disembarked at St. Malo on the 16th March, 1758, and the packet *Arcturia* which brought them to France, re-embarked with the English prisoners sent back in exchange. Bracketed together on the list, are the names of a Frenchman, Mr. Desfarges, ex-lieutenant of the King's Frigate *La Bien Acquise* and an Englishman Mr. Ridgely, ship-lieutenant.

The date of Mr. Ridgely's discharge, however, comes months after the release of Charles Ridgely, Jr., whom we find in July, 1757, duly installed as the Captain of the snow *Baltimore Town* bound from London to Virginia and Maryland. On July 20th and 22nd, he receives his directions respectively, from James Russell, Merchant of London, and Wm. Dunn of Stockton, Master, from whom Russell has chartered the ship.

On July 23rd the log-book continues the narrative, showing how disaster accompanies our Captain on his way from London to the Downs; for the snow is run into by a collier, who carries away her "Best Bower, Stocks and Cathead," two carpenters having to be employed to remedy the trouble. Upon arriving at the Downs on the 27th, 50 sail are found riding at anchor and the pilot leaves. On the 28th, orders are received from the Man-of-War *Mermaid,* which is to act as "Convoy" to the Merchant Fleet to Maryland and Virginia, the war making this provision necessary. While in the Downs, he hears from Mr. Russell, who says in his letter of August 8th, 1757:

"If you should be taken, I think you may venture to ransom at four or five thousand pounds, but in that you must do as

well as you can, hope you'l have no occasion, have sent you a parcel of letters, which own receipt of", &c., &c.

The snow was anchored next off Ryde on the Isle of Wight; but it was not until August 31st, that its captain went on board the *Mermaid* in Portsmouth Harbor to receive his final sailing orders. These he enclosed to Mr. Russell, who in an earlier letter had shown impatience at the delay.

During the long time of waiting for the fleet to sail, the crew of the *Baltimore Town* was kept busy making "plats" for cables; setting up the main rigging; coiling pieces of junk, tinkering at bowsprit; working on "dogs" for yard arms; getting in the water supply; mending sails, making "gaskets"; cleaning the decks and repairing the damage done by a gale.

The Captain was interested in everything that came under his eye. On one occasion he comments upon the beauty of "Madame" Roberts' gardens, which he had that day visited on the Isle of Wight, pronouncing them the finest he had ever seen. On another, he returns to the ship to find that a young man named Hubbard had come aboard in his absence and removed the belongings of Mrs. Hubbard and Miss Hubbard, his mother and sister, who were to have been among the passengers, leaving a note from Capt. Dunn casting discredit upon the new Commander. Hereupon ensues a correspondence to which James Russell's letter of Aug. 30th, furnishes the key. The mate, Grinsdale, evidently, had been making mischief and the captain had his doubts, as to a possible compatibility of temper between himself and the mate. But of this, anon.

"Capt. Charles Ridgely.

Sir:

I rec'd both your letters, the 25th and 26th, which I should have answered sooner, but waited to see Capt. Dunn, who tells me that he has wrote to his mate Grinsdale to behave wel to you and that will of course induce you to behave so to him. I did not doubt, but all that was alleged against you would turn out as you represent it. As you are by charter commander of the ship for the present voyage, you are to keep

the command and observe Capt. Dunn's orders as owner, if Mr. Grinsdale behaves in his station as a mate ought to he'l no doubt please you, if he takes upon him to use you ill, I think you have right to take another mate, but as I have no doubt of your agreeing together, shall say no more on this head. Capt. Dunn will not return any of the money to Hubbard, he, Hubbard, threatens doing great things against you, I do not mind, I have chartered a ship about the *Ann's* burthen. She goes in the Government Service and then is cons^{d} to Mr. Cha^{s} Grahame. I wish you a fair wind and good passage and shall be glad to hear from you before you sail, I am S^{r},

Your assured friend and serv^{t},

James Russell.

To Capt. Charles Ridgely of the *Baltimore Town,* to be left at Richard Bryants at the King's head on the Point, Portsmouth."

Possibly the King's Head was our Captain's headquarters, when he went on shore, and it may have been at this hostelry that he enjoyed the fine mutton of old England, with turnips and greens, which he mentions on one occasion, when he had been on shore for supplies for the ship.

On Sept. 2nd, Russell writes again:

"Sir:

I this day rec'd your favour with fresh sailing orders and hope you'l not be longer delayed. You have enclosed letter from your brother. They were all well the 20 July and wanted a ship of your burthen to Patapsco. I have done taking notice of anything they say to your prejudice. If Hubbert is so foolish as to arrest you, I'l find bale. Please take care of the Inclosed letters and believe me," &c., &c.

There were other things at this time, of a less personal nature, to engage the Captain's attention. The great harbor, nearby, whence ships were coming or to which ships were going, provided a shifting scene for him to comment upon. Other merchant ships were constantly arriving. On one occasion, he men-

tions a fleet of "Portmen," on another the eight "King's Ships" riding at anchor, some carrying as many as ninety guns; also the bringing in of a French prize from the west of the Isle of Wight and the arrival of two 50 or 60-gun ships conveying the muster of men lately captured by the French and carried into Brest. Of these the Captain and Officers were taken as prisoners to the same town, where he had been a few months before. Then came reports of some 36-gun ships lying in Calais Road, and of the *Tartar* engaged in combat with four large French privateers, two of which mounted 18 and 24 guns, and were captured as prizes. Following this was the account of the *Southampton's* achievement, when with "40000 pounds on board" she was attacked by five French privateers, three of which were 36-gun frigates. "She engaged them four hours and then the Privateers thought proper to sheer off, being well mauled both sides."

Among the English men-of-war in the harbor were the flagship *Romulus,* Admiral Hawke, flying the blue flag at the main-top-mast-head; the *Neptune,* commanded by Knowles flying the red flag from the fore-top-mast-head, and the *Blearflow* under Braddock, with the white flag at the mizzen-top-mast-head. Admiral Lord Hawke was in command of the Channel Fleet in 1757-1758.

At last, on Sunday, Sept. 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m., the Man-of-War *Mermaid,* carrying 20 guns and acting as the "proper" convoy to the fleet bound for Maryland and Virginia, loosed both her topsails and fired a gun as a signal to her contingent to unmoor. At this time the craft gathered in these waters number 5 transports, nearly 200 sail and convoys of 4 or 5 "sail-men" of war.

On the 6th the *Mermaid* sailed in company with a 50-gun ship in charge of the fleet bound for Gibraltar. These ships made signals for the fleets to keep astern "in a body as much as they could."

Friday, Sept. 9th found them 5 leagues distant from Lizard's Point, and there the two fleets separated. By twelve o'clock the one bound for Gibraltar was out of sight.

The following entry in the log-book shows that the young Captain of twenty-four, his ambition gratified, now recognizes that the real voyage, with all its uncertainties and responsibilities, is about to begin.

"A Journall of a voyage by God's Permission on Board the Snow *Baltimore Town* from London, Latt 51-31, Long^{t} 00:00, to Cape Henry in Virginia in the Latt^{d} 37.00 and Long^{t} 75.24, so god send the good Snow to her Desired port in Safety amen. Kept by me Charles Ridgely, Jun^{r}, Master of said Snow, owned by William Dunn of Stocktown, chartered by Mr. James Russell, tobacco merchant of London."

The main incidents of the voyage, of which some are amusing and some tragic, begin with signals from the flag-ship to the fleet, to keep under her stern. On the 14th the former "gives chase and brings a vessel to" which, however proves to be one of the fleet that was missing. Whenever a strange ship comes in sight, we find Capt. Ridgely, entering into the spirit of the chase and "keeping away" after the Convoy; but a couple of days afterwards, while trying to follow the lead, the mast "was started." This was evidently too much for mate Grinsdale, who "damned" the captain in his cabin; whereupon that worthy turned him out. On the 17th, Convoy and fleet were out of sight leaving the snow with a disabled mast, a scarcity of rope, shipping a deal of water and minus a water cask loosed from its lashings. But the hopefulness of youth hit upon expedients, which enabled him to utilize the strong gales and squalls, reported on the 19th, and he was carried within speaking distance of the *Mermaid*. He begged for some rope, but was told that the "Master" was asleep. The next day he had the emphatic answer from the latter that he would not let him have an inch! With every day fresh discoveries were made of the unseaworthiness of the snow, of sails that would not bear mending, or of masts that had to be stayed; but the Captain's good fortune did not desert him. Sometimes he was abreast of the Convoy, and sometimes with the stragglers of the fleet, until finally there is no longer a mention of either. When not

trying to master the difficulties of his position, he catches land birds and makes observations about porpoises and Mother Carey's chickens.

On Oct. 2nd, occurs the tragedy of the voyage. An apprentice of the ship-owner falls overboard and is drowned, but not before an attempt has been made to save him; an account of which we give in the captain's words, reserving to ourselves the rights of spelling: "We made a Line fast to a Hencoop, Bore it astern, but he could not get to it. In hauling in the coop the Line gave way and the coop was Lost with him. We kept the ship to until we was certain he was Lost and then Kept away." There were strong gales of wind and heavy squalls that day, to sing the poor lad's requiem.

The Banks of Newfoundland were sighted on Oct. 4th. Those among us, who have taken the fastest steamers across the Atlantic know how we welcome, even after a few days' monotonous outlook, the first signs of life in sea and sky accompanying an approach to land and we can appreciate the feeling which leads the Captain, after his month at sea, to note in his journal such appearances as Gulf weed, a tropical bird, a flying fish, sharks, leather jackets, young dolphins and porpoises. Another stretch of monotony follows; then he "speaks" an out-going man-of-war with a fleet of merchant-ships, is set right in his bearings and hears that he is 150 miles from Cape Henry.

On Oct. 28th another mast is sprung and a boom broken, but on the 30th the excitement of sounding begins. Then a sight of ducks, flying towards their favorite feeding-grounds among the inlets of the Chesapeake, warms the seaman's heart with thoughts of home.

Nov. 3rd. finds the ensign and "Jack" being hoisted to signal a pilot. He comes on board when the ship is but three miles from the Cape, then passing "Old Point Comfort," so named by storm-tossed mariners of old, they sail into Hampton Roads on Friday, Nov. 4th, at about 3 p. m. It seems strange to us in these days of telegraph and telephone, that it should have taken nearly a week for the following notice to appear in the *Maryland Gazette.*

"Nov. 10th, 1751.

The *Baltimore Town*, Capt. C. Ridgely, who was thought to be lost, is safe arrived at Hampton, Va."

In a letter written to Capt. Dunn by John Ridgely in the following May, when the snow *Baltimore Town* after undergoing extensive repairs had started for England, he remarks: "And the repair was hugely necessary, I assure you. I never saw a vessel in worse condition arrive in the Country, their Preservation must be owing to the hand of Providence, for certain I am that had they had a hard gale of wind, she never could have weathered it." The hand of Providence, which often protects the fortunes of persons endowed with an indomitable will, had, indeed, carried our captain to his destination, and in spite of gales and warring elements.

The unloading of the cargo at Hampton, Va., and along the Patuxent River in Maryland, when flats or lighters had to be engaged to carry it ashore, consumed nearly three weeks; and so, it was not until Nov. 23rd, that the snow arrived "athwart" Annapolis. The firing of two guns at this point failed to bring a pilot and the voyage up the Bay continued without one. Finally, they fell in with a boat which supplied the deficiency. After this they ran up as high as the Patapsco and brought up in four fathoms of water.

The details, from now on, would hardly interest the general reader, and yet, they show that, besides having in view the final disposal of his cargo, the Captain was already busying himself about the repairs on the ship. Leaving her with the pilot he goes on shore below Baltimore Town, and sends a carpenter on board to take measurements for new masts, &c. The delivery of goods and the dismantling for repairs go on simultaneously. On Dec. 1st, "All hands are at work, but the Dutchman and two Genoese who are on shore drinking." The carpenter is sent to make them stop. From the 14th to the 20th, ballast is being removed from the hold and iron loaded in. Then all is ready for the tobacco; but the freezing up of the river, between the

19th and the 26th, delays the flats, laden with that commodity, plying between Elkridge and Baltimore.

In the meantime the ship's officers, including the carpenter, are called on shore to make a "protest." This had been done, once before, upon their arrival in Virginia, and was evidently something required in connection with the Custom's duties. The *Baltimore Town* as we have seen, had failed to stop at Annapolis, on the way up the Chesapeake, to make her report; and as neither upon arriving, nor upon departing is she mentioned on the Port of Entry Records, it is to be supposed that Capt. Ridgely, in his arbitrary way, had taken upon himself to dispense with the usual formalities. This was not the case however on a subsequent voyage, as is shown by a document preserved among his papers.

"Port of Annapolis In Maryland:

These may certify that on the ninth Day of July last came to his Majesty's Custom House in Annapolis, Charles Ridgely, Master or Commander of the ship *Charming Nancy,* Burthen two hundred tons or thereabouts, mounted with no guns, navigated with 14 men, plantation built as per Register, and here entered in the said ship six chests of tea marked as follows: (marks given) one thousand and twenty-four pounds Bohea Tea (marks given) nine hundred and ninety-one pounds Bohea Tea, which said Chests were on the twentieth Day of March last by William Crichton Entered at his Majesty's Custom House at London for Exportation in the said ship and which is here landed and put on shore.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of August in the 33rd year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second, King of Great Britain, &c."

Annoque Domini 1759.

Benedict Calvert, Collector. Stephen Bordley, Naval Officer."

Just one more extract from the *Maryland Gazette* and we shall discontinue our narrative for the present.

"Annapolis, July 12th, 1759.

Sunday last, came up the Bay the *Charming Nancy,* Capt. Ridgely . . . and we take pleasure to acquaint the Public that the whole Fleet from London for Virginia and Maryland are now arrived, except two, Captains Montgomery and Lewis; and are said to be the richest Fleet, which perhaps ever came into the Country. They came out under the *Lynn* Man-of-War. Walter Stirling, Esq., Commander, who kindly took his leave of them at the Capes."

TANEY'S LETTERS TO VAN BUREN IN 1860.

COMMUNICATED BY

BERNARD C. STEINER

In 1860, Van Buren, who was engaged in compiling his memoirs, wrote Chief Justice Taney to ask his recollection of certain matters occurring in Jackson's administration, while Taney was in the Cabinet, as Attorney General or Secretary of the Treasury. The answers to these questions were long and confidential and are now found in the Van Buren Papers in the Library of Congress. The important part of the letters are here printed and throw an interesting light upon the national events of the period. It is interesting to recall that on September 19, 1833, Jackson wrote Van Buren, "Mr. Taney is a stirling man. You would have been delighted with him, had you been present," and ten days later he wrote again, "Mr. Taney is a host. His energy combined with his clear views will enable him to carry into effect the change" in the deposits.

The first letter is dated March 3, 1860. Taney referred to a recent illness which had shaken him and from which he had not yet recovered and to the good care his unmarried daughter, Ellen, took of him. "When it was understood that Mr. McLane was to succeed Mr. Livingston in the State Department, the

late Mr. Andrew Stevenson, Mr. Blair and Major Lewis asked my consent to present my name for the Treasury Department. But I positively refused saying and saying truly that it was one of the last offices in the government that I would willingly take. And I afterwards accepted the office because circumstances had occurred, from the conduct of Mr. Duane, that made it my duty to the President and my own honor (after the advice I had given him) to take a responsibility, which very few would at that time have been willing to encounter. I never could understand by what influence the President was so much misled as to appoint Mr. Duane when he had made up his own mind to remove the government deposits from the Bank of the United States."

"Although I was one of his Cabinet, he never mentioned the subject of the vacancy in the Treasury in my hearing. And I confess this unusual reserve on his part rather annoyed me. And when our friend, Stevenson, who seemed to have the faculty of knowing everybody's thoughts, told me Duane would be appointed, I was greatly surprised and thought that for once, he must be mistaken. It, however, proved otherwise and it turned out that as usual, he was right. I always supposed the appointment as well as the reserve of the President to me arose from some suggestions of Mr. McLane. If I could see you, I could tell you many instances of his talent and address in his steady and persevering efforts to obtain the recharter of the bank." "How I love to recall those scenes."

On April 9, 1860, Taney wrote, "When I first saw General Jackson after the news arrived that the French Chambers had refused to appropriate the money to pay the indemnity stipulated by the Treaty, I found him indignant and somewhat excited at this open breach of faith and disposed to think that the French ministry, from fears for their own popularity at home, had not pressed the subject as earnestly as they ought to have done upon the legislative body, yet from what he then said, I thought he was disposed to make allowances for the difficulties which must sometimes be encountered in a government, when the Treaty making power is in one department and the

power of granting or refusing to grant money to carry it into execution is vested in another and that he would content himself for the present with the excuses and promises made by the ministry, taking care at the same time to apprise them that we should insist upon the indemnity agreed upon by the treaty and hold the government responsible for it without any reference on our part to the action of the legislative body.

"But at a cabinet meeting, which took place shortly afterwards, the President stated that he proposed to communicate to Congress by a special message the refusal of the French government to pay the indemnity which it had by treaty admitted to be due to our citizens for spoliations committed upon them and to ask authority to issue letters of marque and reprisal against France in order to indemnify ourselves.

"I was greatly surprised by this proposition, for I had heard nothing of it before and still more surprised and startled when I found that Mr. McLane, who had now become Secretary of State, in earnest and decided terms advising that the message should be sent and General Cass, the Secretary of War supporting him.

"I knew how sensitive General Jackson was upon questions which he thought concerned the honor of the United States and that on such occasions he was apt to be prompt in decision and prompt in action: and did not always stop to calculate the difficulties in his way or the forces that might be arrayed against him. And as I saw the direction his mind had taken and that he had evidently had conversations upon the subject with the Secretary of State before the meeting of the Cabinet, I feared it would be very difficult to direct him from the course he suggested. I felt it, however, to be my duty to remonstrate immediately and earnestly against it. I called his attention to the condition of the country. It was in the spring of 1834 and we were then in the darkest days of what was called the panic war waged by the Bank of the United States against the government, in order to compel it to renew the charter to the Bank. It had succeeded in deranging the currency and alarming the public mind to such an extent that confidence was destroyed, credits cut

off, bankruptcies occurring every day among leading merchants and the whole country suffering under the severest pecuniary pressure and distress. Under these circumstances, the revenue had unavoidably fallen off and was not more than sufficient to meet the ordinary economical expenses of the government and the extent of this diminution had been exaggerated in order to increase the alarm and nearly half of the people of the United States believed that the government itself would soon be bankrupt or compelled to resort to direct taxation to meet its ordinary expenses. We were in no condition to go to war if it could be avoided. France was at that moment greatly superior to us in her naval armament, ready for action and would probably blockade our harbors and bombard our commercial cities before we could be prepared to meet them. And I urged that, however unjustifiable and offensive the conduct of France might be, no such national insult had been offered as to require immediate hostile action to maintain our honor and that we should not impair our rights by forbearing for the present to assert them by force and until we had still further tried pacific measures and frank remonstrances. Mr. McLane differed from me and strongly advised the message. He thought that the king and his ministers had not made proper efforts to obtain the appropriation and were seeking to procrastinate the payment of the indemnity and in the end to evade it by some means or other: and that they were doing this because they found this act was disliked very much by the French people and endangered the popularity and influence of the ministry at home. That it was in their power even without an appropriation and by the mere interposition of their own credit to have saved the United States from having its bill drawn by its Secretary of the Treasury, dishonored by the government from which the money was due and that the French ministry would have found some means of protecting it from protest, if it had not desired to evade this article of the treaty, as soon as they discovered its unpopularity in France, and that he considered the late positive refusal of the chamber not only offensive, but almost a defiance, and that this country was called upon to take some

step that would shew that we did not mean quietly to submit to this refusal to execute the Treaty.

"He said he did not think it a sufficient excuse for an immediate declaration of war: but advised an immediate application to Congress for authority to issue Letters of Marque and Reprisal that, as France acknowledged the money to be justly due and had by a direct vote of its Legislature refused to pay it, this country, by the law of nations, had a right to redress itself in the mode proposed: that such a proceeding was not war but the exercise of a right which every nation possessed under like circumstances and would give no just ground for war or complaint by the French government. And he referred to some writers on the law of nations to shew that Letters of Marque and Reprisal was not war. He also referred to the conduct of the French government in relation to a difficulty with Portugal which had happened but a few years before the time of which I am speaking, where France issued Letters of Marque and Reprisal against Portugal, in order to obtain an indemnity due to its citizens, which the Portuguese government had neglected or refused to pay and said that this proceeding was not regarded as war by either nation and did not lead to war, but was treated as a right exercised under the law of nations. That as France herself had claimed and exercised this right so lately, she could, with no consistency or justice, complain of its exercise on our part towards itself nor regard it as an act of hostility to be resented: and he did not think the French government would so regard it and as our right was clear, he thought under the law of nations and war not a just cause of offence to France, we should not shrink from its exercise from an apprehension that France would resent it and treat it as an act of hostility. I said in reply that, although Letters of Marque and Reprisal were not *War* in the technical sense of the word, so as to create belligerent rights or impose belligerent duties upon the citizens or subjects of the two nations, yet no nation that felt itself strong enough to vindicate its honor and resent insult would tamely submit to such an indignity and that, however France might have practised it upon Portugal, she would never consent

to have it practised upon herself nor would the French government hazard its existence by permitting such a wound to be inflicted upon the national pride without resenting it by a declaration of war or immediate hostilities.

"The discussion was chiefly between Mr. McLane and myself. The President occasionally took part, although he expressed no decided opinion and reserved the question for further consideration, yet it was evident from what he said that he strongly inclined to adopt the advice of Mr. McLane and General Cass, upon the ground stated by them. I cannot, at this distance of time recollect how many members of the Cabinet were present nor whether any except those above seemed to take part in the discussion or expressed any opinion.

"I left that cabinet meeting in a state of greater anxiety and alarm than I have ever felt at any other moment in my public life. I saw that I had failed to convince the President. And advised as he was by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War and acting under some excitement, from what he considered an indignity offered to this country, I was much afraid the message might be sent without taking further time to consider it.

"It is true I felt very sure that Congress would not authorize the letters of Marque and Reprisal, if the message was sent. But the Bank and its friends had succeeded in persuading nearly one-half of the people of the United States that General Jackson was responsible for the distress and ruin which perwaved the country: that he was a rash, reckless man acting generally from the impulses of passion: and that he had brought all these evils upon us, by making war upon the Bank to gratify his resentment against its President. And it was evident that many of those who still supported him, but who were suffering severely in their pecuniary concerns were becoming uneasy and alarmed at the state of things and were beginning to doubt whether the removal of the deposits was not a rash and ill advised measure. And it seemed to me perfectly manifest, that if in the midst of such distress and anxiety and upon such a cause of quarrel he recommended a measure which if carried

out would inevitably lead to immediate hostilities with France, public confidence in his prudence and discretion would have been greatly shaken and the panic and pressure become so intense and spread so widely that his administration would be overthrown in less than a month and the Bank with all its arrogance and open corruptions fastened immoveably upon this country. And if (as I thought very probably would be the case) the French government commenced hostilities as soon as the message was seen, without waiting for the decision of Congress, the President would be responsible for all the evils that might follow a sudden and unexpected war, for which no preparation had been made. For not one man in a thousand of the people of the United States were aware of any serious or irritating difficulty with France that would by possibility lead to immediate hostilities on either side.

"I felt it my duty to make every effort in my power to avert these dangers. I had never exchanged a word with you on the subject, but I was quite sure that your calm and sound judgment would lead you to concur in my opinions upon this subject. And knowing the high respect which General Jackson had for your judgment and the confidence he reposed in you, I was sure that he would listen to you and weigh well what you said and that his own good judgment, when he more calmly deliberated on the subject would enable him to see the disastrous consequences that must inevitably follow—if he, at that time, sent the special message he proposed. And hoping that you would be more successful than I had been, I, on the evening of this cabinet meeting or early the next morning, requested an interview with you at my private office. I acted promptly, because I felt that the danger was immediate and no time should be lost.

"At this interview I explained to you fully what had taken place in the Cabinet, and as I anticipated, you took the same view of the subject that I had done: and at my request, you promptly determined to seek a conversation with the President and endeavor to counteract the influences under which he was, we feared, about to commit a most serious and unfortunate error and I was rejoiced to find that your efforts were more

successful than mine had been. And I have always believed that it was mainly owing to your ready and earnest interposition and good counsel that the President was induced to take a calm and more deliberate view of the whole subject and to abandon a measure which I then thought and still think would have resulted in the overthrow of his administration and the recharter and victory of the Bank and perhaps plunged us, suddenly and unprepared as we were, into hostilities with France.

"These are my recollections of that crisis in our public affairs which appeared to me to be the most dangerous moment of General Jackson's administration, yet I believe its existence was hardly known to any one but the members of the cabinet and their confidential friends. . . ."

"If you find that I am mistaken in any material circumstances or have been unjust to any one, burn it. . . . I keep no copy." (Taney authorized Van Buren to make what use he wished of the letter, which was written twenty-six years after the events occurred.)

A third letter dated May 8, was virtually repeated at greater length on June 30 and added that he had burned Van Buren's letters to him and wished that his own letters may meet the same fate, to prevent the opportunity to " maligners and falsifiers to garble and misrepresent, after our deaths, for a multitude of such evil spirits will be sure to gather about your grave and mine."

On June 30, Taney wrote Van Buren twice. In one letter he stated that he was slowly recovering from a fall and regretted that he can not find evidence as to Biddle's wrongdoing, as President of the bank of the United States. The other letter is much more important. In it Taney writes concerning the exchange committee established by Biddle in the Bank of the United States and asserts that the statements in Taney's report to Congress, concerning this committee, at the time when the deposits were removed, were never controverted. The extent of the operations of this committee will probably never be known to the public. The enormity of abuses, which this secret com-

mittee introduced, may be guessed from Biddle's resisting the examination of a Congressional Committee, to avoid the exposure to which it must have led. "He had evidently acted under the impression that the immense command of money and credit and patronage which the Bank possessed would enable him to control the elections, even of the highest officers of the government." It was "generally believed that he would buy any one worth buying and had money enough to pay for him." In this fact consisted the strength of the bank in the war with Jackson. There was a "Gigantic system of corrupting public men and public councils, in order to carry particular transactions." Biddle spoke of such a system as a "business transaction." "Experience has fully justified the strong measure which I then adopted." Taney remembered Van Buren's support at that time, with pleasure. In Jackson's veto message of the Bank charter, there occurred a passage, often misunderstood, and "he has been charged with asserting that he, as an executive officer had a right to judge for himself whether an act of Congress was constitutional or not and was not bound to carry it into execution, if he believed it to be unconstitutional, even if the Supreme Court decided otherwise, and this misrepresentation has been kept alive for particular purposes of personal ill will and has, I learn, been repeated in the Senate during its late session.

"Yet no intelligent man who reads the message can misunderstand the meaning of the President. He was speaking of his rights and his duty, when acting as a part of the legislative power and not of his right or duty as an executive officer. For when a bill is presented to him and he is to decide whether, by his approval, it shall become a law or not, his power or duty is as purely legislative as that of a member of Congress, when he is called on to vote for or against a bill. If he has firmly made up his mind that the proposed law is not within the powers of the General government he may and he ought to vote against it, notwithstanding an opinion to the contrary has been pronounced by the Supreme Court. It is true that he may very probably yield up his preconceived opinions in deference to that of the court, because it is the tribunal, especially

constituted to decide the question in all cases wherein it may arise and from its organization and character is peculiarly fitted for such inquiries. But if a member of Congress or the President, when acting in his legislative capacity has, upon mature consideration, made up his mind that the proposed law is a violation of the Constitution he has sworn to support and that the Supreme Court had in that respect fallen into error, it is not only his right but his duty to refuse to aid in the passage of the proposed law. And this is all that the President has said and there was nothing new in this. For that principle was asserted and acted upon in relation to the memorable Sedition law. That law had been held to be constitutional by every justice of the Supreme Court before whom it had come at circuit and several persons had been punished by fine and imprisonment for offending against it. Yet a majority in Congress refused to continue the law, avowedly upon the ground that they believed it to be unconstitutional, notwithstanding the opinions previously pronounced by the judicial tribunals.

"But General Jackson never expressed a doubt as to the duty and the obligation upon him in his executive character to carry into execution any act of Congress regularly passed, whatever his own opinion might be of the constitutional question. And at the time this veto message was written and sent he was carrying into execution all the provisions of the existing charter and continued to do so until it expired. And when the deposites were removed they were not withdrawn upon the ground that the charter was unconstitutional and void but expressly upon the ground that it was still in force and would continue to be so, until the expiration of the term limited by the law itself." "That message was an important part of the history of the times." "I was the only member of the cabinet who was opposed to the recharter of the Bank and advised the veto. I read it and approved it before it was sent in." Taney felt it due to himself and to Jackson to correct the "garbling of this veto," in anything Van Buren might write.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 336.)

To Rev. Mr. James.

Paddington, 23rd Decr. 1777.

Dear Sir,

I have put off writing to you these three or four Days, in Consequence of my having given Notice to your Son to send me his Letter, if he wanted to write, to put into my Frank. But, as I have not since heard of Him, I take it for granted He either does not write now, or has found some other Conveyance. Messenger's Letter reached me only the same Post that yours did: I had indeed looked for it anxiously, but I see not that it clears up a single Difficulty. A singular sort of a Fog seems to have enveloped my native air: They certainly have the most awkward way in the world of doing the easiest Business. I am ashamed to think how much I have plagued you with this frivolous Business, which, surely, required no very great Skill to settle, if one had but had Men of plain Understandings to deal with. But they are all so plaguy clever, that I now give up all Pretensions of ever doing anything with them. I have written to Messenger, advising Him to compromise with the Attorneys, on as easy Terms as He can; & this, not because Tordiff is poor, & unable to pay (w'c is not quite true) but because either by their Ignorance or Knavery, they have exceedingly wronged Him. I have also desired Him to draw on me for the Money for this Purpose; & for any other Sums, within the amount of the Ball: I yet owe Him, that may be necessary to set them up again. If you approve of this, I will thank you in your way through Blencogo, for recommending it to them. And, if any other Difficulties start up, be so good as to obviate them, without waiting for farther Directions from me: for I really think, after all the pains I have taken, I have only made bad worse, from the Impossibility of my coming at a clear Idea of the Case.

Tommy tells me you talk of bringing up your Son John in the Spring to Oxford. I wish you could and would determine precisely, when you will set out; & also when you think it likely, that you will return. I press this from having lately (& I think now determinedly) engaged to pay you a Visit in the North, some Time in the Course of the next Summer: & I want to contrive it so as that we may either return with you, or you with us. Does Mrs. James accompany you? I think you owe it to Her—or, rather, She owes it to Herself, to take one Peep in her Life at this wonderful Place. Mrs. Atkinson, a Sister of Mrs. Wallace's, is to be of our Party: we have not yet fixed on any particular Time, though she talks of May: but, with Respect to me, this will depend not only on y'r Ans'r, but on the Leisure of a young Gentleman of St. John's Coll: who obligingly has promised to take Care of my Cure, in my absence. And I will not, finally, consult Him, till I again hear from you.

You have indeed but too much Reason, apparently, to reproach us wretched Refugees with our mistaken Confidence. Yet, sorely as We are like to suffer by it, I still think we were blameless. The People were such as we described them: and, if things have hitherto gone on most perversely, (as, to our cost, we feel they have) what can I say, but what probably I have before said, it has not been owing to their good Management, but to your ill Management. Hereafter I give up all Faith in History; seeing, as I do, a greater event than it has ever yet recorded likely to be brought about by the most unlikely of all human Means. I say it again, & will say it, as long as I have common Sense & common Honesty, that the People, who now bid Defiance to this great & glorious Nation, are, in every point of View, worthless in the Extreme. Their Understandings (for, you will not call that Subaltern Bastard Sort of Knowledge, which they have shone in, Understanding it is but Cunning) is on a Size only (—let me express myself strongly, & say) with their Integrity. Washington is much such a Man as our Landlord Messenger: & Hancock & Adams, Bragge of Egrement & Jno. Todd of W'thaven. Still, still, the Nation

seems not to have got a true Idea of the Contest: it is no otherwise an American War, than as the Scene of Action happens to lie there. It is, plainly & truly, a War against the Constitution; & a Catalinarian Combination of individual Scoundrels. Some of the best Heads, & certainly the best Hands employed in it, are not of American Growth: two thirds of Washington's Army, were born in this Hemisphere; a Fact I never could persuade them to believe, till they found it so at Brandywine. A majority of their Generals are also of Europe; and, for their Counsels, it is now, I fancy, pretty generally known, that the greatest of them were planned, within but a little way of the Spot, where I am now writing. But what is to be done? I confess my Hopes are sunk to the lowest Ebb—not from the little Gleam of Success which seems to have attended the Efforts of the Factions yonder, but from that of their Compeers here. Your Governm't is rotten at the Core: I have attended Parliament pretty much this Session: & I do assure you, I have heard Speeches there which would have been thought licentious, seditious & treasonable, in America, even when I left it. Ministers seemed to me, when baited by these Dogs of Faction, to be in but little better Plight, than I used to be, when had up by the Committees, for my Inimicality to Liberty. They are weak, & timid, in a Manner that shocks one: as suggesting so melancholy a Proof of the Weakness of Government. Yet, where will you get a better? I learn that they are exceedingly dissatisfied (& surely they have Reason) with their Commanders; & yet are afraid to recall them, or at a Loss where to find better. Burgoyne, it seems, is to come Home a Patriot; & instead of beating Rebels to carry on a Safer war with Administration. Possibly, however, as there is now no Prospect of a Change, his Friends & Himself may also change their System. This shews, however, how little publick Spirit is left amongst us. It seems greater Preparations than ever for carrying on the War vigorously are now to be made: accompanied still with Overtures of Reconciliation. The Consequence of which, most probably will be, that the Faction, relying no longer on the Chapter of Chances, but availing themselves of the manifest

Eagerness of Administration to get rid of the Dispute on almost any Terms, will condescend to treat; & so, peradventure, after all this Waste of Blood & Treasure, a Peace will be patched up, not so good for either Side as might have been had, three Years ago. *Sic transit Gloria Mundi.*

I have been highly entertained, these three or four Days, with a Book, which, possibly, Critics may judge very far from being an entertaining one—I mean, the new Hist: of Cumberland & Westmoreland. It certainly has great Demerits, as well as Merits. There seem to be Materials enough for an excellent Work; & the Compilers seem also not to have wanted Capacity to have made it such: yet, they have not done it. They want Taste & Refinement for modern Authorship. The Contrast between them & a Contemporary Fellow-Labourer, a Mr. Hutchinson, Author of an *Excursion to the Lakes,* &c. a year or two ago, is striking. He is all Taste, Virtu, Description, & nothing else; whilst they are mere Matter of Fact Men. As I take it for granted, you will have the Books —indeed you must have them—I should make a Conscience of forestalling your own Judgement, did I not recollect that, used as I have been to deliver even the crudest opinions in Confidence to you, you will not regard my Conjectures more than as they are—first Suggestions, & just what I should prate to you by your own Fire-Side. Why, when a local History was to be given, was it to be framed so as to be interesting only to the People of the Place? This seems to be defeating one of the primary Purposes of History. And yet, I think it is little likely that any Man totally unconnected with these Countries, should ever go through all the many dry Details of insignificant Villages, & insignificant Families. Excepting, however, an Account of the early State of the Borders, there is not a great deal of other Matter to allure a wholly uninformed Reader. Such an One, as He casts his Eye over the Work, will see before him a long dreary Waste of uncultivated Desert; diversified indeed with many a beautiful spot, w'c might have been improved to the most exquisite Advantage; where, however, instead of any Flower or Shrub of fairer Hue or Sweeter Scent,

He sees it still rudely overrun with all its wild & native weeds. *Arbusta humilesque Myricas.* In this view, perhaps, the History may be emblematical of the Country it describes. In tumbling over their Leaves, I fancyed I saw so many Places where they might easily (& therefore ought to have done it) have interested the Lovers of Letters everywhere, that I own I was mortified to find it not done. There are sundry Peculiarities of these Northern Regions, which Men of inquisitive & Philosophical Tempers would have noted, traced & accounted for, I know of no Country which affords so many authentic Historical Documents of the Progress from Barbarity to Civilisation. In the earlier Periods of these Border Wars, the Inhabitants seem to have differed but very little from the actual Savages, my quondam Neighbours. The Resemblance is often so strong, as to have reminded me of many Incidents & Circumstances, which I had noted as strong Lineaments in the Character of uncivilised Man, in my projected History. In Virginia, we actually have a Race of People, on the Western Frontier or Border, who realise all you here read of their Prototypes, the former Occupants of your Marches. They subsist entirely by Hunting: and no Laws have yet been devised sufficient to restrain them from their incursive, predatory Wars on their hapless, & (comparatively speaking) civilized Neighbours, the Indians. Of this Class of men are composed those Companies of Rifle men in the Rebel Army of whom you have heard so much. Now, would it not have been curious to have investigated how it happened that, in a Part of the Island, where more of the Roman Legions were stationed than in any other, & of course, where they had a fairer Chance to be civilized, that they degenerated (if ever they were so) & became the most barbarous. It is a common, & I suppose, a true, Remark, that in no part of the Kingdom are the lower Classes of the People so well lettered as we are: and this is easily accounted for, by the greater Number of Schools in these Counties, than any where else. These venerable & valuable Institutions are, however, so many living Testimonies of our former Rudeness. But, as the same Causes have, of late years, suggested the very same Remedies which

the Piety of our Ancestors had pointed out to them, with Respect to Ireland, it is no incurious Enquiry, why they have not there produced the same Effect. I take it for granted, they have not; inasmuch as most of the Lower Irish—of all Denomina'ns of Religion, are to this Day, as mere Ruffians as *Rob of the Fald,* or *Red Rowy Forster.* You see, there is Scope sufficient for much amusing Disquisition. With Respect also to the peculiarity of our Northern Dialect, in which these Historians appear to be skilful, they are most churlishly stingy in their observations. Scholars full easily, I think, satisfy themselves on the Subject of Dialect in general, by summarily ascribing it to the fluctuating Nature of a living Language. I am not convinced that the Fact is so. In anc't Greece, it was the Case; but was it so in Rome? It certainly was not, with a still older Language, that of Judaea. It is the Case also now, in England & in France: but not so much so, if at all, I believe, in Spain, nor in Germany, nor in the more Northern Kingdoms. It is still more extraordinary that, in North America, there prevails not only, I believe, the purest Pronunciation of the English Tongue that is anywhere to be met with, but a perfect Uniformity. With Respect to this Kingdom, the Varieties in this way are extraordinary: yet I know not an Author who has professedly treated on it, curious as the Subject is. There are sundry Particulars which occurred to Me, as I read these Books, on which I thought I should have thanked the Authors for Information. In the first Place, is there a Stability in these Corruptions of Language as they are (though I think, sometimes, unjustly) called? That is, do the true, unadulterated native Cumbrians now speak as their Ancestors did two or three Centuries back? I fancy they do: and, if this be the Case, & it be true also, that our Language has regularly Septentrionized, & that the Dialect of your Mary was once that of Queen Mary, how is it to be proved, that the Charge of Corruption does not lie against the People here? There is something, however, not very easily accounted for in this systematical Progress of the Language to the North. Perhaps the Disuse of Things, consequent on the Change of Manners, new Modes of

Living, &c., &c., occasioned a Disuse of Words, formerly current, as well as new Wants did the adopting of new ones. But, do we not think you, like the Man in the Fable, who drew Himself striding over the Lion, compliment ourselves rather too much, when We boast so exceedingly to have meliorated our Language? I own to you, that, in reading some of the Writers of the last Century, if I espy some Blemishes in Language, which are now avoided, I see also sundry Beauties which are seldom even aspired to. In particular, if we are more smooth & fluent, owing to our more detailed & dilusive manner; yet owing to the same Cause, we often want Pith & Energy. But I am wandering most wildly digressive. I meant only to ask you whether, by pursuing & making a proper Use of Hints in this Way, these Men might not have greatly advantaged their Work. They have given us a beautiful Specimen of Scots Poetry. Have we none such on our Side the Water? Yes, there are some Pastorals in the Cumberland Dialect by a Mr. Relph of Sebergham, which, in my Judgement, exceed everything that has any where been written in this way, since Theocritus. And, as our Authors appear to be fond of little Poetical Scraps, I wonder they overlooked these; as being also a very fair Specimen of our Language. They have seemed to me also to be defective in other Particulars—more in their own Way. I see few political suggestions for the Improvement of the Country. They say nothing on the Subject of discommoning the immense Wastes that still disfigure the Country. This is a knotty Question, indeed, but a very interesting one. I think your good Bro'r could have told me what these men have put into my Head to ask Him, if ever I have the Happiness to live to see Him—how it happened that, in every Township, there is invariably a Portion of Common—yet under very various Circumstances. Was it not, originally, on the Idea of being reserved for the Lord's Hunting Ground? Perhaps I should rather ask, in what manner, enclosures first began. In Theory, one would expect that every Man's landed Property should lie together as it would be convenient to all, & detrimental to no one. But this is nowhere the Case. Another

Thing that puzzles me is that, in the Division of Fields, one rarely ever sees the Hedges running in straight Lines; as mutual Advantage requires they should. Instead of this, they are so strangely zig-zagged that no possible Reason can be given for it.

Will you pardon this prating Humour I have got into? The Fact is, I have not, I believe, put it all together, talked so much since the News of Burgoyne's Disaster. It knocked Me up: for I seemed to myself just before to have been set up a little, only to have the heavier Fall. Chattering to you, I seem, for a Moment to have shut my Eyes to every disagreeable Object.

Cooper set out last Saturday, for his good Berth at Edinburgh. Assure yourself, I would have jumped at the Offer, had it been made to me, tho' He affects to look down upon it. I intend to go on & see Him, from You: and, having a Presentiment that either the Place will not suit Him, or He not suit it, I have it in Contemplation then to look about me to try to succeed Him once more. Did you hear the very brief Discourse of Mr. Paley, at your Visitation? I read it, in about 5 minutes; which is all I have to say in its Praise. Nelly joins in Comp'ts of the Season (which, but for Her, I had forgotten) to Mrs. James, & all with you, with D'r Sir,

Y'r most faithful & obliged

Jona'n Boucher.

To Rev. Mr. James.

10th Nov. 1779.

[The first part of this letter is missing.]

. . . . Another Scheme I have thought of, with the Vain View of giving some Credit to the partial Opinion of my Friends, has been the writing something. Whatever I have done in this Way has been very injudiciously exerted: because I now see, that the same Care & Pains I have taken in writing a thousand political Squibs, which died, from the Nature of them, almost as soon as they were born, might really have gotten Me some little literary Fame. Mr. Addison, who, however,

knows but little of the World, has sometimes urged Me to try to gather up a Vast Variety of little poetical things, which I had formerly thrown out, & which would, no Doubt, if they could all be recovered & were worth the Search, make a Volume. But, moderate Poetry is a very unmarketable Commodity: & besides, I do not want the Profits of a Subscription, but the Credit of a little Cleverness, with the View to the greater Profits in the Way of my present Employment. Once I thought of a Vol: of Sermons, by Way of Subscription: but that was when my Circumstances were really bad: and in about six Weeks, I wrote so many Sermons for this express Purpose. About a Month ago, my Friend Dr. Glasse, I dare say, with the same View, which I have the Honesty to avow to you, published a Sermon: which tempted Me, once more, to look over my Scrawls; and though I had heretofore reprobated them, as too light and frivolous, I will not deny it, that My Vanity whispered to Me, that they might bear a Comparison with this printed one, which yet I hear bepraised. Mine, indeed, neither have been, nor will be preached in a King's Chapel: but, they are, however, on more uncommon Subjects, & may be thought more interesting, as having a Reference entirely to this American Rebellion. Before I finally ask your Opinion, I must, in common Justice to myself, request you not to judge of my Strength, only from what you see of it in what I write to you: if I may judge of myself, what I have written might be called light summer Reading, and perhaps not quite entertaining; but they want strength; & so will all I can write. I propose, therefore, as Boys do at School, to come to you, to beg a little *sense*. If you can & will (as you once before did) give Me half a dozen Sermons, with Leave to print them, or even a less Number—along with my own—impudent as the Expectation may seem,—I yet cannot help thinking, it would be the making of Me. I am much in earnest in this Request; but at any rate *talk* to Me about it: &, if you disapprove of this, point out to Me, if you can, something that you think I can do—when I have any Leisure: which, however, will not be the Case for some Time.

A young Man, the Son of a Clergyman near Lancaster, of the Name of Braithwaite, to whom I have formerly been serviceable, has lately written to Me from Lortola, where He has set up a School, got a good Living, & (what is more) a rich Wife, to engage Him an Assistant, both in his Church & School. The Terms, as far as 100 Guineas a Year, with Board: He leaves entirely to Me: & He describes the Island to be healthy & pleasant. I know Mr Braithwaite well; & so far as the making good his Engagements goes, have no Fears to rely on Him. Indeed I have all the Reason in the World to believe, that He would both be willing & able to befriend any Person of my recommending. The Engagement must be for three or four Years; & He wishes the Person sent to Him, besides Latin & Greek, also to understand French, so as to be able to teach it: but this Qualification, if there were Merit enough in other Respects, I think, might be dispensed with; He must also be in Priests' Orders: & be ready to go out with the next Fleet, which is to sail in about six Weeks or two Months. But, if one could oblige any man of Merit, & one you wish to serve, this too, perhaps, might be got over: & if any little assistance should be wanted as to fitting Him out, there too, I believe, I could help Him. In short, if you have any smart young Man, with shewy Talents, & of an enterprising Turn, that you have any Anxiety to set forward in the World, I do think, this Opportunity is not to be neglected. But, I must beg to hear from you immediately: because I must also be looking out here: if, however, there be any Likelihood of your sending Me one, You have only to give Me Notice in Time, & I will take care not to disappoint you.

My poor dear Nelly's Rheumatism still sticks by Her: & this too, dear & necessary as She is to Me, is the Source of infinite Disquiet to Me. If she should fail Me, what, alas! is to become of either Me, or all my fine Schemes! Her Physician, however, a Dr. Moore, the Author of two very entertaining Vols: of Travels lately published, was here to-day; & gives Me great Hopes. All the dangerous Symptoms are gone. This Dr. Moore is a late Acquaintance, who has been very obliging

to Me. It is to his Recommendation I owe the having two Sons of a Sir Jas. Maxwell, near Glasgow, who come next month. And, indeed, my chief Interest seems to lie in that Quarter, owing, I suppose to the large Acquaintance I had Abroad with People from thence.

Tired & sick of Politics, myself, I think I have not lately plagued you with my Conjectures & Opinions. Indeed, everything has turned out so unlike what, I think, any reasonable Man could have expected that I am afraid & ashamed even to offer a Conjecture. If the History of the last four Years were now faithfully written, fifty years hence, it would be set down as marvellous & romantic. But, Folly & Mismanagement are not peculiar to Us. If the Rebels seem to have been more successful They owe it not to their Superior Wisdom, but superior Villainy. And yet, from Howe to Keppel, I firmly believe, all our Misfortunes are owing to the Incapacity of our Commanders. Was it ever known, that such amazing Effects were produced by such apparently inadequate Causes? It is all a Paradox & a Dream; & I have never been able to see an Inch before my Nose, through the whole Progress of it. Thirteen Colonies, the Majority of whose Inhabitants wished not to be so lost, yet have been lost: & this without a single decisive Battle; & when too every Action, such as they have been, has been in Favour of the Losers. Happy for the World, perhaps, Mankind are no longer warlike; & wars must hereafter be determined by long Purses, rather than Guns or Swords. If possible, the French, hitherto, have managed worse than We; which is a bold word: the Spaniards indisputably have. My private Affairs in America are in perfect Unison with the publick. Everything there is turned topsy-turvy: Mankind have lost all Principles of Religion & every Thing else, by which Societies are held together; & except that They are not so fierce, they really are every whit as savage, as the Aborigines; who now have ample Revenge on their European Invaders.

God bless You, my dearest & best Friend!

J. B.

I expect John every Day; & have for these two weeks.

To The Rev'd Mr. James, at Arthuret near Carlisle.

Paddington 18th March, 1780.

My dear Sir,

Since my last to you, I have been favoured with an Answer from John to one I wrote to Him at the same Time which has greatly pleased Me. He is full of Spirits, & as alert to renew the Attack, as I could wish Him: in short, He is so very much alive on the Occasion, that I cannot but take some Merit to Myself for having imbued Him with some Portion of my own adventurous Spirit, which, with his Qualifications, must, of Necessity, ensure Him Success in his farther Progress through Life.

. . . . Do you know, that I have absolutely put John upon trying his Strength for the Praemium-Poem this Year; which, no Doubt, you know, is to be on the Death of Capt'n Cooke? I do, upon my Honour, think Him abundantly equal to the Enterprize: &, if it should be successful, it may spare us all the Chagrin & Mortifica'n of this wearisome Business of Interest-making: for, after all, Merit is one's best & surest Friend. Admit that He fails, as, for obvious Reasons, I think it more than probable He will, yet *magris excidet Ausis:* & there is even Merit in making great Attempts. Do not then come in upon Us, & spoil all with your cold, Northern Cautions, rather help us with some good Hints & Advice, & let us make a common Cause of it. I am actually, this Week, to send Him down a few Books, for this express Purpose.

I thank God, I am in better Health than I have been for some Months past: & so is Nelly. Our poor Uncle is very so, so: but, He is going soon on a Visit to Dr. B. Simpson's in Hampshire; where I hope He will be effectually recruited. I have not yet heard, whether Nicholson or Cooper has got *Hill's* Living: but, I know, the Latter . . . . for it most hugely.

Pray, do you, or can you hear, how that other poor now goes on. We are perpetually hiring People to help us out here with the work of the House; & if, she has any sort of Cleverness, or is at all to be depended upon, I have sometimes thought of send-

ing for Her, as I am perpetually solicited to do; & I can find no other Place. Kitty verifies your Character of Her but too exactly.

We have been in a mighty Panic ab't a Change of Ministry: but, it will not take Place. W't think you of the Villainy & Folly of the Speaker? It has fixed L'd North: nor will the Lord of Trade be finally removed & abolished, as they tell Me. We are in daily Expecta'n of gr't News from Clinton.

I am, my dearest Friends,

Ever y'rs &c. &c.

J. Boucher.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 347.)

[Lease made by the Vestry in 1747 to Thomas King Cordwainer, deceased, of lot 61 in Annapolis, lying between Dean St., West St. and Cathedral St. (£4.5 Ground Rent), assigned by Benjamin and Henry Welsh to John Ducker.]

April 13, 1762 Being Easter Monday.

At a Vestry held in the Parish Church Present, M^{r} Nicholas Worthington, M^{r} Brice L. B. Worthington, M^{r} Nathan Hammond, M^{r} William Woodward, Vestrymen, Charles Carroll, Esq^{r}, Church Warden. And sundry other Parishioners. Who make Choice of Charles Carroll Esq^{r} and D^{r} Upton Scott to be Vestrymen in the Room of John Brice Esq^{r} and M^{r} Nicholas Worthington, who are Discharged from that Office.

And of M^{r} Robert Couden and John Hammond Esq. to be Church wardens in the Room of M^{r} Thomas Hyde and Charles Carroll Esq^{r} who are Discharged from that Office.

Charles Carroll Esq. Qualified, as a Vestryman according to Law.

At a Vestry held, July 13, 1762. Present, The Rev. Samuel Keene, Rector, Mr Nathan Hammond, Mr Wm Woodward, Dr Upton Scott, Vestrymen. Mr Robert Couden, Church warden.

Dr Upton Scott, Qualified as a Vestryman and Mr Robert Conden as a Church warden according to Law.

After Qualifying as the Law directs, they proceeded to make out the following List of Batchelors in this Parish Viz:

Of the Value of 300£ and upwards,

Stephen Bordley Esq, John Ridout Esq, Daniel Wolstenholme Esq, Charles Carroll Esq, Barrister, Mr Robert Swan, Rev. Mr Samuel Keene, Mr Beale Nicholson, Mr James Maccubbin, Mr Joshua Frazier, Mr Wm Steuart, Mr Wm Gaither, John Hammond, Esq, Mr John Griffith, Mr Philip Chew, Mr Bennett Chew, Mr Thomas Johnson, Mr John Gilliss, Mr Jacob Lusby, Mr Thomas Richardson, Mr Nathaniel Waters, Mr Tho. Buchanan, Mr John Hall, Mr Ralph Forster.

Of the Value of 100£ and under 300£.

Mr William Rind, Mr Joseph Johnson, Mr Moses Mackubin, Mr Isaac Dakein, Mr John Reresby, Mr William Wilkins, Mr George Newman, Mr Thomas Wilson, Mr John Rogers, Mr Frederick Victor, Mr Richard Murray.

April 4, 1763 Being Easter Monday.

At a Vestry held in the Parish Church, Present The Rev. Mr Samuel Keene, Rector, Mr Nathan Hammond, Mr Wm Woodward, Dr Upton Scott, Vestrymen, Mr Robert Couden, Church Warden, And Sundry other Parishioners.

Who make Choice of Mr Robert Couden, and Mr Lancelot Jacques, to be Vestrymen in the room of Messrs. B. T. B. Worthington, and Nathan Hammond who are Discharged from that Office. And also make choice of Mr John Hesselius, and Dr Richard Tootell, to be Church Wardens for the year ensuing, in the Room of Mr Robert Couden, and John Hammond, Esq. who are Discharged from that Office.

Mr Robert Couden was Qualified as a Vestryman And Mr John Hesselins, Church Warden, according to Law. Mr Fred-

erick Victor, Organist, was allowed his Account of 40 s. to pay a man for Blowing the Bellows for a year.

Ordered, That John Robinson and William Luck Repair the Church windows, and bring in their Account next Vestry Day.

Ordered, That Mr William Roberts be allowed Four Pounds for the use of his Bell for Two years past, ending Easter.

At a Vestry held, July 11, 1763. Present The Revd Mr Samuel Keene, Rector, Dr Upton Scott, Mr Robert Couden, Vestrymen, Mr John Hesselins, Church Warden.

Mr Lancelot Jacques, who was chosen a Vestryman on Easter Monday past; and Dr Richard Tootell who was at the same Time chosen a Church Warden, Appeared and were Qualified to their respective Offices according to Law.

After Qualifying for the Purpose, according to Law, the Vestry proceeded to setting down the Batchelors in the Parish liable to be Taxed by the 40000£ Act viz: Of the Value of 300£ and upwards.

Stephen Bordley Esq. John Ridout, Esq. Daniel Wolstenholme, Esq. Mr Robert Swan, Rev. Mr Keene Mr James Maccubbin, Mr Wm Gaither, John Hammond Esq., Mr John Griffith, Mr Philemon Lloyd Chew, Mr Thomas Johnson, Mr John Hall, Mr Ralph Forster, Mr John Gilliss, Mr Frederick Victor, Mr Zachariah Hood, Mr William Wilkins, Mr John Schaw.

Of 100£ Value, and under 300£

Mr Joseph Johnson, Mr Moses Mackubin, Mr Isaac Dakein, Mr George Newman, Mr Thomas Wilson, Mr John Rogers, Mr John Reresby.

The Vestry made Choice of Mr Lancelot Jacques to be their Treasurer.

At a Vestry held, Dec. 6, 1763, Present Charles Carroll Esqr, Mr Robert Couden, Vestrymen, Mr John Hesselius, Dr Richard Tootell, Church Wardens.

Ordered, That the Register apply to the Justices of Anne

Arundel County, at their adjourned Nov. Court, in the Name of the Vestry, for an Assessment of Eight Pounds of Tobacco per Poll in this Parish, to defray Parochial Charges.

Ordered, That Mr Hesselins apply to Mr Feyring, Organ-maker of Philadelphia, now in this Province, to put the Church Organ in Repair and Tune.

Ordered, That there be a Crimson Velvet Cushion and Pulpit Cloth, procured for the Church, with the Legacy left for that purpose, by the late Pious and Charitable Mrs. Henrietta Maria Dorsey, Deceased.

An Account of Mr Victors for Blowing the Organ Bellows one year, to September past, amounting to 40s. was preferr'd and allow'd.

April 23, 1764, Being Easter Monday.

At a Meeting of the Vestry, Present Charles Carroll, Esq, Dr Upton Scott, Mr Robert Couden, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Vestrymen, Mr John Hesselius, Church Warden, And Sundry other Parishioners. Who make choice of Mr John Hesselius and Dr Richard Tootell, to be Vestrymen in the Room of Messrs. James Maccubbin and William Woodward, who are Discharged from that Office.

And of Walter Dulaney, Esqr and Mr Benjamin Yieldall, to be Church Wardens in the Room of Mr Hesselius and Dr Tootell, who are discharged from that Office.

Mr Wm Roberts was allow'd 40s. for the use of his Bell the year past.

At a Vestry held Sept. 13, 1764. Present, Charles Carroll Esq, Dr Upton Scott, Mr Robert Couden, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Mr John Hesselius, Mr Richard Tootell, Vestrymen, Walter Dulany, Esq, Church warden. Ordered, That Walter Dulany Esq. one of the Church Wardens of this Parish, do receive a Bill for Fifty Pounds sterling, the generous Donation of the late Mrs. Henrietta Maria Dorsey, to St. Anne's Parish for the Purchasing a new Velvet Cushion and Pulpit Cloth for the Parish Church: And that he remit the same to London, and

give Orders for the purchasing, a handsome Crimson Genoa Velvet Pulpit Cushion, with proper Tassels and also, Ten yards of best Crimson Genoa Velvet (the same as the Cushion) Eleven yards of Gold Fringe, eight yards of India Crimson Tafferty for Lining and six yards of silk crimson Binding.

Ordered also, That Mr. Dulany give orders, for Three Handsome Folio Church Prayer Books, Bound in Calf, with Clasps, and Brasses at the Corners, and these words Gilt on the Cover; The Gift of Mrs. Henrietta Maria Dorsey To St. Anne's Church 1762.

Easter Monday, April 20, 1767. Whereas Jonas Green being dead, this present Vestry have unanimously chosen Mr William Green to succeed the said Jonas Green as Register of this Parish. He accordingly took the several Oaths appointed by Law, and sign'd the Test, and was admitted into said Office. Present The Rev. Mr Bennet Allen, Rector, Mr Walter Dulany, Mr John Hesselius, Dr Richard Tootell, and Mr Nicholas Worthington, Vestrymen.

At the same Time the Revd Mr Bennett Allen, M. A. produced to the Vestry his Letters of Ordination, as Deacon and Priest, under the Hand and Seal of the Lords Bishops of Oxford and Winchester, as also, a License to preach under the Hand and Seal of the Bishop of London, together with a Certificate of his Subscription to the Liturgy of the Church of England. As also, his Excellency Governor Sharpe's Appointment, Induction, or Admission, as Rector of this Parish.

At a Vestry held September 1, 1767. Present The Rev. Mr Bennet Allen, Rector. Nicholas Worthington, John Campbell, Brice Thos. Beale Worthington and Caleb Dorsey, Vestrymen. And Mr John Brice, Church Warden.

Ordered, That Five Pounds (in lieu of 800 lb. of Tobacco) be paid to Mrs. A. C. Green, for the Salary due to her deceas'd Husband, as Register of this Parish, for the year 1766.

THE CRUISE OF THE CLARENCE-TACONY-ARCHER.

By an Officer of the United States Navy, with Addenda by an Officer of the Three Vessels.

(Read before the Society Jan. 12, 1914.)

On the 6th day of May, 1863, the American Brig Clarence, bound from Rio de Janeiro to Baltimore with a cargo of coffee, was captured off the coast of Brazil by the Confederate States steamer Florida, Captain John N. Maffitt, C. S. N., commanding. Lieutenant Charles W. Read, C. S. Navy, an officer of the Florida, a young Mississippian of scarce twenty-three years, filled with patriotic devotion to the cause of the Confederacy, immediately proposed to take the Clarence with a crew of twenty men and proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., and there cut out a gunboat or steamer, with which it was his intention to go on a raid against the Federal Commerce. Captain Maffitt granted his request, with small arms for a crew of twenty men, and bade him God speed. Read was accompanied by second Assistant Engineer E. H. Browne of Virginia who had volunteered for the service so that altogether he had one officer and twenty men besides himself.

He immediately shaped his course for the Capes of the Chesapeake Bay, drilling his crew, and preparing them for the arduous service which was expected of them, and keeping the men busy making wooden guns, as he sailed northward, to supply in appearance what he lacked in reality.

After crossing the Equator and when near the Windward Islands, the lookout at the mast head reported a bark on the weather bow which proved to be an Englishman. As the Florida had been out for some time and no news of affairs on land had reached the ships company it was concluded to board her, and in getting near a blank cartridge was fired, upon which the bark set her colors but kept on her course. Seeing that she

did not intend to heave to a shot was fired across her bows and she came to. A boat was lowered from the Clarence in charge of Engineer Browne with a boarding crew and as they reached the bark and were going over the rail they were met by the Captain of the bark in a furious rage, saying "how dare you fire on Her Majesty's flag." "I will report this as soon as I get into port." The boarding officer Browne called his attention to the American flag which the Clarence flew from her peak. "See that flag" he said, "we are masters of the ocean." "Masters of the ocean," replied the Captain, "why don't you lick those loyal, loving people of the South, alone they will whip you yet." Finding out his sentiments about the North and South, Browne said to him, "I don't want to detain you, but to make things brief, two-thirds of our crew are down with the scurvy, for we have nothing to feed them on but salt beef and salt pork; sell me some of your cabin stores." He replied, "I have nothing to sell you." "Then perhaps you will exchange with me," said Browne. "I have nothing to exchange with you," replied the Captain. "At last I appeal to you in humanity's sake; won't you give me something?" He replied, "No! just like you Yankees; you would beg your way across the Western sea." The Captain then started to get his vessel out of stays and put her on her course. The boarding officer seeing the situation remarked "you have had courage enough to hold your vessel in stays until I could get on your deck, I hope that your courtesy will extend sufficiently long to allow me to leave." His answer was "you have come without a bidding, now go." At this instant Browne went to the side making signal to Lieut. Read and the flag on the peak of the Clarence came down and the Stars and Bars was run up in its stead. When he saw it the Captain rushed to the boarding officer, threw his arms around him remarking, "will I give you anything, yes, take the whole damned ship," and called his Steward to break out his stores. Browne replied that is not necessary, as they had had fed on the enemy and had the markets of the world. He told him that his object in coming on board was to get news of the war between the States and some newspapers. The Cap-

tain gave him a bundle of papers and Browne then told him that as long as he had been so courteous, if he would launch his two cutters he would give him a bag of coffee for every day in the year. The cutters were sent and three hundred bags of coffee put on board them. The Captain reciprocated with two barrels of "'alf and 'alf," advising that it be drank in moderation, at the same time handing the men a bundle of temperance tracts. We bade him good-bye and after dipping colors to us he bade us God speed and success to our cause. This was the first incident of our cruise. The others were more stirring.

Off the Windward Islands Read chased several vessels, but failed to overhaul them on account of the inferior sailing qualities of the Clarence. On the sixth of June, in latitude 33 degrees, 39 minutes N., longitude 71 degrees, 29 minutes W., he captured and burned the bark Whistling Wind, of Philadelphia, bound to New Orleans with coal for Rear-Admiral Farragut's squadron. This vessel had been insured by the United States Government for $14,800. On the 7th of June he captured the schooner Alfred H. Partridge, of New York, bound to Matamoras, Mexico. As this vessel was loaded with arms and clothing for citizens of Texas, the Captain's bond for $5,000 was taken as a guarantee for the delivery of the cargo to loyal citizens of the Confederate States, and she was allowed to proceed on her journey. On the 9th of June the brig Mary Alvina, from Boston to New Orleans, loaded with commissary stores, was captured and burned.

From the prisoners and papers of the Whistling Wind and Mary Alvina, Read gained information which convinced him that it would be impossible for him to carry out his original intention, as no vessels were allowed to go into Hampton Roads unless they had supplies for the United States Government, and even then they were closely watched. The vessels lying at the wharf above Fortress Monroe were guarded by a gunboat and sentries on the wharf, whilst just outside of the fort there were two armed boarding steamers which inspected everything entering the bay, from a dug-out to a frigate. He then determined to

cruise along the coast and try to intercept a transport for Fortress Monroe, and with her to carry out his original design.

On the morning of the 12th of June, in latitude 37 degrees N., longitude 75 degrees, 30 minutes W., almost in sight of the Capes of the Chesapeake, the bark Tacony, in ballast from Port Royal, S. C., to Philadelphia, and the schooner M. A. Shindler, of Philadelphia, were captured. The latter was burned, but Read, who was as full of expedients and resources as Paul Jones himself, with the quick eye of a seaman, saw at a glance that the Tacony was a better sailer than the Clarence, so he determined to burn the latter and take the bark for his purposes. He immediately set to work to transfer his gun and his small arms to the Tacony, as time was short and he was almost in the presence of the enemy. Any one familiar with the sea can appreciate the difficulties of such an operation on the rolling deep in a seaway.

While the howitzer was being transferred the Schooner Kate Stewart of Philadelphia seeing the vessels all hove to ran down the wind to learn what was going on. A wooden gun was run out of the port hole of the Clarence, the gunner standing with lanyard in hand as if about to fire. The Captain of the schooner jumped on his cabin deck with outstretched arms, crying out "For God's sake don't shoot, I surrender." He was commanded to come on board and bring his papers, which he did, and seeing the gun which had given him such a fright said, "Well, that's a wooden gun." He was told that it did not take anything but a wooden gun to catch such fools as he. If he had kept on his course when he was six miles to the windward he would not have been disturbed, and as he had run into the lion's mouth he must take the consequences. The schooner was loaded with medical supplies and bound south from New York to some port in Mexico adjacent to Galveston, Tex. The cargo was valued at $18,000.00. As he had over fifty prisoners on board Read determined to bond the Kate Stewart and make a cartel of her. He bonded her for the "nominal sum of $7,000 payable to the President of the Confederate States thirty days after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confed-

erate States and the United States." The Captain of the Stewart was made to take off all the prisoners and after he was out of sight Read burned the Clarence and got on board the Tacony. He then gave chase to a brig which proved to be the Arabella of New York, which, having a neutral cargo on board, was bonded for $30,000.00. Running east he captured and burned the Bazantium, a new clipper ship full rigged just out from Calais, Maine, in ballast. From her officers and men Lieut. Read learned that her sister ship, the Shatemuc, would follow in 8 to 10 hours, and he laid in wait and captured and burnt her. About four days afterwards about daylight, the Tacony was halted by a Federal Man-of-War and asked if we had seen anything of the piratical brig. Lieut. Read answered, yes, had seen her the day before, giving latitude and longitude, in hot pursuit of an East Indian. Instead of boarding to see who the hailed vessel was, the Man-of-War bore away after the East Indian. That evening a Federal gun-boat hailed the Tacony with a like inquiry and was told the same story giving a different locality. The Man-of-War was sent to the North West, the Gunboat was sent the South East in exactly opposite directions.

Up to this time the Federal Government had no knowledge that Read was off the coast destroying the commerce of its citizens. But on the 13th of June Captain Munday, of the bark Tacony, having been landed from the cartel, Kate Stewart, on the coast of New Jersey, took the train to Philadelphia, and arriving there at 3 P. M. reported that there was a pirate off the coast and all the scenes he had witnessed the day before. The news was at once telegraphed to the Navy Department at Washington, and immediately the telegraph wires waxed warm with orders to admiral Lee, directing the Boston, New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards, to send out vessels in pursuit of the "Pirate." It may be well to explain here that this was the generic name used by the Federal Government and its citizens for all Confederate cruisers. It was a misnomer, for a pirate is a "hostis humani generis," while the Confederates only made war on the United States Government and its citizens. How-

ever, it matters little what you call your enemies in war time, so you do not treat them when they fall into your hands according to the hard names you call them.

Nothing illustrates better the power and splendid resources of the United States Government at this time, and the magnificent discipline of the Navy department than the fact that, notwithstanding they were blockading with an iron cordon a coast of 3000 miles and occupying the inland rivers to the extent of 5000 miles and had 25 cruisers in search of the Confederate steamers Alabama and Florida, that in less than three days from the reception of the news of the appearance of the Clarence-Tacony on the coast, there were thirty-two armed vessels out on the high seas in search of her. Four left Hampton Roads on the night of June 15th., five left New York on the morning of the 14th., and the remaining twenty-three got out from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Hampton Roads on the 15th, and 16th, and in the next ten days (till June 26th,) there were fifteen more vessels sent out after her in obedience to the urgent appeals, petitions and clamors of the owners, underwriters and Chambers of commerce of the various sea-board cities along the northern coast, whose commerce was being destroyed.

To understand fully the almost panic effect in these cities it might be well to say that they had been comparatively free from such a visitation so close at home for about two years, when the privateer Jefferson Davis was off the coast; but lately rumors had been threatening an attack on the New England Coast by the Alabama and Florida. Moreover this period was the climax of the Confederacy; it was straining every nerve in one grand effort. Stonewall Jackson had made his last but splendid march around Hooker's right flank at Chancellorsville, doubling him up and leaving him *"hors de combat,"* and General Lee, with his victorious legions, was marching triumphantly into Pennsylvania, whilst the iron clad Atlanta was sent out from Savannah, Ga., with a view to raising the blockade and making a raid on the northern cities, and demonstrations were made in various directions to increase the tension and prevent reinforcements from being drawn off to oppose Lee's advance.

No wonder, then, that affairs looked dark and gloomy, and that the pulse of the northern cities beat uneasily.

Meantime, the Tacony played havoc along the coast. On the 15th of June, in latitude 37 degrees, 40 minutes N., longitude 70 degrees, 51 minutes W., she captured and burned the brig Umpire from Cardenas to Boston, loaded with sugar and molasses. On the 20th in latitude 40 degrees, 50 minutes N., and longitude 69 degrees, 20 minutes W., she captured the fine packet ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool to New York, with 750 passengers, and the fishing schooner Micawber. The latter was burned, but being unable to dispose of the large number of passengers of the Webb, she was bonded for $40,000 and sent in as a cartel to New York. On the 21st in latitude 41 degrees N., longitude 69 degrees, 10 minutes W., the Tacony captured and burned the clipper ship Shatemuc, a sister ship to the Bazantium, on her first voyage to New York for cargo, and the bark Goodspeed, in ballast. On the 22nd the fishing schooners Marengo, Florence, Elizabeth Ann, Rufus Choate and Ripple were captured and all burned, except the Florence, which, being an old vessel, was bonded and sent in as a cartel, with 75 prisoners.

On the same day (June 22nd) news of the capture of the Isaac Webb reached port, and another wail went up along the line for protection. Senator Morgan, of New York, on the 23rd of June, at the instance of the New York harbor and Frontier Defence Commission wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting that "ironclads might be spared for defending the Harbor of New York. Our people are uneasy at the boldness of the pirates, and they will not rest much longer without efforts for more adequate protection for this harbor. On the 22nd inst. I wrote you in relation to the frigate Roanoke, and hoped to hear that she can now be spared for the defense of the port of New York." The president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in writing to the Secretary of the Navy on the same subject, said: "It may not be amiss to state that the war premium of American vessels carrying valuable cargoes exceeds

the whole freight in neutral bottoms." Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, wrote: "I am receiving representations daily both oral and written, from towns and cities along the Massachusetts Coast, setting forth their defenceless conditions." The wealthy and patriotic citizens of Boston offered to send out private vessels at their own expense in search of the pirate, if they could obtain guns from the navy-yard. Mayor Cranston of Newport, R. I., telegraphed on June 25th, "A rebel pirate, supposed to be the Tacony, destroyed several fishing vessels outsido our harbor yesterday. Will you not give us an armed steamer? Our harbor is one of the most important on the coast." To all these and other pressing calls the Navy Department responded with a willing hand; offering to the Merchants and landsmen officers for any vessel which they might wish to send out, and ordering the commandants of the yards to charter more steamers and send them after the "Tacony," until by the 26th of June there were thirty-seven armed vessels scouring the seas in every direction for this bold little rover. Even the practice ships from the Naval Academy, with the midshipmen aboard, were sent out. Many of these vessels crossed and recrossed the track, and some are said to have passed close to her in the night while others were several times only separated from her by a fog, but none were fortunate enough to find her.

Still the Tacony pursued her career unharmed. With almost every new capture Read learned through the newspapers on board, of the great number of vessels that were after him, but this did not seem to annoy him, for he appears to have fairly revelled in his career of destruction. On the 23rd of June he destroyed two fishing schooners. On the 24 the ship Shatemuc, from Liverpool to Boston with a large number of Emigrants, was captured, and bonded for $150,000. The same night the schooner Archer was captured. As by this time he knew that the enemy had a full description of the Tacony, Read thought it was about time to change the rig and appearance of his vessel in order to avoid suspicion and detection, so he destroyed the bark Tacony on the 25th of June, and with the schooner Archer proceeded along up the coast with the view

of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor, or of cutting out a steamer. The morning of the 25th of June found him off Portland, Maine, where he picked up two fishermen, who, taking them for a pleasure party, willingly consented to pilot them into Portland. From the fishermen he learned that the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing was in the harbor, and the passenger steamer to New York, a staunch swift propeller, would remain in Portland during the night, and at sunset he entered the harbor and anchored in full view of the shipping in the innocent guise of a fisherman. Little did the fair city of Portland dream of the excitement and commotion in store for it the next day. Read explained to his men what he expected to do after dark, but his engineer expressed his doubts as to his ability to start the engines of the steamer proposed to be captured without the assistance of another engineer, and as the nights were very short it was evident that if they failed to get the steamer under way, after waiting to get up steam, they could not get clear of the forts at the entrance of the harbor without being discovered. Under these circumstances he decided to capture the revenue cutter, and after getting from under the forts, to return and burn the shipping.

At 1.30 A. M., June 27th, having despatched the schooner Archer to sea with three men on board, Read boarded the cutter Caleb Cushing, commanded by Lieutenant Dudley Davenport, of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service, with two boats containing nineteen men, who instantly presenting revolvers to the heads of the watch on deck captured her without noise or resistance. The cable could not be slipped, so it was 2 o'clock before he could get under way. By this time the wind was very light and the tide was running. In this emergency, having put the cutter's officers and crew in irons, he put two boats out ahead with his men to tow her, and succeeded in getting just beyond the range of the guns of the forts as day dawned. Of course, it was now too late to return and burn the shipping, so he decided to put to sea and bide his time.

By 8 o'clock A. M. the news spread abroad in the City of Portland, that the cutter had been captured. The collector of

the port, Jedediah Jewett, immediately made preparations for pursuing. He sent messengers to Major Andrews, Seventeenth United States Regulars, commanding Fort Preble, for guns and men, and to Camp Lincoln, for men to be ready to embark in steamers at once. With great promptness he chartered the fine large steamers Forest City and Chesapeake and a small steam tug. The Chesapeake took on fifty bales of cotton as barricades together with Maine Volunteers, and fifty citizens volunteers, who had armed themselves also repaired on board. The Forest City took on board besides her regular crew, Lieutenant Merryman and Richardson of the United States Revenue Service, and fourteen seamen belonging to the Caleb Cushing, who happened to be ashore that night, three officers and thirty-eight men, with one 6 pounder and one twelve pounder howitzer, and forty armed volunteers citizens. This formidable array was ready and under way in the incredibly short time of one hour. They stood out to sea in pursuit, the Forest City and tug some distance in advance. About fifteen miles off the coast they discovered the Cutter Caleb Cushing and immediately stood for her.

The Caleb Cushing had one 32 pounder gun and one 12 pounder howitzer on board, and when Read saw the three steamers bearing down on him he knew what was up, and, clearing his little vessel for action prepared to give them a warm reception. When the leading steamer, the Forest City, arrived within two miles of him he dropped a well directed 32 pounder within a few feet of her; approaching still nearer, another shot dropped still closer to her, which somewhat dampened the ardor of her captain and the citizens volunteers who had come out as if for a frolic, and considering discretion the better part of valor, the captain put his vessel about and hauled off out of range, to wait for the co-operation of the Chesapeake. It is but just to state that the officers and soldiers were anxious to continue on and run the cutter down, but the accumulated advice and disjointed comments of the bewildered citizens and the fear for the safety of his vessel, were too much for her captain, and he put her about. When he met the Chesapeake they held a

council of war and again started for the Cushing with the intention of running her down. Coming within range, Read again opened fire on them and fired three shots, but unfortunately for him, at this time his ammunition gave out. There were 500 pounds of powder but no solid shot for the 32 pounder on board. The Cutter had left the ways the same day and had shipper her powder, but the shot and shell were anchored in the channed in a scow covered by a tarpaulin. Only two or three of the latter were found and these were fired and kept the attacking party at long range. Afterwards any scraps of metal that could be found were used. Passing through the officers mess a dutch cheese was discovered which Browne told his men to put in the gun and when fired it struck one of the Portland boats and burst and her crew said that the pirate was firing "stink pots" at them.

Seeing that there was no further chance for him in so unequal a contest, he nevertheless set to work to destroy her, first putting his prisoners in a boat and throwing them the keys to their irons, so that they could release themselves. The few well directed shots had made the steamers cautious about approaching him very rapidly, so he had ample time to get the cutter on fire fore and aft, and then took to his boats. The coolness and deliberation of this act are worthy of the highest praise in a naval officer. As soon as they had left the cutter the flames burst from her in many places and the steamers were afraid to approach her, fearing the explosion of her magazines. They, however, bore down on Read in his boats, and as further resistance on his part was now useless he surrendered himself and party as prisoners of war.

After picking up Lieutenant Davenport and his crew, they then stood out to sea a little further and captured the schooner Archer, which had only three men on her. The cutter blew up about 12 o'clock. Thus ended the cruise of the Clarence-Tacony-Archer. Read and his gallant little band were taken back to Portland, where the excitement was terrific, and put in prison. Major Andrews in making his report of this affair said: "You can form but a faint idea of the excitement now existing among

the citizens of Portland and vicinity. Rumor follows rumor in rapid succession, and just before daylight this morning (June 29) some one from the vicinity of the port went to the city with a fresh rumor which set the whole city in a ferment. The bells were rung, and men and women, and children soon filled the streets, and were rushing hither and thither in aimless fright.

"I would respectfully suggest that the prisoners be sent from here as quietly and expeditiously as possible, as I do not think it safe for them to be placed in the custody of the citizens."

Lieutenant Read, in a letter written from Fort Warren to the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, says: "As all our clothing was distributed as relics to the people of Portland, I beg that you will, if possible, remit to Assistant Paymaster Nixon a sufficient sum of money to purchase my men a change of clothing." Read and his crew were kept in prison for a little over a year, when they were exchanged as prisoners of war.

The lesson to be drawn from this little episode of the war on the sea are many and valuable, not only to the naval officers, but to the country at large, and especially to those members of Congress who oppose an increase in the Navy and never stop to think that the commerce of the nation is the life of the nation, and that the destruction of that commerce is the clipping of the arteries of its wealth. That one vessel with twenty-men and one gun, and a sailing vessel at that, should have created such havoc and consternation in the days of steam, whilst forty-seven vessels (mostly steamers) were scouring the seas in search of her, is ground for serious thought. What could a modern fast cruiser of twenty-five knots, commanded by a resolute officer and accompanied by a fast supply vessel, do on our defenceless coast? And how are we prepared for such an emergency in case of war with a maritime nation? These subjects I leave to the consideration of those who have the fighting to do, and those who have to provide the fighting machines. Sufficient is it to say that the country which has such officers as the Commander of the Clarence-Tacony-Archer to depend on will not lean upon broken reeds.

List of Captures.

1863, May 6.—Florida—Captain John N. Maffitt captures American brig Clarence bound from Rio de Janeiro to Baltimore with a cargo of coffee. Lieutenant Charles W. Read put in charge with twenty men and small arms and assistant engineer.

June 6.—Captured and burned the bark Whistling Wind of Philadelphia bound to New Orleans.

June 7.—Captured the schooner Alfred H. Partridge, of New York, bound to Matamoras, Mexico.

June 9.—The brig Mary Alvina, from Boston to New Orleans, was captured and burned.

June 12.—Almost in sight of the Capes of the Chesapeake, the bark Tacony, in ballast from Port Royal, S. C., to Philadelphia, and the schooner M. A. Shindler, of Philadelphia, were captured, and the latter burned. The same day the schooner Kate Stewart was captured, made a cartel of and bonded for the sum of $7,000.

June 15.—Captured and burned the brig Umpire from Cardenas to Boston, loade with sugar and molasses.

June 20.—Captured fine Packet ship Isaac Webb from Liverpool to New York, with 750 passengers; Irish recruits for the U. S. Army. He also captured the fishing schooner Micawber, which was burned.

June 21.—Captured and burned Clipper ship Byzantium, loaded with coal, also captured and burned the bark Goodspeed, in ballast.

June 22.—Captured the fishing schooners Marengo, Florence, Elizabeth Ann, Rufus Choate and the Ripple. All were burned except the Florence.

June 23.—Destroyed two fishing schooners.

June 24.—Captured ship Shatemuc from Calais, Maine, a sister ship of the Byzantium, also on her first voyage and going to New York for cargo. That same night the schooner Archer was captured.

June 25.—Captured the bark Tacony and transferred to the schooner Archer.

June 27.—Captured the Revenue Cutter Caleb Cushing in Portland Harbor.

All this was done from June 6th to June 27th, or in twenty-one days. Averaging a capture a day.

GASTRONOMIC ACCOUNTS.

Miscellaneous State Papers, Nos. 46 and 47.

Account for an Entertainment to His Excelly Gen^{l} Washington the 22^{d} Decemb^{r} 1783 per G. Mann

£71. 6. 6	Ent^{d} State Debt.
1783 December^{r} 22^{d} The State of Maryland Dr	
To Geo Mann—	
To a Supper at the State House	17..12.. 6
To 98 Bottles Wine	36..15..—
To 2½ gallons Spirits	1..17.. 6
To 9lb Loaf Sugar 18/ Limes 25/	2.. 3..—
To Musick	5..17.. 6
To Waiters 45/ attendance in the Barr 35/	4..—..—
To 12 packs of Cards 22/6	1.. 2.. 6
To 8lb Candles	—..16..—
To Cleaning the Rooms	1.. 2.. 6
	71.. 6.. 6

Due on Account of an Entertainment, given by the Legislature to his Excellency Gen^{l} Washington

Examined and passed 24th Dec^{r} 1783

C. Richmond Aud Gen^{l}.

Received an Order on the W. S. Treasu^{r} for the above Acc^{t}.

Geo. Mann.

Account for an Entertain^{t} on the News of Peace in April last

Ent^{d} State Debt. George Mann £280..2..4

24th Dec^{r} 1783

1783 April 24th The State of Maryland D^{r} To Geo Mann

To 49 Gallons Clarret @ 20/	£ 49.. 0.. 0
To 35 Gallons Port Wine @ 20/	35..—..—
To 32 Gallons Madeira Wine @ 22/6	36..—..—
To 6 Gallons Spirits @ 15/	4..10..—
To 15℔ Loaf Sugar @ 2/	1..10..—
To 176℔ Baccon @ 10d.	7.. 6.. 8
To 284℔ Salt Beef @ 7d.	8.. 5.. 8
To 52℔ Shoat @ 6d.	1.. 6..—
To 126℔ Mutton @ 8d.	4.. 4..—
To 272℔ Veal @ 8d.	9.. 1.. 4
To 183℔ Beef roasted @ 7	5..13.. 5
To 12 fowles @ 2/ 24s. 7 Lambs @ 20/ 140s.	8.. 4..—
To Dressing and finding the above for Dinner	37..10..—
For the Ball	
To 8 Gallons Wine @ 22/6	9..—..—
To 4 Gallons Spirits @ 15/	3..—..—
To 2 hams w^{t} 23℔ @ 10d 19/2, 2 Rounds Beef w^{t} 42lb @ 7d 24/6	2.. 3.. 8
To 6 Tongues 30/ 10 fowles 20/ a Turkey 5/	2..15..—
To Tarts Custards and Cheese Cakes	2..10..—
To finding and Dressing the above for Sup^{r}	6..—..—
To 592 Loaves Bread @ 6d	14..16..—
To Cards 24/ Candles 35/	2..19..—
To 35 Knives and 29 forks Lost	2..16..—
To 28 Queens Ware Plates Lost 46/8 43 Wine Glasses 71/8	5..18.. 4
To one Queens ware Dish	—..17.. 6
To Waiters and Attendance at the Ball	3.. 5..—
To Musick 155/ 61 Bottles 25/5	9.. 0.. 5
	£272..12.. 0

By one Box of Candles 10t 60lb @ 21	6.. 0.. 0
Balance Due G. M.	£266..12.. 0
To 3 Loaves Sugar which Mr Crisall had of Mr Randall Wt. 27lb..14oz @ 2/	2..14..10
	£269.. 6..10
Interest thereon to the 24th Decemb[er] 1783 8 months	10..15.. 6
	£280.. 2.. 4

Due on the above Account provided for an Entertainment for celebrating the News of Peace.
Examined and passed
C. Richmond Aud Genl

Recd an Order on the W. S. Treasurer for the above Acct
Geo. Mann.

NOTES ON HAUSIL FAMILY.

(Extracts from letter of Brantz Mayer to Rev. Dr. George Diehl, of Frederick, October 17, 1877.

Rev. Bernhardt Michael Hausil, married at Rotterdam, Holland, Sybilla Margaretha Mayer (born at Ulm, Wurtemberg, Aug. 4, 1733), daughter of Christopher Bartholomew Mayer of Ulm (who married Eva Margaretha Scheiflion, Sept. 1, 1724,—born Nov. 24, 1700 in Ulm. Hausil was married 1751-2).

Christopher Bartholomew Mayer and family (Hausil accompanying) arrived at Annapolis, Md., early in 1752, and went, at once to Fredericktown or Monocacy, where the old gentleman died in the early fall or early winter of that year, and was buried in the Lutheran burial ground. From Dr. Diehl's discourse, it appears that Hausil must have been clergyman of

the Ev. Lutheran Church in Frederick from 1752 for six years, viz., until 1758 *at least.* How long after I cannot tell, though the eccentric Hartwig did not come on the scene until 1762, four years after. I think that I found a *trace* of Hausil afterwards at *Reading* but, it is, I believe, unquestionable, from what I heard in Nova Scotia, that he finally got to New York, was a *loyalist,* and so earnest in his allegiance to King George that he would not tarry after the peace, but emigrated to Nova Scotia, and was settled for the rest of his life in Halifax. This exodus occurred, I understand, in 1783. If you will be so kind as to communicate with the clergy in New York, who have charge of the Church records of the Lutherans of that period, you may probably find out exactly his trail in America from your city to the British Dominion.

Mrs. Davis is the only survivor of the descendants of Mr. Hausil.

The late Rev. Bernard Hauzeal came to Halifax at the Loyalist immigration in 1783, and officiated in St. George's Church, New Brunswick street, Halifax, now called the Round Church. *He conformed to the Church of England,* and died at Halifax early in this century—about its beginning. He was buried in the old Dutch burial ground in N. Brunswick street. He left two daughters, one, it was said, married a military man, and left this country. The other married a person named Leggett. Those of her descendants whom I knew were old Mrs. Morris, widow of Guy Morris, whose daughter married Garrett Miller, Jr., and was author of the "Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia." Mr. Morris had a son, but who left Halifax and died. Mr. Morris had a younger sister who married Thos. Gouge, of the Engineer Department, and has lately gone to England. No children. Mrs. Miller left a family in Halifax.

Rev. Mr. Hauzeal was a gentleman and scholar, highly esteemed in Halifax where he ministered to the Germans about twenty years. They who require more information may refer to the Parish book of Saint George's, where they will find much relative to Mr. Hauzeal, and perhaps the entries of his daughter's marriage.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH OF FREDERICK.

In Bartgis' *Maryland Gazette* for January 2, 9 and 16, 1794, the following notice is found:

Notice is hereby given by the Vestery of the High Dutch Reformed Congregation, in Frederick Town; a rumour being spread, that evil-minded persons intended to use a violence on the property of said Congregation. We the said Vestry, being regularly elected, installed and served as such, a number of years: being, therefore, authorized and constrained by the deeds on said Congregation's property, as likewise the long established rules of said Congregation, by said Congregation adopted and underwritten. Being desirous to preserve, love and peace, exhort all who may have been led astray, to consider, we dare not violate our trust—are therefore, under a necessity to notify that, if violence is used, we must seek protection, under God, by the laws of our country.

John Brunner, of Henry, Joseph Doll, John Brunner, John Gebhart, Jacob Rohr, Jacob Metzger, Henry Baer, Jacob Brunner.

Jan. 2, 1794.

In Bartgis' *Maryland Gazette,* for January 9, 1794 appeared the following letter:

Mr. Printer!

In reading your last paper, I found (in the corner, where you generally place the public notices and advertisements) a "Notice given by the Vestry of the high Dutch Ref. Congregation in Fredk. Town, etc." a notice that must command the attention of the ignorant, and awe the timid into submission, by conceiving, that the Vestry of the High Dutch Ref. Congregation must be something very great and powerful. Let the persons, who form that Vestry, inquire whether the Presbyterians, either of

ancient or modern times have had or now can have a Vestry, since they were always and governed by Elders and Deacons.— Then, Mr. Printer, it is to be wished that the spelling of the word Vestery may be contracted into *Vestry;* and that period "being desirous to preserve, love and peace, exhort all who have been led astray, etc." be better explained. Upon the whole, we expect to see a better harmony of words and sentences with a true explication of "to preserve, love and peace," since it is unintelligible with a comma after "preserve" and uncertain, whether "love and peace" are verbs and substantives.

The mention of "evil-minded persons," who are said "to have an intention to use Violence on the property of said congregation" imports that the said Vestry suppose themselves and some of their adherents the High-Dutch (I think they might have written German) Ref. Congregation, excluding the majority, who cannot swallow their bigotry, nor submit (especially in a free country) to the yoke of their spiritual tyranny. It is to be wished, that their differences might be brought to an happy issue, or else that the laws of our country might finally settle them, so that the public may, hereafter, not be imposed on by Notices of that kind. And, if you, Mr. Printer, intend to insert every "rumor spread," we are able to furnish you with a great number of rumors, and beg your favor to enlarge your Gazette from half a sheet to a whole one.

I am etc.,

Observator.

The Editor, mindful of his business, is pleased to inform the *Observator,* that in future he wishes him to address the *Vestry* or *Party* concerned; his *Press* is still open to any person or party, and by sending their pieces, with the author's name, so that in future a proper account may be made, due attention will be paid.

The *Gazette* will be enlarged in due time; and the Editor does not doubt of the encouragement both the *Observator* and *Vestrymen.*

In Bartgis' *Gazette* for August 8, 1793 he found the following advertisement:

Twenty-five Pounds Reward.

Whereas, for a considerable time anamosities of a disagreeable nature hath subsisted between the German Lutheran' congregation, in this Town, repugnant to all laws of Christ and Christianity; and whereas, some dirty, daring villains did on the third inst. in the night, degrade themselves so low as most shamefully to bedaub the walls of the house of the Rev. Mr. Krug, with the most filthy excrement—a gentleman who has been for these many years an ornament to his cloth, expounder of divine truths, and the love and adoration of his numerous congregation and friends.

Whoever will give information concerning the above villainous action, so that the perpetrators may be brought to condign punishment, shall receive *The above reward*—And, if any one concerned, or privy to this nefarious action, will give information of the *instigator* and *parties concerned;* he shall not only receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, but exempted from all Punishment.

Michael Reamer	Gottlob Miller
Jacob Young	Samuel Miller
Christian Steiner	Henry Zieler
Michael Kolb Jun,	Peter Homman.

Frederich Town
August 8, 1793.

The following is one of the certificates which were given by Otterbein to the early preachers of the organization which developed into the United Brethren Church.

IM NAMEN JESUS AMEN.

Wir Endts under Schribene, Predigar der Reformürten Kürche machen hier mittbekonnt und drum zu wisson, wehn es angehen möchte, dasz Henrich Weider ein Glied der Reformürten Kürche ist, und weil wir glauben dasz in der Herr

geruffen in seinen weinberg so er Lauben wir ihme dasz Evangely zu predigen, und hoffen, dasz die Liebhaber der wahrheit werden ihn in Lieb auffnehmen, wir aber winschem ihm Gottes Gnad und Seegen. Gegeben in unserer Prediger Versamlungon.

Canagoschik in Hannisz Ranschers.
June 4, 1776.

William Otterbein
William Hendel
Jacob Weimer
Benedict Swope.

(Translation)

IN THE NAME OF JESUS AMEN.

We the undersigned, Preachers of the Reformed Church herewith jointly acknowledge and make known to whom it may concern, that Henry Weider is a member of the Reformed Church, as we believe that he has been called by the Lord into His vineyard, we grant him permission to preach the Gospel, and hope, that the lovers of Truth will receive him in love, while we wish him the grace and blessing of God. Given in our Conference of Preachers.

Conocheague at John Rangers.
June 4, 1776.

STANSBURY FAMILY.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

In the genealogical contribution by Dr. Christopher Johnston treating of the Stansbury family, in the March 1914 issue of The *Maryland Historical Magazine,* (Vol. IX, No. 1), certain errors occur with reference to the section relating to Gen. Tobias Emerson Stansbury (1757-1849) on pages 86 and 87. The corrections are herewith submitted.

General Stansbury was thrice married. His first wife was Mary *Buffington,* born 3 August 1760, and died 21 April 1809. Marriage license issued to Rev. West [William West, of Old St. Paul's parish] on 1 May 1784 (see Balto. County Marriage Licenses: *Baltimore American,* 24 April 1809: *Baltimore Whig,* 24 April 1809). His *second* wife was *Ann* Dew. Marriage license issued 8 Jan'y 1811. (See Balto. County Marriage Licenses.)

His *third* wife was the widow Anna Dorothea Steinbeck, relict of John C. Steinbeck, whose will was probated 3 Jan'y 1821. (See Balto. County Wills, Liber No. 11, fol. 209). Marriage license issued 27 April, 1824 to Rev. Soule. She died 9 July 1839 in her 55th year, and "was the sister of John G. Wender [Wendell?] of New York." (See *Baltimore Sun,* 16 July 1839).

General Stansbury had issue by his first and second wives, and the following is believed to be the order of birth of the children, based upon family records and certain other data.

Issue by first wife, Mary Buffington:—

i. Henrietta Stansbury, married in Balto. Co., James C. Dew (license 26 Sept. 1807).
ii. Tobias Emerson Stansbury, Jr., married in Balto. Co., Elizabeth Divers (lic. 2 June 1813). He died in Ascension Parish, La., in Apl. 1828, aged 40 and left issue.
iii. Hammond N. Stansbury, married in Balto. Co., and died there 7 June 1836, aged 46, leaving issue.
iv. William Stansbury, married in Balto. Co., Maria Norwood (lic. 17 Mch. 1819), died in Ascension Parish, La.: had a son who died young (perhaps, others).
——— Stansbury. Uncertain as to name of fifth child. The *Baltimore Whig* of 24 April 1809 states that Mrs. Mary Stansbury left a husband and five children.

Issue by second wife, Ann Dew:—

v. Emerson Stansbury, lived in St. Louis, Mo.
vi. John "Lightfoot" [Lewis?] Stansbury (twin), b. 1817, married in Balto. Co., Mary Jones (license 17 Feby. 1840), died in Virginia.
vii. Carvell S. Stansbury (twin), b. 1817, married Harriet Louisa Stansbury, daughter of William, his step-brother: had issue. He died in Baltimore, 2 April 1865 in his 49th year (*Baltimore Sun,* 3 April 1865).
viii. Edward H. Stansbury, married Elizabeth Johnson and left issue.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS

Meeting of December 14th, 1914.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society for the month of December was called to order tonight at 8.30 p. m. with Vice-President Harris in the chair in the absence of President Warfield.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The donations to the cabinet during the past month were described by Mr. Spencer, the Corresponding Secretary, and the most important items in his corespondence since the last meeting of the Society were discussed by him.

Elections for active members then ensued resulting as follows:

Messrs. J. Herbert Beatson, Carryl H. Bryan, John S. Gibbs, Jr., Louis P. Goldsborough, Gustavus J. Ober, John H. Wight, and Miss Grace Barrow Ditman.

Mrs. Frank Pelham Stone, a member of the Janet Montgomery Chapter, D. A. R., then read the paper of the evening entitled "The Braddock Trail." Mrs. Stone's interesting account of incidents in connection with this campaign and also her graphic description of the country through which Braddock led his army was received with close attention. Upon the conclusion of the paper, Judge Elliott moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Stone for the pleasure which her most interesting paper had afforded.

Meeting of January 11th, 1915.—The regular meeting of the Society for the month of January was called to order at 8.30 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

Sixty-five members and guests were present at the meeting, a majority of whom were ladies.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The resignations of Dr. Samuel C. Chew, Oscar G. Murray and E. Thomas Massey were received and accepted.

Balloting upon candidates nominated at the previous meeting resulted in the following elections:

Mrs. Milnor Ljungstedt, Mr. Matthew B. Sellers,
Mr. Charles E. Falconer, Mr. Edward J. Colgan, Jr.

Major Pegram then presented the following report from the Committee on Nominations. Subsequent to the reading of this report by Major Pegram, President Warfield explained the method by which additional nominations could be made.

Baltimore, January 6, 1915.

To the Maryland Historical Society:

Gentlemen:

Your Committee appointed to prepare nominations for Officers of the Society, Trustees of the Athenæum, and Members of Committees, to be presented at the meeting of the Society on January 11, 1915, have performed the duty assigned to them and respectfully submit herewith the result of their conference and place in nomination the gentlemen named below for the several offices and positions indicated.

For President:

EDWIN WARFIELD

For Vice-Presidents:

W. HALL HARRIS, MICHAEL JENKINS,
HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

For Corresponding Secretary:

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

For Recording Secretary:

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

For Treasurer:

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

For Trustees of Athenæum:

J. Appleton Wilson, *Chairman.*

William H. Greenway, A. Leo Knott,
Ogden A. Kirkland, Edward Stabler, Jr.,
H. Oliver Thompson.

For Committee on the Gallery:

Miles White, Jr., *Chairman.*

J. Wilson Leakin, Ruxton M. Ridgely,
Faris C. Pitt, John A. Tompkins.

For Committee on the Library:

Louis H. Dielman, *Chairman.*

Walter I. Dawkins, Edward B. Mathews,
Richard M. Duvall, Frederick W. Story,
John H. Latane, Moses R. Walter.

For Committee on Finance:

Robert Garrett, *Chairman.*

B. Howell Griswold, Jr., Douglas H. Thomas.

For Committee on Publications:

Clayton C. Hall, *Chairman.*

Samuel K. Dennis, Bernard C. Steiner.

For Committee on Membership:

McHenry Howard, *Chairman.*

Matthew Page Andrews, Isaac T. Norris,
James D. Iglehart, J. Hall Pleasants, Jr.,
William H. Lytle, DeCourcy W. Thom.

For Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry:

William M. Hayden, *Chairman.*

B. Bernard Browne, William J. McClellan,
Edward Ingle, Geo. Norbury Mackenzie.
Thomas E. Sears.

For Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments:

Andrew C. Trippe, *Chairman.*

William M. Pegram, Lawrence C. Wroth.

Certain changes have been made in the Chairmanship of Committees, one of which was made to fill a vacancy caused by death, and one by resignation. A few changes have also been made in the personnel of several of the Committees, this Committee being of the opinion that it is desirable, for the best interests of the Society, to have a little rotation in office,

now and then, and thus give an opportunity for other members, many of whom are of long standing, to become more closely associated with us in the management of the affairs of the Society, which is just entering upon its seventy-second year.

The proposed amendment to Section 14 of the By-Laws which had been presented by Major Wm. M. Pegram at the November meeting of the Society was then taken up for consideration. The Secretary announced that the Council had considered the proposed amendment and had modified it so as to read as follows:

> "Resolved, That Article XIV of the By-Laws be amended by striking out the second paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
>
> 'It shall be its endeavor to procure a suitable paper to be read at each stated meeting from November to May, both inclusive, excepting the meeting in February, and when the hour of nine p. m. shall arrive, the business of the Society shall be suspended and the paper of the evening shall be read and at its conclusion the business of the Society may be resumed.'"

General A. C. Trippe then explained to the meeting the context of the existing By-Law, the recommendation of Major Pegram and the results of the deliberations of the Council in the matter. Thereupon on motion of General Trippe, seconded by Mr. Ingle, the Society adopted the amendment to the By-Laws in the form submitted by the Council.

The paper of the evening was then presented by Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Historian-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, entitled "The Preservation of Records." Upon concluding her address, Mrs. Bassett presented to the Society a copy of the records of the marriage licenses in Somerset County from 1796 to 1830. This gift was received by President Warfield with grateful appreciation.

General Trippe expressed his appreciation of the rare pleasure which Mrs. Bassett had afforded him and dwelt upon the

importance of the subject which she had discussed and upon the interest and charm of her presentation of it. He, therefore, offered a vote of thanks to Mrs. Bassett which was unanimously passed.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of February 8th, 1915.—The regular meeting of the Society for the month of February was called to order at 8.15 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

About thirty members were present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary then touched upon important correspondence of last month. The following letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary:

February 3rd, 1915.

" Mr. Richard H. Spencer,
Corresponding Secretary,
Maryland Historical Society.

Dear Sir:

I take great pleasure in presenting to the Maryland Historical Society, in behalf of the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, one of the bronze medals used as souvenirs at the Banquet given to the General Society of the Cincinnati, on May 13, 1914, at the Hotel Belvedere.

The medal is a reproduction of that designed by L'Enfant, which appears on the Certificate of Membership of the Order.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Thomas E. Sears,
Secretary.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Dr. Sears for the gift referred to in his letter.

The election of new members for active membership resulted as follows:

Mrs. Calvin W. Hendrick.
Mrs. Alexander L. Hodgdon.
Mr. Charles T. Hollaway.
Mrs. Charles Lanahan.
Miss Harriet P. Marine.
Mr. Thomas Parran.
Miss Sarah E. Richmond.
Mr. Howard P. Sadtler.
Mr. George C. Thomas.
Mr. Charles C. Wallace.

The following were elected to associate membership:

Mr. William H. Baltzell.
Mrs. W. C. Piper.

A letter was read from Mr. H. B. Janes, dated January 28th, 1915, tendering his resignation to be effective, if possible, on December 31st, 1914.

There being no further business before the Society, the meeting adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Society was held February 8th, 1915, at 9 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

The announcement of nominations was made by the Recording Secretary for positions of officers and members of the Trustees of the Athenæum and upon the various committees of the Society. The Recording Secretary announced that there were no contests but that there was one candidate and one only nominated for each position to be filled. The Chair appointed Mr. Richard H. Spencer and Major Wm. M. Pegram as tellers to conduct the election.

Upon motion made, seconded and passed unanimously, the Recording Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the members present for the candidates for the various positions for which they had been nominated. The Recording Secretary, therefore, cast the votes of the twenty-eight members present in favor of the candidates nominated.

President Warfield read the annual report of the Council to the Society, as follows:

Report of the Council.

To the Members of the Maryland Historical Society:

In pursuance with the By-Laws and by the direction of the Council, I make the following brief report of the activities of your Society during 1914.

The year has been a very interesting and instructive one and ended with a membership of 641, the largest in the history of the Society. The regular monthly meetings of the Society have been more largely attended than for a number of years and a new interest has been manifested in its work, not only by the members but by the general public. This is a promising augury for the future.

The library has been kept open as usual during the entire year. In the fall, the time for closing was extended to six o'clock, to accommodate members who wanted to spend time in research work after business hours.

The committee in charge of the library purchased a number of new books and magazines and had ninety-two volumes rebound and repaired. There were presented to the Society ninety-five books, two hundred and twenty-six pamphlets, two charts and twenty-seven bound volumes of newspapers. Quite a number of donations to the cabinet were made, portraits, photographs, manuscripts, newspapers, and articles of historic value, including a beautiful silver service, of rare design, which has historic association with Baltimore City through its original owner. This service was presented by Miss Aimee McConkey, of Stamford, Connecticut.

Over 5,000 persons used the library in research work, consulting 30,000 of its books during the year.

The report of the Finance Committee shows that the investments of your Society are of a high class. They amount to par value—$28,200. No change was made in them during the year. This, of course, does not include the building or any of its valuable contents.

The income from all sources is fully set out by the Treasurer

in his report, and the disbursements are given in detail and supported by vouchers. The total current yearly receipts from membership dues, fees for research work, sale of publications, and interest on investments amounted to $4,226.50. This is a very small sum with which to pay the administrative expenses of such a large and useful institution as the Maryland Historical Society. Its activities are greatly hampered by want of funds. Were its membership 1,000, yielding $5,000 in dues, it could greatly enlarge its usefulness and broaden its sphere of activities. With your earnest co-operation there should be no trouble in securing such a membership in a State like Maryland, with a million and a quarter inhabitants, a very large proportion of whose population is interested directly through descent or heredity in the data, records and the results accomplished by this Society.

The record of members at the end of the year is:

Life	2	
Honorary	2	
Corresponding	49	
Associate	39	
Active	549	
		641

The increase in the membership during 1914 was thirty as against nine for 1913.

The *Maryland Historical Magazine,* published by the Society, has completed its ninth volume. The question of continuing the *Magazine* was referred by the Council to the Committee on Publication, for its opinion thereon, whereupon the Committee strongly recommended that the Society continue to issue the *Magazine* as its official publication. This recommendation was unanimously adopted by the Council.

The last legislature made its annual appropriation for the publication of the State Archives as heretofore, under the auspices of this Society. Volume XXXIV of the series has been completed and was distributed in December, 1914. It

contains a full record of the proceedings and acts of the Assembly of Maryland from 1720 to 1723, and consequently deals with matters of great importance. It gives the legislation creating circuit courts for the trial of all matters of fact as well as all criminal cases in the counties in which they arose, thus relieving the provincial court of the colony of its criminal jurisdiction and the people much hardship from the expense and delay incident to attendance upon that court. This session of the Assembly was especially noteworthy in that it provided for the establishment, for the first time in Maryland, of a free school in every county. The Revolution of 1775 is forecasted in a most striking way by the struggle between the Assembly of 1723 and the Lord Proprietor, in which the colonists claimed the benefit of all English laws, while the Lord Proprietor was willing to concede that the colony was entitled to only such of them as had been specifically authorized.

The various rooms and halls of this building, having gotten into unsightly and discreditable condition, the Council appointed a special committee to look into the matter and make a report. This Committee acted promptly and reported that they found the gallery and all of the rooms to be in need of a thorough renovation and restoration, and the furniture to be so dilapidated as to require extensive repairs.

The Council thereupon authorized the President to have the renovation and repairs done at once. I thereupon appointed Messrs. J. Appleton Wilson, Richard M. Duvall and Ruxton M. Ridgely as a Special Committee to take charge of the work.

The present neat and attractive appearance of the rooms and gallery, as well as the furniture, is proof of the good judgment displayed by the Committee. We can now point with pride to these beautiful and attractive rooms and their furnishings, and to the artistic appearance of our gallery and adjoining rooms in which are displayed the art treasures of our Society.

The total cost of these renovations and repairs was $1,257.75. The income of the Society was not enough to pay all of this cost in addition to our running expenses, so the Society was com-

pelled to borrow $750. This is the only debt and we intend, with your aid, to pay it off this year. I am sure you will agree that the results accomplished justify the outlay and creation of this debt.

The Committee on Addresses provided speakers and essayists who read at our monthly meetings most interesting and instructive papers on historic incidents and events.

The most important social entertainment given by the Society during the year was the reception in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati. This famous patriotic Society held its triennial meeting in this city last May. Many distinguished men came as delegates. The Council thought it fitting and proper that our ancient and honorable Society should extend to the visitors the courtesy of a reception and give them an opportunity of seeing the many rare historic relics, paintings and manuscripts owned by our Society. The proposition met with the enthusiastic approval of our members. A number of ladies, members and wives of the members, took charge of the affair and made it a notable success. It was largely attended, not only by the visiting delegates to the Convention, and their friends, but by hundreds of the members of the Society. Everyone who came to the reception carried away pleasing memories of our home and the wonderful historic treasures we possess.

The entertainment has created a most agreeable impression and has stimulated the activities of the Society in many ways. It recalled the early days when the Maryland Historical Society was the center of the social and intellectual life of Baltimore, the days when this library and the gallery were not only frequented by those who were seeking specific historic and genealogical information, but also by members and guests who assembled here frequently for social intercourse and enjoyment.

The architectural beauty of the building and its dignified and pleasing interior were then and are now fitted admirably for such assemblies. Why should we not return to the ways of the founders? Let us try to do so.

Report of the Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Cash on hand, January 1st, 1914		$689 48
Receipts for the year 1914:		
Current Dues	$2,524 00	
Dues in Arrears	230 00	
Dues in Advance	15 00	
Magazine Sales, Subscriptions, etc	314 42	
Sales of Publications	16 00	
Investigations and Searches	58 50	
Use of Basement	378 00	
Income of Peabody Fund	863 00	
Income other than Peabody Fund	220 00	
Sales of Useless Material	1 50	
	$4,620 42	
Loan from Fidelity Trust Company	750 00	
Transferred from Special Guarantee account	642 05	
Transferred from State Archives account	180 00	
		$6,192 47
		$6,881 95
Expenditures for the year 1914:		
General Expenses	$4,987 34	
Use of Basement, Janitor service	36 00	
Magazine Account	1,362 08	
Committee on Library	356 63	
Investigations and Searches	25	
		$6,742 30
Balance on hand, January 1, 1915, General Account		$139 65
Amount expended on Improvements	$1,099 35	
Amount expended on Tea	184 61	

Report of the Trustees of the Athenæum

The Trustees have lost two of their number by death during the past year. On June 10, 1914, the chairman, Mr. Michael A. Mullin, died; and later in the year, Mr. Charles C. Homer. Both of these gentlemen always took the deepest interest in the affairs of the Society, and their counsel and co-operation are deeply missed.

In June last the insurance policies were gone over and found in proper form. The insurance on the building is $40,000; on furniture and fixtures $6,500; paintings and statuary $6,500; and on books, $25,000.

During the early summer the building was renovated at a cost of over $1,000. The walls and ceilings of main and gallery floors were whitened at a cost of $525.00; furniture covered and repaired at a cost of $201.00; and linoleum placed on floors of main and east rooms at a cost of $308.00. At the same time the gas fixtures were overhauled and new mantels and globes supplied where needed. Repairs have also been necessary to main skylight—and to the spout on southeast corner of building which was damaging the walls and ceiling.

Complaint having been made that the vault was damp, and that the books and manuscripts were being injured, on authority of the Council a steam radiator was placed in the lower story of the vault, and the main door was ordered to be kept open during the day, the wire gate being used to guard the vault. This has resulted in proper ventilation and even temperature, and it is believed will entirely do away with the dampness complained of.

Report of Committee on Art Gallery

The Committee on the Gallery begs to submit this their Annual Report. As you are aware, the gallery which was closed in 1910 still remains closed.

Three oil paintings were donated to us in 1914 and are already mentioned in the report of the Library Committee as donations to the Cabinet.

Twenty-two (22) oil paintings were deposited and twenty-three (23) were withdrawn.

Many improvements were made in the gallery during the year. The walls were kalsomined, and the floors were stained and all the pictures rehung.

The west room of the gallery has been reserved for prints and photographs as far as there is room.

Report of Library Committee

The Library Committee begs to report the following additions to the library during the year 1914:

45 volumes, books, and manuscripts have been purchased and 5 magazines acquired by subscription to the cost of.....	$164 63
92 volumes have been bound or repaired at a cost of.....	192 00
The total disbursements authorized by the Library Committee amounted to	$356 63

The Committee would call attention to the receipt by gift of the following:

95 volumes, 226 pamphlets, 2 charts and 27 volumes of newspapers.

The Society has received as donations to the cabinet a very handsome silver service from Miss Aimee Morsell McConkey of Stamford, Conn., 1 wax portrait, several photographs and manuscripts and several medals; also 3 oil paintings, being the portraits of Judge William Fell Giles and his wife and Captain Henry Myers who was in the War of 1812. Several photographs, 2 maps and one volume of manuscripts were deposited.

About 5,000 persons consulted 45,000 books during the year.

Report of the Committee on Publication

The Committee on Publication respectfully reports that in accordance with the instructions given to it, the publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has been continued during the past year, thus completing the ninth year of its existence.

The expense of the publication as shown by the Treasurer's report has been as follows:

Cash paid on account of Volume VIII (1913) being balance due as stated in last report of this Committee.....$337 40

Account of Volume IX (1914).

Expenses:		
Copying	$ 40 00	
Editing	150 00	

Printing March, June and Sept. Nos....	$709 55		
and Index to Volume VIII.....	72 60		
		782 15	
Commissions		22 00	
Postage and Distribution.....		70 53	
		$1,064 68	
Receipts:			
Advertisements	$119 50		
Subscriptions and Sales..... ..	194 92		
		314 42	750 26
			$1,087 66
To the cost of the *Magazine* as stated above (Volume IX)....			$ 750 26
there is to be added the printer's bill for the Dec. No.....			263 05
			$1,013 31
And there should be credited to this account the cost of printing for the Society the annual report and list of Members.....		$ 63 60	
And the income from one-half the Peabody Fund appropriated to publication.....		431 50	495 10
Leaving the net disbursements on *Magazine* account for the year's expenses.....			$518 21
But included in this amount is the cost of the index for Volume VIII printed and sent out with the March Number			72 60
Leaving the actual cost to the Society of Vol. IX of the *Magazine*			$445 61

The Committee presents herewith a form of resolution in order to provide for the making of the abovementioned credits, and asks that it be adopted.

Volume XXXIV of the *Archives of Maryland* was issued and distributed during the past Autumn. It contains the proceedings of the Assembly from October 1720 to October 1723 including five sessions of that body, and the record of much interesting and important action.

Volume XXXV, in which the publication of the proceedings of the Assembly will be continued, is now in course of preparation.

Report of the Finance Committee

The Finance Committee begs to report that there has been no change in the securities belonging to the Society during the past fiscal year.

In company with Mr. Heyward E. Boyce, Treasurer, I this day examined the securities in the safe deposit box of the Maryland Historical Society in the vault of the Fidelity Trust Company, and found therein the following:

PEABODY FUND

5 Atlantic Coast Line Railway Co. $1000 4% Gold Bonds Louisville & Nashville collateral	$5,000
5 Atlantic Coast Line First Consolidated Mortgage $1000 4% Gold Bonds	5,000
5 Norfolk & Western Railway Co. First Consolidated Mortgage $1000 4% Gold Bonds	5,000
3 Baltimore & Ohio Prior Lien 3½% $1000 Bonds	3,000
4 Baltimore & Ohio Prior Lien 3½% $500 Bonds	2,000
1 United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore City, First Consolidated Mortgage $1000 Gold Bond 4%	1,000
Debenture Certificate of Indebtedness No. 2805, Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company	1,200

PERMANENT FUND

Deed from Robert F. McKim of property on East Street yielding $40 Ground Rent per annum, consideration	$1,000
Stock Certificate No. 150, City of Baltimore, Engine House 4% Loan	1,000

GENERAL FUND

4 United Railways & Electric Co. First Consolidated Mortgage $1000 Gold Bond 4%	4,000

Report of Committee on Membership

The Committee on Membership begs to submit the following statement of the membership to December 31, 1914; also the total membership to February 1915.

	1913	1914
Life	0	2
Honorary	2	2
Corresponding	52	49
Associate	32	39
Active	528	549
	614	641
New Members during the year:		
Active	50	58
Associate	8	0
Losses by death:		
Corresponding	3	
Active	18	
	21	
Losses by Resignation:		
Active	9	
	30	
Total Losses	30	
Net gain	27	

Active Members to Dec. 31, 1914	549
Associate Members to Dec. 31, 1914	39
Corresponding Members (who pay)	2
Elected in 1914 and Paid in 1915	11
Elected in January	4
Total Membership	605

Report of Committee in Genealogy and Heraldry

Your Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry would respectfully report that during the past year no matters connected with the work of the Committee have required their action.

They have from time to time given thought to the carrying out of the provisions of By-Law 13 of the Society, namely: "It shall devise and recommend to the Society a system by which searches of the records in possession of the Society may be made available as a source of revenue."

The question of revenue, as indicated by the By-Laws, is of such manifest importance that we hope the next Committee will take it up, in conference with the Council.

In our judgment, it may be well for one or more genealogists, members of the Society, to be chosen by the Council to carry on, under the supervision of this Committee, the genealogical work for which charges are made; and a reasonable percentage of fees obtained thereby to be paid to the Society.

Report of Committee on Addresses

Your Committee on Addresses report and append a list of papers read before the Maryland Historical Society, at its monthly meetings during 1914.

Jan. 12.—"A Short Cruise with a Privateer." By Gen. Andrew C. Trippe, a member of the Society.

March 9.—"Col. George Talbot and Christopher Rousby: A Maryland event of 1689." By Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., a member of the Society.

April 13.—"Recovered History from the Egyptian Explorations." By James Teackle Dennis, a member of the Society.

May 14.—"The Rich Neck, A Colonial Manor." By Gen. Joseph B. Seth, a member of the Society.

Oct. 12.—"Fragments of My Life and Times." By the late Hon. Henry Winter Davis. Read by Bernard C. Steiner, Ph. D., a member of the Society.

Nov. 9.—"Ross of Bladensburg." By Mr. John Wesley Brown, a member of the Society.

Dec. 14.—"The Braddock Trail." By Mrs. Frank Pelham Stone, Member Janet Montgomery Chapter, D. A. R.

NOTES.

Members of the Society having copies of the *Magazine,* volumes one or two, which they do not intend to bind or otherwise preserve, will confer a favor on the Society by giving them for exchange purposes.

Jacob Engelbrecht of Frederick says in his diary for July 6, 1827, that Daniel Hauer told him that he—Hauer was born in Lothringer, Germany, March 24, 1748, left London for America August 24, 1769—Baron De Kalb being a passenger on the same ship—arrived in Philadelphia, January, 1770. He came to Frederick about the year 1771. He died August 18, 1831.

A History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, 1819-1841, by Thomas Maitland Marshall. (University of California Publications in History, Volume II.) January, 1915. Pp. xiii, 263. Price, in paper covers, $1.75; cloth, $2.00.

In this volume has been undertaken for the first time the presentation of a history of the negotiations of the boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, viewed in its entirety. The narrative of the boundary negotiations, with Spain, Mexico, and the Republic of Texas successively, lays emphasis particularly on the period after 1819, and is assisted by the inclusion in the text of many maps illustrating the various boundary proposals and also the several suggestions of a "neutral ground." There is also a larger guide map, and a reduced reproduction of the significant portion of the hitherto unpublished map of the Pichardo Boundary Commission of 1811.

The following genealogies have been presented to the Society:

Chisolm Genealogy, by William Garnett Chisolm, LL. B., New York, 1914. Pp. 95.

The Hubbard Thompson Memorial. A genealogical record and historical account of the ancestors and descendants of Ebenezer Hubbard and Mary Thompson his wife. Compiled by Lillian Kimball Stewart, 1914. Particularly fine specimen of book-making.

William Painter and his father Dr. Edward Painter; Sketches and reminiscences. Compiled by Orrin Chalfant Painter. Profusely illustrated. Baltimore, 1914.

The Sampson family by Lilla Briggs Sampson. Williams and Wilkins Co. Baltimore, 1914. Pp. 238.

From Stokes's *Memorials of Eminent Yale Men,* vol. 1, p. 134, we learn that Joel Barlow wrote to General Nathaniel Greene from Hartford, on March 21, 1784, that he was planning with a Mr. Ward to establish "ourselves in the business of printing, bookselling and stationery in all their branches in Baltimore." He thought no other place presented "so good an opening," for it was "in a most flourishing condition and bids fair to improve the advantages that nature and industry have given it. There are but two printing presses in the town and those badly managed, there is no bookstore there and none, as I can learn, in contemplation." Several gentlemen of the town had encouraged Barlow's project, which extended to the publication of a newspaper and, possibly, a magazine.

The following resolution, adopted at the Annual Meeting on February 8, 1915, should have been inserted at page 77, immediately following the financial statement of the Committee on Publication:

"*Resolved,* that the Magazine Fund be credited with the sum of $63.60, being the cost of printing for the Society in the *Magazine* the Annual Report for the year 1913 and the list of members, and the amount charged to General Expenses; and that the sum of $431.50, being one-half the year's income from the Peabody Fund, be transferred to the credit of the Magazine Fund, in accordance with the terms of Mr. Peabody's gift, and the resolution of the Society adopted January 3, 1867."

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

* Died, 1914.

HONORARY MEMBERS

BRYCE, JAMES, LL. D. (1882) ..... British Embassy, Wash'gton, D. C.
MARDEN, R. G. (1902) ..... 13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884) ..... 1018 St. Paul Street.
SPENCE, W. W. (1854) ..... 1206 St. Paul Street.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL. D. (1893) ..... Charlottesville, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C. (1895) ..... Oneida Heights, Huntington, Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1895) ..... 1207 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D. (1893) ..... Chapel Hill, N. C
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899) ..... R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907) ..... King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D. (1898) .... 56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.
BROCK, R. A. (1875) ..... 257 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895) ..... 16 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.
BROWNE, HENRY JOHN (1908) ..... 48 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894) ..... Richmond, Va.
BUEL, C. C. (1887) ..... 33 E. 17th St., New York.
CHAILLE-LONG, COL. C. (1897) ..... 1815 18th St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897) ..... 117 Liberty St., New York.
COLLETT, OSCAR W. (1882) ..... 3138 School St., St. Louis, Mo.
DE WITT, FRANCIS (1857) ..... Ware, Mass.
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN (1892) .. Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
DURANT, WILLIAM (1892) ..... 44 Dover St., Wellesley, Mass.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892) ..... Laurel, Md.
EATON, G. G. (1894) ..... 416 N. J. Av., S. E., Wash'n, D. C.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895) ..... Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890) ..... 1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, LL. D., L. H. D. (1890) ..... 24 Stone St., New York.
GUDEWILL, GEORGE (1899) ..... 193 Water Street, New York.
HALL, HUBERT (1904) ..... Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891) ..... 226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.

HART, CHARLES HENRY (1878).....2206 Delancey Place, Phila., Pa.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN (1882)..32 Mallery Pl., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
HERSH, GRIER (1897).....York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F. (1900).....267 E. Franklin St., Richm'd, Va.
LAKE, RICHARD P. (1900).....Memphis Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908)....New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
LESLIE, EDMUND NORMAN (1855).....Skaneateles, N. Y.
MALLERY, REV. CHAS. P., D. D. (1890)..980 E. 180th St., New York.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....West St., Annapolis, Md.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P. (1881).....Flanders Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M. (1899).....Montgomery, Ala.
PARKE, JOHN E. (1882).....10½ Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
RANDALL, DANIEL R., PH. D. (1887)....Annapolis, Md.
RILEY, E. S. (1875).....234 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
SCOTT, ROBERT N. (1881).....The Takoma, Washington, D. C.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....Charleston, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....568 West End Ave., New York.
TAGGERT, HUGH T. (1889).....3249 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886).....Williamsburg, Va.
WAGNER, CLINTON, M. D. (1879).....New York, N. Y.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B. (1893).....326 Massachusetts Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH. D., D. D., LL. D. (1894).....525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M. (1882).....89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....42 Broadway, New York.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914).....51 Allen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....148 N. 17th St., E. Orange, N. J.
BOND, BEVERLY W., JR. (1909).....Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
BOURGEOISE, MRS. A. CALVERT (1911)4156 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909)....2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash.,D.C.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914)1200 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
CALLAGHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902).....6832 Paschall Ave., Phila., Pa.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY.....34 Huntley St., Toronto, Canada.
COVINGTON, PROF. HARRY F. (1914)....Princeton, N. J.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905).....1317 Euclid St., Washington, D. C.
DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J. (1906).....Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H. (1908).....Neptune Park, New London, Conn.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909).....611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.

FOY, MISS MARY E. (1913) ..... Los Angeles, Cal.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906) ..... St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON (1906) ..... 1021 Laurence St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E. (1907) ..... Easton, Md.
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914) ... El Paso, Texas.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910) ..... 258 Broadway, New York.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER ..... 923 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
HOUGH, OLIVER (1913) ..... Newtown, Pa.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907) .... 2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
MANSFIELD, MRS. WALTER D. (1914) .. Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.
MCFADDEN, CHAS. (1906) ..... 3923 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905) ..... New Straitsville, Ohio.
MONETTE, ORRA E. (1907) ..... Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908) ..... Seaford, Del.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906) ..... Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
OWEN-CHAHOON, MRS. M. D. (1913) .... Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C.
PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910) ..... Shepherdstown, W. Va.
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914) ..... 2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910) ..... 1310 Penobscot Bldg, Detr't, Mich.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL T. (1906) ..... Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H. (1907) ..... 310½ Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907) ..... 1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
STRIDER, MISS EMMA T. (1914) ..... 1450 Rhode Island Av., Wash., D.C.
TILGHMAN, SAMUEL HARRISON (1914) C/o Adjt. General, War Dept., Washington, D. C.
TURNER, VAN ARSDALE B. (1910) ..... Law Bldg, Wilmington, Del.
WELLER, MICHAEL IGNATIUS (1914) .... 408 Seward Square, Wash'g'n, D.C.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907) ..... Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABELL, ANNIE HELOISE, PH. D. (1914) .. Goucher College.
ABERCROMBIE, DAVID (1908) ..... Emory Grove, Md.
AGNUS, FELIX (1883) ..... American Office.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910) ..... Charlcote Place, Guilford.
ANDREWS, C. MCLEAN, PH. D. (1907) ... Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911) ..... 849 Park Ave.
*ANDREWS, O. (1886) ..... 621 St. Paul St.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902) ..... Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907) ..... 1025 Cathedral St.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F. (1899) ..... 628 Equitable Building.
ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914) ..... 2609 N. Charles St.

BAILEY, G. FRANK (1908).....28 S. Hanover St.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....2008 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....1006 N. Charles St.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)..... Care Mrs. A. C. Clocker, 2909 Presstman St.
BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....609 Keyser Bldg.
*BARRY, MRS. ROBERT C. (1910).....1305 Maryland Ave.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882).....207 N. Calvert St.
BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY (1909)..2947 St. Paul St.
BAYARD, RICHARD H. (1914).....707 Gaither Estate Bldg.
BEACHAM, ROBERT J. (1914).....Emerson Tower Bldg.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASHFORDBY (1910) Loch Raven, Md.
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....Fidelity Trust Co.
BENSON, CARVILLE D. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Building.
BERKELEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1906)....1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD (1898).....54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)....322 Hawthorne Road, Roland Park.
BERRY, JASPER M., JR., (1907).....225 St. Paul St.
BERRY, THOMAS L. (1909).....310 Fidelity Building.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....10 E. Lexington St.
BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910)...Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906).....Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BICKNELL, REV. JESSE R. (1910).....117 W. Mulberry St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....The Lord Balto. Press.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....509 Park Ave.
BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M. D. (1892).....Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902).....11th Floor Fidelity Building.
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....11th Floor Fidelity Building.
BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....Law Building.
BLAND, J. R. (1902).....Calvert and German Streets.
BONAPARTE, CHAS. J., LL. D. (1883)....216 St. Paul St.
BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....46 P. O. Building.
BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
BOND, NICHOLAS P. (1902).....1310 Continental Trust Building.
BOND, THOMAS E. (1910).....726 Reservoir St.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building.
BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.
BOSLEY, ARTHUR LEE (1912).....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOSLEY, MRS. ARTHUR LEE (1912).....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890).....401 Maryland Trust Building.
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909).....401 Maryland Trust Building.
BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....3 N. Calvert St.
BOWERS, JAMES W., JR. (1909).....16 E. Lexington St.
BOYDEN, GEORGE A. (1911).....Mt. Washington.

Brandt, Miss Minnie (1908) ..... 11 E. Read St.
Brattan, J. Y. (1902) ..... American Office.
Brent, Miss Ida S. (1909) ..... 1125 Bolton St.
Brent, Robert F. (1908) ..... 104 E. Lexington St.
Bridges, Mrs. Priscilla B. (1910) ..... 145 N. Potomac St., Hagerst'n, Md.
*Briscoe, David S. (1902) ..... 722 Law Building.
Bromwell, Miss Henrietta (1912) .... Denver, Colorado.
Brown, Alexander (1902) ..... 712 Cathedral St.
Brown, Arthur George (1883) ..... 841 Calvert Building.
Brown, Edwin H., Jr. (1904) ..... Centreville, Md.
Brown, Frank (1896) ..... 320 N. Charles St.
Brown, John W. (1890) ..... 201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.
Brown, Kirk (1897) ..... 1813 N. Caroline St.
Brown, Mrs. Lydia B. (1902) ..... 1412 Bolton St.
Browne, Arthur Lee (1913) ..... Rider, Md.
Browne, B. Bernard, M. D. (1892) .... 510 Park Ave.
Browne, Rev. Beeman (1907) ..... Havre de Grace, Md.
Bruce, Oliver H. (1913) ..... Westernport, Allegany Co., Md.
Bruce, Oliver H., Jr., (1913) ..... Cumberland, Md.
Bruce, W. Cabell (1909) ..... Builders' Exchange.
Brune, H. M. (1902) ..... 841 Calvert Building.
Bryan, Carryl H. (1914) ..... Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
*Bryan, William Shepherd, Jr. (1891) 733 Title Building.
Buckler, Thomas H., M. D. (1913) .... 1201 St. Paul St.
Burgan, Rev. H. W. (1910) ..... 1816 E. Monument St.
Burnett, Paul M. (1902) ..... 216 St. Paul St.
Burton, Paul Gibson (1913) ..... 108 E. Lexington St.
Buzby, S. Stockton (1902) ..... 1214 St. Paul St.

Calwell, James S. (1911) ..... 215 St. Paul St.
Carey, James (1913) ..... 2220 N. Charles St.
Carey, John E. (1893) ..... Mt. Holly Inn.
Carroll, Douglas Gordon (1913) ..... The Washington Apt.
*Cary, Wilson M. (1881) ..... 223 W. Preston St.
Cator, Franklin P. (1914) ..... 13-15 W. Baltimore St.
Cator, George (1911) ..... 803 St. Paul St.
Cator, Samuel B. (1900) ..... 705 N. Howard St.
Chalmers, Rev. Andrew Burns (1914) 2032 Park Ave.
Chambers, John W., M. D. (1909) ..... 18 W. Franklin St.
Chestnut, W. Calvin (1897) ..... 1137 Calvert Building.
Chew, Samuel C., M. D. (1885) ..... Roland Park.
Clark, Miss Anna E. B. (1914) ..... 14 E. Mt. Royal Ave.
Claude, Gordon Handy (1908) ..... Annapolis, Md.
*Clotworthy, C. Baker (1902) ..... 1400 Continental Building.
Coad, J. F. (1907) ..... Charlotte Hall, Md.
Coale, W. E. (1908) ..... 109 Chamber of Commerce.
Cohen, Miss Bertha (1905) ..... 415 N. Charles St.

COHEN, MENDES (1875) ..... 825 N. Charles St.
*COLE, R. C. (1891) ..... 107 Ridgewood Road, Roland P'k.
COLSTON, FREDERICK M. (1911) ..... 3 N. Calvert St.
COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914) ..... 3 N. Calvert St.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907) ..... Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
COOPER, MISS H. FRANCES (1909) ..... 1415 Linden Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912) ..... Stock Exchange Building.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898) ..... 2208 N. Charles St.
CORNER, THOMAS (1913) ..... 269 W. Biddle St.
COTTMAN, J. HOUGH (1885) ..... 812 Keyser Building.
COTTON, BRUCE (1912) ..... Cylburn, Sta. L., Mt. Wash.
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896) ... 202 St. Paul St., Brookline, Mass.
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902) ..... 809 Calvert Building.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895) ..... Waynesboro, Pa.
CROSS, JOHN EMORY (1912) ..... Albion Hotel.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910) ..... 125 W. 22d St.

DALLAM, RICHARD (1897) ..... Belair, Md.
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909) ..... The Lord Baltimore Press.
DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893) ..... 18 W. Hamilton St.
DARNALL, R. BENNETT (1906) ..... 1129 Fidelity Building.
DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914) ..... Athol Terrace, P. O. Station.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904) ..... 2927 St. Paul St.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT (1893) ... 505 Maryland Trust Building.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907) ..... Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, GEORGE W. (1877) ..... Garrett Building.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902) ..... 11th floor, Fidelity Building.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892) ..... Law Building.
DAY, MISS MARY F. (1907) ..... Upper Falls, Md.
DEAN, MARY, M. D. (1913) ..... 901 N. Calvert St.
DEEMS, CLARENCE (1913) ..... The Plaza.
DEFORD, B. F. (1914) ..... Calvert and Lombard Street.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907) ..... 2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905) ..... 2 E. Lexington St.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902) ..... Maryland Meter Company, North and Saratoga Sts.
DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914) ..... Guilford Ave. and Saratoga St.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905) ..... Peabody Institute.
DILLEHUNT, H. B. (1903) ..... 221 St. Paul St.
DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898) ..... Mayfield Avenue.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909) ..... 2206 N. Charles St.
DONALDSON, JOHN J. (1877) ..... 220 St. Paul St.
DORSEY, ARTHUR (1913) ..... Hockley, Annapolis, Md.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909) ..... Tudor Hall, Univ. Parkway.
DUKE, MRS. KATHERINE MARIA ..... Riderwood, Md.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902) .. Towson, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD JOHNSON (1914) ... 221 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.

DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902) ..... 16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, W. E. P. (1914) ..... Fidelity Building.

ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND (1884) ..... 2026 Mt. Royal Avenue.
ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE (1908) ..... Hotel Flanders, 135 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y.

FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912) ..... 2503 Madison Ave.
FECHTIG, JAMES AMOS, M. D. (1893) ..... 1303 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902) ..... Colonial Trust Co.
FIELD, CHARLES W. (1902) ..... 1057 Calvert Building.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907) ..... 1420 Park Ave.
FORD, ISAAC HENRY (1914) ..... 1412 N St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
FOSTER, REUBEN (1902) ..... 2301 N. Charles St.
FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN (1909) ..... 2301 N. Charles St.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910) ..... 15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914) ..... Orkney Road, Govans, Md.
FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914) ..... 906 Maryland Trust Bldg.
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895) ..... 126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, FRANK A. (1914) ..... Liberty Road and Chestnut Ave.
FURST, JACOB H. (1906) ..... 23 S. Hanover St.

GAGE, MRS. EMMA ABBOTT (1911) ..... Annapolis, Md.
GAITHER, THOMAS H. (1892) ..... 815 Gaither Building.
*GANS, EDGAR H. (1912) ..... 1137 Calvert Building.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912) ..... 520 N. Calvert St.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898) ..... Garrett Building.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898) ..... Garrett Building.
GARRETT, MRS. T. HARRISON (1913) ..... Evergreen, Charles St. Avenue.
GARY, E. STANLEY (1913) ..... 722 Equitable Building.
GARY, JAMES A. (1892) ..... 1200 Linden Ave.
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914) ..... 1422 Park Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902) ..... Centreville, Md.
GILL, ROGER T. (1914) ..... 215 St. Paul St.
*GIST, GEORGE H. (1912) ..... Fidelity & Deposit Co.
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911) ..... 613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885) ..... 216 Equitable Building.
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905) ..... 136 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905) ..... Emmorton, Md.
GOLDSBOROUGH, A. S. (1914) ..... 2712 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908) ..... 924 St. Paul St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913) ..... 17 E. Eager St.
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1896) ..... 25 E. Baltimore St.
GORE, CLARENCE S., D. D. S. (1902) ..... 1006 Madison Ave.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902) ..... Superior Court No. 1.
GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908) ..... 2313 St. Paul St.
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908) ..... Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
GRAFFLIN, WILLIAM H. (1892) ..... Vickers Building.

GRAVES, WM. B. (1909) ..... Pikesville, Md.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886) ..... 2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886) ..... 222 St. Paul St.
GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D. D. S. (1904) .. 201 W. Madison St.
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913) . 702 Cathedral St.
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890) ..... The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913) ..... Alex. Brown & Sons.

HALL, CLAYTON C. (1880) ..... 10 South St.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912) ..... 1137 Calvert Bldg.
HAMBLETON, F. H. (1886) ..... 912 N. Charles St.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907) ..... Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914) ..... Hambleton & Co.
HAMMOND, EDWARD M. (1914) ..... 804 Union Trust Bldg.
HAMMOND, JOHN MARTIN ..... 203 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907) ..... 4 S. Howard St.
HANNA, HUGH S. (1905) ..... Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C.
HANSON, MRS. AQUILLA B. (1907) ..... Ruxton, Md.
HANSON, JOHN W. (1887) ..... 7 E. Franklin St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894) ..... 1063 Calvert Building.
HARMAN, S. J. (1902) ..... 1418 Fidelity Building.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883) ..... 216 St. Paul St.
HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914) ..... 1219 Linden Ave.
HARTMAN, A. Z. (1903) ..... 732 W. North Ave.
HAYDEN, W. MOZART (1878) ..... Eutaw Savings Bank.
HAYES, THOMAS G. (1892) ..... 202 N. Calvert St.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897) ..... Harwood Ave., Govanstown, Md.
HENRY, J. WINFIELD (1902) ..... 107 W. Monument St.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERT G. (1914) ..... 107 W. Monument St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889) ..... 133 W. Lanvale St.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899) ..... 712 Keyser Building.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900) ..... 215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888) ..... 215 N. Charles St.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903) .. 142 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
HOFFMAN, J. HENRY, D.D.S. (1914) .... 2008 E. Baltimore St.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896) ..... 1300 Continental Trust Building.
HOGAN, MRS. ROBERT G. (1914) ..... Catonsville, Md.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895) .. Johns Hopkins University.
*HOMER, CHARLES C. (1902) ..... Second National Bank.
HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909) ..... Mt. Washington.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900) ..... 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909) ..... Riderwood, Baltimore Co.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY (1892) ..... Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911) ..... Sta. E, Mt. Washington Heights.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911) ..... 649 Title Building.

HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)....1409 Continental Trust Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....700 Equitable Building.
HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY (1881).....901 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....The Arundel.
HUME, EDGAR ERSKINE, M. D. (1913)..Johns Hopkins Club.
HUNT, WILLIAM B. (1885).....P. O. Box 353.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.
HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.
HURST, CHARLES W. (1914).....24 E. Preston St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.
HUTTON, GAUN M. (1890).....838 Hollins St.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.

IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893)....211 W. Lanvale St.
IGLEHART, MRS. JAMES D. (1913).....211 W. Lanvale St.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....4509 Liberty Heights Ave.
INGLE, EDWARD (1898).....The Cecil.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville, Md.
JANES, HENRY PRATT (1894).....13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENCKS, FRANCIS M. (1896).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880).....831 Munsey Building.
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.
JENKINS, MICHAEL (1876).....Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885).....1521 Bolton St.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL (1902).....Brooklandville, Md.
*JOHNSTON, CHRISTOPHER, M.D. (1881)..21 W. 20th St.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911)... { Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building.
JONES, ELIAS, M. D. (1902).....Custom House.
JONES, SPENCER C. (1905).....Rockville, Md.
JONES, T. BARTON (1914).....1213-14 Fidelity Bldg.

KARR, HARRY E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Bldg.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912).....136 E. Capitol St., Wash't'n, D. C.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE (1873).....Keyser Bldg.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....Eccleston, Md.
KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Building.

KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1908)...24 W. Saratoga St.
*KIRK, HENRY C. (1884).....106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, HENRY C., JR. (1908).....106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, JOSEPH L. (1906).....General Offices, B. & O. Building.
KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889).....17 W. Mulberry St.
KNOTT, A. LEO (1894).....Belvedere Hotel.
KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905).....2915 E. Baltimore St.
KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1914).....Fidelity Bldg.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)..804 Cathedral St.

LACY, BENJAMIN (1914).....1630 Linden Ave.
LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.
LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.
LATROBE, OSMUN (1880).....Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902).....814 Fidelity Building.
LEE, H. C. (1903).....23 W. 20th St.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....232 St. Paul St.
LEMMON, J. SOUTHGATE (1893).....Continental Trust Building.
LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....217 St. Paul St.
LIVEZEY, E. (1907).....22 E. Lexington St.
LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907).....1120 St. Paul St.
LLOYD, HENRY (1902).....Cambridge, Md.
LLOYD, UPSHUR (1909).....Easton, Md.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.
LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
LYTLE, WM. H. (1908).....1220 St. Paul St.

MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....Glyndon, Md.
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.
MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914)....McCormick Block.
MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M. D. (1902)..1421 Eutaw Place.
MCEVOY, JAMES, JR. (1909).....533 Title Bldg.
MCGAW, GEORGE K. (1902).....Charles and Mulberry Sts.
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891).....110 Commerce St.
MCGLANNAN, ALEX. W., JR. (1909)....114 W. Franklin St.
MCGROARTY, WILLIAM BUCKNER (1913).119 E. Baltimore St.
MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1886).....36 Central Savings Bank Building.
MACKALL, THOMAS B. (1894).....222 St. Paul St.
MACKALL, W. HOLLINGSWORTH (1909)..Elkton, Md.
MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY (1890)..2 E. Lexington St.
MCKEON, MRS. E. H. (1910).....12 E. Eager St.
MCKIM, S. S. (1902).....National Union Bank.
MACKUBIN, FLORENCE (1913).....The Brexton.
MACSHERRY, ALLAN (1914).....224 St. Paul St.
MCLANE, ALLAN (1894).....636 Equitable Bldg.
MCLANE, JAMES L. (1888).....903 Cathedral St.

McNeal, J. V. (1907) ..... 729 N. Calvert St.
Magruder, Caleb C., Jr. (1910) ..... Upper Marlboro, Md.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911) ..... 1403 Fidelity Building.
Mandelbaum, Seymour (1902) ..... 617 Fidelity Building.
Marburg, Theodore (1901) ..... 14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
Marbury, William L. (1887) ..... 700 Maryland Trust Building.
Marshall, John W. (1902) ..... 13 South St.
Marye, William B. (1911) ..... 222 E. Biddle St.
Massey, E. Thomas (1909) ..... Massey, Kent Co., Md.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905) .. Johns Hopkins University.
Matthews, Henry C. (1892) ..... Albemarle St. and Fleet St.
*Matthews, Thomas F. (1885) ..... Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
Meekins, Lynn R. (1908) ..... 2418 N. Charles St.
Merritt, Elizabeth (1913) ..... 3402 W. North Ave.
Merritt, Mrs. J. Alfred (1909) .... 1012 Glorietta Bay Boulevard, Colorado, Cal.
Middendorf, J. W. (1902) ..... Munsey Bldg.
Miller, Decatur H., Jr. (1902) ..... 506 Maryland Trust Building.
Miller, Walter H. (1904) ..... Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, N. Y.
Moody, W. Raymond (1911) ..... Chestertown, Md.
Moore, Miss Mary Wilson (1914) .... 2340 N. Calvert St.
Morgan, G. Emory (1903) ..... Kenwood Road, Roland Park.
Morgan, John Hurst (1896) ..... 10 E. Fayette St.
Mullen, Rev. Albert Oswald (1912) .. 329 E. Lafayette Ave.
*Mullin, Michael A., LL. D. (1886) .. 719-721 Gaither Building.
Murray, Daniel M. (1902) ..... Elk Ridge, Md.
Murray, Rt. Rev. John G. (1908) .... Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
Murray, O. G. (1903) ..... Hotel Stafford.
Myers, William Starr (1902) ..... 15 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J.
Myers, Willis E. (1911) ..... 10 E. Fayette St.

Nash, Charles W. (1908) ..... 225 St. Paul St.
Neal, Rev. J. St. Clair (1914) ..... Bengies, Baltimore Co., Md.
Nelligan, John J. (1907) ..... Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Nelson, Alexander C. (1907) ..... 210 E. German St.
Newcomer, Waldo (1902) ..... National Exchange Bank.
Nicodemus, F. Courtney, Jr. (1902) .. 43 E. 58th St., New York, N. Y.
Norris, Jefferson D. (1914) ..... 128 W. Lanvale St.
Norris, Isaac T. (1865) ..... 1224 Madison Ave.

Odell, Walter George (1910) ..... 3021 W. North Ave.
O'Donovan, Charles, M. D. (1890) .... 5 E. Read St.
Offutt, T. Scott (1908) ..... Towson, Md.
Oliver, Thomas H. (1890) ..... Ivy Depot, Albemarle Co., Va.
Oliver, W. B. (1913) ..... 15 S. Calvert St.
Olivier, Stuart (1913) ..... The News.

O'Neill, Thos. (1907) ..... S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexington Sts.
Owens, Albert S. J. (1912) ..... 1408 Fidelity Building.

Paca, John P. (1897) ..... 620 Munsey Building.
Page, Wm. C. (1912) ..... Calvert Bank.
*Pangborn, Joseph G. (1906) ..... 1316 N. Charles St.
Parke, Francis Neal (1910) ..... Westminster, Md.
Parran, Mrs. Frank J. (1908) ..... 1518 Park Ave.
Parran, William J. (1903) ..... 124 S. Charles St.
Patterson, J. LeR. (1909) ..... 802 Harlem Ave.
Patton, Mrs. James H. (1913) ..... 2510 N. Charles St.
Paul, Mrs. D'Arcy (1909) ..... "Woodlands," Gorsuch Ave.
Pearce, James A., LL. D. (1902) ..... Chestertown, Md.
Pearre, Aubrey, Jr. (1906) ..... 207 N. Calvert St.
Pegram, Wm. M. (1909) ..... 1002 American Building.
Penniman, Thos. D. (1911) ..... 922 Cathedral St.
Pennington, Josias (1894) ..... Professional Building.
Perine, E. Glenn (1882) ..... 18 E. Lexington St.
Perkins, Elisha H. (1887) ..... Provident Savings Bank.
Perkins, William H., Jr. (1887) ..... 700 Equitable Building.
Phelps, Charles E., Jr. (1903) ..... 1028 Cathedral St.
Pitt, Faris C. (1908) ..... 518 N. Charles St.
Pleasants, J. Hall, Jr., M. D. (1898) . 807 University Parkway.
Pope, George A. (1902) ..... 214 Chamber of Commerce.
Powell, Wm. C. (1912) ..... Snow Hill, Md.
Preston, James H. (1898) ..... City Hall.
Prettyman, Charles W. (1909) ..... Rockville, Md.
Purdum, Bradley K. (1902) ..... Hamilton, Md.

Raborg, Christopher (1902) ..... 1314 W. Lanvale St.
Radcliffe, Geo. L. P., Ph. D. (1908) ... 512 Fidelity Building.
Ranck, Samuel H. (1898) ..... Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Randall, Blanchard (1902) ..... 200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Rawls, W. L. (1905) ..... 700 Maryland Trust Building.
Rayner, A. W. (1905) ..... 8 E. Lexington St.
Redwood, Mrs. Mary B. (1907) ..... 918 Madison Ave.
Reed, Mrs. Emilie McKim (1909) ..... 512 Park Ave.
Reeder, Charles L. (1907) ..... 919 Equitable Building.
Reifsnider, John M. (1895) ..... Westminster, Md.
Remsen, Ira, LL. D. (1901) ..... Johns Hopkins University.
Reuling, George, M. D. (1914) ..... 103 W. Monument St.
Richardson, Albert Levin (1902) .... 2127 N. Charles St.
Richardson, Mrs. Hester D. (1901) ... 2127 N. Charles St.
Ridgely, Miss Eliza (1893) ..... 825 Park Ave.
Ridgely, Mrs. Helen W. (1895) ..... Hampton, Towson, Md.
Ridgely, Martin E. (1914) ..... Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
Ridgely, Ruxton M. (1892) ..... 707 Gaither Building.

RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) — Dumbarton Farms, Rodger's Forge P. O., Md.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898) — 14 N. Eutaw St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907) — Riggs Building Co.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894) — 632 Equitable Building.
RIORDAN, CHARLES E. (1907) — 205 Exchange Place.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904) — 601 Title Building.
RITTER, WILLIAM L. (1878) — 541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894) — 1310 Continental Building.
ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914) — Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911) — Md. National Bank, Baltimore and Calvert Sts.
ROHRER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910) — Lauraville Sta., Baltimore, Md.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898) — 10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C. (1883) — P. O. Building.
RUSSELL, RT. REV. WILLIAM T. (1902) — St. Patrick's Rectory, Wash., D. C.
RYLAND, SAMUEL P. (1909) — 810 American Building.

SADTLER, MRS. GEO. W. (1908) — 26 E. 25th St.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA (1902) — 1415 Linden Ave.
SAMPSON, MRS. J. LEWIS (1912) — Sandgates, St. Mary's Co., Md.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897) — 733 Title Building.
SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894) — 658 W. Franklin St.
SELLERS, SAMUEL CAMPBELL (1914) — 801 N. Arlington Ave.
SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901) — Merchants' National Bank.
SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884) — 828 Equitable Building.
SETH, FRANK W. (1914) — Easton, Md.
SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896) — Easton, Md.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST. (1893) — 209 W. Monument St.
SHIRK, MRS. IDA M. (1914) — Indianapolis, Ind.
SHRIVER, J. ALEXIS (1907) — Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
SHOWER, GEORGE T., M. D. (1913) — 3721 Roland Ave.
SHYROCK, THOMAS J. (1891) — 1401 Madison Ave., P. O. Box 717.
SILL, HOWARD (1897) — 11 E. Pleasant St.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891) — Lake Roland, Md.
SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN — Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.
SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913) — Mt. Washington, Md.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897) — 805 Calvert Building.
SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914) — 4763 Pimlico Boulevard.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880) — Roland Park.
SMITH, MISS CHARLOTTE R. (1913) — 18 E. Madison St.
SMITH, REV. CHESTER MANSFIELD (1912) — 1204 Mt. Royal Ave.
SMITH, FRANK O. (1913) — Washington, D. C.
SMITH, HENRY LEE, M. D. (1912) — 2701 Calvert St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903) — 505 Park Ave.
SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909) — Ridgely, Caroline Co., Md.

SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Building.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905).....1311 John St.
SOLTER, GEORGE A. (1913).....1210 N. Caroline St.
SPENCER, RICHARD H. (1891).....Earl Court.
STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876).....Madison and Eutaw Sts.
STABLER, JORDAN (1910).....Eutaw and Madison Sts.
STARR, RT. REV. WM. E. (1914).....Corpus Christi Church.
STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)...Owings Mills, Md.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892)....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
STERLING, GEORGE S. (1902).....228 Light St.
STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904).....431 N. Carey St.
STEWART, DAVID (1886).....213 St. Paul St.
STIRLING, ADMIRAL YATES (1889).....209 W. Lanvale St.
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883).....11 N. Calhoun St.
STONE, JOHN T. (1894).....N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
STORK, JOHN WILLIAM (1914).....424 N. Charles St.
STORY, FREDERICK W. (1885).....10 E. Lexington St.
STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900).....1912 Eutaw Place.
STURDY, HENRY FRANCIS (1913).....Annapolis, Md.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909).....2921 N. Calvert St.
SUTTON, MRS. EBEN (1911).....515 Park Ave.
SWINDELL, MRS. WALTER B. (1913).....506 Roland Ave., Roland Park.

TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913). Rockville, Md.
TAPPAN, WILLIAM (1909).....1419 Bolton St.
TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909).....405 Maryland Trust Building.
THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902).....406 Cathedral St.
THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884).....405 Maryland Trust Building.
THOM, MRS. LEA (1902).....204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, MRS. ANNIE HOMES (1914)...2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS H. (1874).....Merchants-Mechanics Bank.
THOMAS, JAMES W. (1894).....Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910).....S. E. Cor. Charles and 33rd Sts.
THOMPSON, MRS. CECILIA C. (1911)....“The Severn.”
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....216 St. Paul St.
THOMSEN, JOHN J., JR. (1881).....Maryland Club.
TIFFANY, LOUIS MCLANE, M. D. (1902). 831 Park Ave.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....Easton, Md.
TOADVIN, E. STANLEY (1902).....Salisbury, Md.
TODD, W. J., M. D. (1902).....Mt. Washington, Md.
TOMPKINS, JOHN A. (1893).....1725 Munsey Building.
TREDWAY, REV. S. B. (1892).....R. F. D. 1, Havre de Grace, Md.
TRIPPE, ANDREW C. (1877).....347 N. Charles St.
TROUPE, MRS. CALVIN FERRIS (1914)....2322 Eutaw Place.
TROUPE, RINALDO W. B. (1914.....2322 Eutaw Place.
*TRUNDLE, WILSON BURNS (1890).....301 St. Paul St.

TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914) .2414 Madison Ave.
TURNBULL, LAWRENCE (1889) .....1530 Park Ave.
TURNER, J. FRANK (1903) .....23 East North Ave.
TYSON, A. M. (1895) .....207 N. Calvert St.
TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE TYBE (1907) ....251 W. Preston St.

VAN NESS, BARTOW (1909) .....306 Chamber of Commerce.
VEAZEY, GEORGE ROSS (1913) .....2907 St. Paul St.
VICKERY, E. M. (1913) .....1223 N. Calvert St.
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894) .....Johns Hopkins University.

WALTER, MOSES R. (1883) .....908 Maryland Trust Building.
WALTERS, HENRY (1880) .....Abell Building.
WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879) .....Fidelity Building.
WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914) .....Fidelity Building.
WARFIELD, GEORGE (1913) .....624 N. Carrollton Ave.
WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M. D. (1907) ....845 Park Ave.
WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902) .....40 Continental Trust Building.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL (1895) .....10 E. Fayette St.
WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909) .....Union Trust Building.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902) .....222 St. Paul St.
WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909) .....Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914) .....223 St. Paul St.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889) ....Uniontown, Md.
WENTZ, MRS. H. C. (1911) .....2217 Oak St.
WHITE, JULIAN LE ROY (1887) .....2400 W. North Ave.
WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897) .....607 Keyser Building.
WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901) .....510 Keyser Building.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890) .....10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886) .....604 Cathedral St.
WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911) .....604 Cathedral St.
WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910) .....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
WILL, ALLEN S. (1910) .....2620 N. Calvert St.
WILLARD, DANIEL (1913) .....B. & O. Building.
WILLIAMS, FRED R. (1914) .....213 Courtland St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887) .....Union Trust Building.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891) .....1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896) .....1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914) .....Belair, Md.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907) .....Juvenile Court.
WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902) .....213 Courtland St.
WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893) .....800 Law Building.
WILSON, WILLIAM B. (1872) .....3 N. Calvert St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898) .....1129 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902) .....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAMS (1880) .....National Union Bank.
WISE, HENRY A. (1882) .....11 W. Mulberry St.

WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909).....American Office.
WOODRUFF, CALDWELL, M. D. (1914)....3410 Garrison Ave.
WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.
WOODSIDE, JAMES S. (1913).....1012 St. Paul St.
WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....10 South St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....110 Chamber of Commerce.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....215 E. Preston St.
WROTH, REV. PEREGRINE (1908).....215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....1012 Keyser Building.
*WYLIE, DOUGLAS M. (1900).....412 North St.

MARYLAND

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A NOTABLE MEETING.

Two communications from Mr. Mendes Cohen, past President of the Society, served to make the regular meeting of April 12, 1915, one of the most notable in the history of the Maryland Historical Society. Through the first letter, a bronze replica of the great seal of Maryland secured from a dealer in London by Mr. Cohen, was delivered to the State by the hands of Judge Henry Stockbridge, acting as the personal representative of the Governor. A paper giving the detailed history of the means by which the seal was brought to the State and personal recollections of incidents concerning the design and execution of the official seal, was read by Mr. Clayton C. Hall. This paper is printed in full in this issue of the *Magazine*.

Of still greater importance was Mr. Cohen's second letter, which announced the formal transfer to the Society of a large and valuable collection of "Carroll papers," including about seven hundred and fifty letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Charles Carroll of Annapolis, and their correspondents, together with numerous other papers and documents.

Mr. Cohen's letters are printed in full in the minutes of the meeting together with a brief summary of the scope and character of the papers of this remarkable collection. It was a matter of great regret to the large audience that Mr. Cohen was unable to be present on this occasion by reason of illness.

HON. ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH,

BARRISTER, 1733–1788.

Member Continental Congress, 1774-1776.

A sketch begun by the late Henry F. Thompson and completed by A. S. Dandridge

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Hon. Robert Goldsborough of Dorchester Co., Maryland, son of Charles Goldsborough I. and his first wife Elizabeth Ennalls, was born in Cambridge, Dec. 3, 1733, and died there Dec. 22, 1788.

After receiving the best education then attainable in America he went to England when about twenty years of age, studied law in the Temple and became a barrister. On the 27th of March, 1755, he married Sarah Yerbury, daughter of Richard Yerbury of Bassinghall Street, London, and for four years after his marriage continued to live in London. His return to Maryland is mentioned in the *Maryland Gazette,* July 12, 1759.

"Sunday last came up the Bay the Charming Nancy, Capt. Ridgely, the Peggy, Elizabeth, Thetis, Betsy, and several others of the fleet. . . . In the fleet came Passengers William Hunter Esq., Postmaster General of Virginia; Messrs. Samuel Galloway and Hancock Lee, Merchants; Robert Goldsborough, Barrister, and his Lady, of this Province, and others."

From Annapolis the short sail across the Bay was soon made, and after an absence of about six years Robert Goldsborough was again at home, in Cambridge. He was at this time between twenty-five and twenty-six years of age, a handsome young man, tall and dignified, somewhat grave and reserved in temperament and manner, strong and self-reliant in character, and with a superior mind which had received the most thorough scholarly and legal training.

His family consisted of his young English wife and their two little daughters: Rebecca, two years old; and Sarah, an

infant, nine months old. Charles, the eldest child, three years of age, died shortly before the little family left England. It is not now known whether Robert Goldsborough made his home at "The Point" immediately upon returning to Cambridge, or whether he lived elsewhere in or near the town until (upon the death of his father, Charles, in 1767) "The Point" became his own property.

No mention of him has been found in public or private papers during the first few months following his return at midsummer, 1759. In the Autumn of that year he is mentioned in several letters from Gov. Sharpe to Lord Baltimore: "a well disposed and sensible young man who is lately come from the Temple. . . ." "a Young Gentleman of Good Abilities and Character who lately studied at the Temple. . . ." "a very promising Young Man. . . ." and the suggestion is made that he might be a valuable member of the Lower House were his father removed to the Council. It was not however until 1763 that Charles Goldsborough's removal to the Upper House left his seat in the Lower House vacant; and at the ensuing election Henry Steele was put in this place, qualifying on the 16th of Nov. 1763.[1] The session was stormy and short, and ended on Nov. 26th, being prorogued to May, 1764; and at the latter date, finding the temper of the Burgesses still "determined," Gov. Sharpe refused to meet them.

In Nov., 1764, Writs were issued for a General Election, and the result was announced as follows:[2]

"Election Returns . . . Dorchester County.
Messrs. Daniel Sulivane
Philemon Lecompte
Henry Travers, and
Robert Goldsborough IIId.

Of the above 4 gentlemen one is elected in place of Col. Henry Hooper who with little intermission has been a Representative for above 40 years."

[1] *L. H. Jour.*, 1762-68.

[2] *Maryland Gazette*, Dec. 13, 1764.

The Assembly in which Robert Goldsborough took his seat at its opening on the 23d of September, 1765, is known as "The Stamp Act Assembly," and his position (as shown by his votes on various measures) was, while firm against unjust aggression and oppression, respectful and loyal to the Crown and gave indication of his future course of action. On the 25th of September, 1761, he had been appointed High Sheriff of Dorchester Co.[3] and retained this office (an important one in Colonial times) until his election to the Assembly.

On the 4th of June, 1766, Robert Goldsborough was commissioned Attorney General of Maryland;[4] in October, 1768, he resigned this position, and for several years devoted himself to his law practice and the care of his estates, and did not take part in public matters again until the rapid advance of the troubles immediately preceding the Revolution obliged him to do so.

In 1767 Lord Baltimore gave particular command that Mr. Goldsborough should "be directly called to the Council Board, as of his Lordship's immediate appointment, with every mark of regard and confidence," but a letter from Gov. Sharpe (22nd of June, 1768), states that he "declined to qualify . . . for the Reason he has or will himself offer to his Ldp."[5]

On the 22nd of June, 1774, the committees appointed by the several counties of the Province met in convention in Annapolis. This Convention took into its hands the government of the Province, and by it five Delegates were appointed to represent Maryland in a Continental Congress to be held in Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774. Three of them were present on the morning of assembling, as is shown by the following:[6]

"Monday, Sept 5th, 1774. A number of the delegates chosen and appointed by the several colonies and provinces in North

[3] *Commissions Record*, 1726-1786, p. 145.
[4] Lib. J. R. 177, Hist. Soc.; Lib. D. D. 4, Annapolis.
[5] *Correspondence Gov. Sharpe*, 1761-71, p. 509.
[6] *Journal of Congress*, 1774.

America to meet and hold a Congress at Philadelphia assembled at the Carpenter's Hall. . . .

Members from Maryland:

Robert Goldsborough, esq.
William Paca, esq.
Samuel Chase, esq. . . ."

This Congress passed a series of resolutions against importation of British goods into the colonies, and set forth the grievances and the rights of the people in America; and grave thoughts of separation from England began to take possession of their minds. It was resolved that the people of Maryland join in an association with the other colonies to put an end to Commerce with Great Britain until certain acts were repealed, and the Convention of Maryland (which met again in Annapolis on the 21st of November after the adjournment of the Continental Congress) passed a resolution that "every member would, and every person in the province ought . . . to carry into execution the association agreed upon." Robert Goldsborough, although never in favor of separation from England, was one of the leading men in all measures tending to curb and resist her unjust exercises of her power. He was a member of every Maryland Convention, and one of the committee appointed on August, 17th, 1775, to prepare a "Declaration of Rights and a Form of Government for the State of Maryland" which was adopted. On the 14th of August, 1775, the important body known as "The Council of Safety" was constituted by the Convention, being at first composed of 16 members (eight from each shore), then seven, and then nine, which continued to be its number. Robert Goldsborough was elected one of the Eastern Shore members, Aug. 14, 1775, to serve until the next Convention.* This Council

* (Letter to Patrick Henry from Richord Henry Lee, pub. in *Va. Hist. Register*, I, 172.)

'Belle View, 20th August, 1776.

. . . I learn from Maryland that the Counties have excluded from the new Convention all those that have been famous for *Moderation*, as it is strangely called, and under this idea that Johnson, Gouldsborough, Stone and Tilghman are left out."

continued in authority until March, 1777, when it was dissolved, after organization of the State government. As member of each of these bodies (the Convention, the Continental Congress, and the Council of Safety) Robert Goldsborough seems to have held a prominent place among the men of whom it has been said: "Their intellectual character was not inferior to their moral courage, and the sagacity of their councils was consummate as the execution of their work."

After the organization of the government of the State of Maryland Robert Goldsborough was elected member of the State Senate for the term of five years. He took the qualifying oath on Feb. 8, 1777,[7] was a member of important Committees, and present, whenever his health permitted, at sessions held during 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781. He was re-elected, but declined to serve; on Nov. 25th, 1784, "the President lays before the senate a letter from Robert Goldsborough, Esq. declining to accept an appointment in the senate," and on Dec. 4th, 1784, his successor, George Gale, was elected.[8] He does not seem to have been present at the Maryland Convention of April 1788, Although his name appears in the list of delegates as given in one of the newspapers of the time:[9]

"Delegates chosen to serve in the Convention of this State which is to meet at Annapolis on the 21st inst. . . .

For Talbot County:

> Jeremiah Banning, Col. Edward Lloyd, Hon. Robert Goldsborough, jun., Esq., and John Stevens, Esq.

For Dorchester County:

> Hon. Robert Goldsborough, Sen., Esq., Nicholas Hammond, Daniel Sulivane, and James Shaw, Esqrs."

His active public life seems to have ended with his retirement from the State Senate, and his remaining four years were spent with his family at "The Point" in Cambridge.

[7] *Votes and Proc. of the Senate*, 1777.
[8] *Votes and Proc.*, 1784.
[9] *Maryland Journal*, April 15, 1788.

The following notice of his death was published in the *Maryland Journal,* Jan. 16, 1789, with incorrect date:

"Died at Cambridge on the 31st Ult.[10] After a painful Illness Robert Goldsborough Esq. The Death of this distinguished Patriot will sensibly affect his numerous connexions & be sincerely regretted by every Friend to the late Revolution. He was early in Life advanced to the Station of Attorney General of Maryland, and held it many Years with great Reputation. He sat in the memorable Congress of 1775, and embarking his extensive Fortune and Influence in the Cause of his Country, remained steadfast and inflexible in his opposition throughout the Contest with Great Britain, nor did the Storms that often blackened over our Prospects at any Time shake his Courage.

"As he was honored in his Public he was also beloved in his private Relations; during a long and prosperous Career of Life his Family possessed in him a fond Parent and generous master. In his Friendships he was warm and sincere; and he had a Heart ever open to the Calls of Charity.

"But alas! the Hand of Fate has snatched him from us; and that Heart full of generous Patriotism and manly Virtue is compressed into a Clod of the Valley."

At "Myrtle Grove" there is an old Diary or Farm Journal, in which day by day for many years the state of the weather and family events, were written down at the day's close, by William Goldsborough[11] of "Haylands" (whose brother, Howes, married the eldest daughter of Robert and Sarah Goldsborough). From it are the following extracts:

"1787, Tuesday, first of May . . . at seven o'clock this morning Mrs. R. Goldsborough of Dorset died, at my brother, H. G.'s House. . . ."

"Wednesday, 2d . . . carried the corps to Cambridge, where it was interred same day in the Church yard." "Tuesday 23d

[10] The Diary shows this to be a wrong date. He died Dec. 22, and was buried on the 26th.

[11] Son of Robert Goldsborough of "Myrtle Grove," Talbot Co.

Dec., 1788 . . . today I heard of my Cousin Robt. Goldsborough's death (of Dorchester County) a Gentleman respected by all good men. . . . Night, the above Report is contradicted by intelligence from Cambridge. . . .

"Thursday, 25th, Christmas Day. . . . We have today certain accounts of Mr. Goldsborough's Death. He died Monday last between 8 and 9 o'clock at night. "Friday, 26th, cloudy morning and not cold. My worthy good friend Mr. Goldsborough of Cambridge is this day interred in the Church yard of Cambridge—none of his Relations on the north of Choptank were at his funeral (the River being frozen over) except my Brother Howes and his family who have been over in Dorset three weeks." . . .

The graves of Robert and Sarah Goldsborough are not now to be seen in the church-yard in Cambridge (where four generations of their descendants are lying) and are probably under the present church, which is larger than the old building and is known to extend over many graves the stones of which were crushed and destroyed when the old church was burned.

As has been already said, Robert Goldsborough was married while at The Temple, in London. The following notice was published at the time.[12]

"A List of Marriages for the Year 1755

. . . . . .

Mar. 27. Rob. Goldsborough of the Middle Temple, Esq.;—to Miss Sally Yerbury. 5000£.

. . . . . .

Sarah Yerbury was a daughter of Richard Yerbury of London, who died in 1754, leaving besides Sarah a daughter, Rachel, wife of Thomas Watson, and an only son Richard, married, but childless. Her father left a large estate (in Wiltshire and London) and it is through Sarah Yerbury that the claim arises to "The Yerbury Fortune" still hoped for by some of her descendants.

[12] *Gentleman's Magazine*, London, Vol. 25, p. 138.

Robert Goldsborough left nine children; Rebecca, Sarah, Elizabeth, Charles, William, Robert, Richard, Rachael, and Howes.

Sarah, Robert, and Howes left no descendants. The six children of Robert and Sarah (Yerbury) Goldsborough who have descendants are as follows:

Rebecca (Mrs. Howes Goldsborough.)
Elizabeth (Mrs. James Sykes.)
Charles, of "Horn's Point," whose daughter Sarah Yerbury Goldsborough married Governor Charles Goldsborough of "Shoal Creek" (thus re-uniting those estates, and blending in one the lines of Robert and his half-brother Charles).
William, who moved from Dorchester to Frederick County, ancestor of that large branch of the family known as "The Frederick Goldsboroughs.
Richard, ancestor of the Goldsboroughs of "Springfield," near Cambridge, the Robinsons of Louisville, etc.
Rachael (Mrs. Horatio Ridout) who left one son.

Of the thirty-seven grandchildren of Robert and Sarah (Yerbury) Goldsborough, one was a Ridout, four were named Sykes, and thirty-two were Goldsboroughs.

Robert Goldsborough's wife having died the year before him, his large estate was divided among their nine children—Charles, the eldest living son, receiving "Horn's Point"; and Robert, the next son, the dwelling place now known as "The Point."

Robert Goldsborough, Junior, to whom his father's dwelling place "The Point" was thus devised, was drowned about two years after coming into possession, and (being unmarried) his brothers and sisters became his heirs. At different dates their holdings were made over to their brother William, who on July 30th, 1797, sold "The Point" with its beautiful old garden to Mr. James Steele.

Robert Goldsborough, Junior, is said to have been more like his father in mind and character than were the other sons. His

life of fine promise ended suddenly, when he was about twenty-five years of age. (*Maryland Journal, Sept.* 14, 1790.)

"Annapolis, Sept. 9. On Sunday the 5th instant as Mr. Robert Goldsborough, jun., of Cambridge, was crossing the bay from Kent Island to this place, the boat was unfortunately overset by a violent gust of wind off Tally's Point, and he with a Mr. Eaton, a gentleman from Ireland, perished in the waves. The two boatmen by clinging to the masts escaped the dreadful fate the others met with.

Mr. Goldsborough was in the twenty-fourth year of his age, a young Gentleman of whom very flattering expectations were entertained. The benevolence and sincerity of his heart were unbounded; indeed, he was every way an amiable character, and all who knew him must heave a sigh of regret at his untimely death.[13]

To the Memory of Robert Goldsborough

(By Charlotte Hesselius.)

"Whoe'er thou art that readst these lines
ponder—be wise—
And boast not of to-morrow,
Does fond Hope & gay desire animate thy breast,
Is thy cheek flushed with youthful bloom?
So was his—who's name Friendship inscribes
With sorrow on the Urn.
His age scarce twenty-four
Snatched by the hand of Fate in one sad hour
From all that Earth could give.
The Greedy waves
Tenacious of their prize embraced him in
their wat'ry bosom
His guardian Angel
Unable to control the dire event
Lets fall his torch—and weeps—

[13] *Maryland Journal*, 14 Sept., 1790.

The flame though languid is not quite Extinguished
He lives in the hearts of his friends
And ere long
The lamp of his life shall be rekindled
And glow with increasing Lustre
Forever
And
Ever."

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

CLAYTON C. HALL.

(Note upon the recently acquired replica.*)

The recent discovery of a replica of the present Great Seal of Maryland offered for sale in London, and its subsequent recovery for the State of Maryland, bring to light a singular situation which suggests questions the answers to which must be largely based upon conjectures, helped out by some personal recollections as to the circumstances attending the designing and engraving of the new Great Seal authorized by Joint Resolution No. 5 of the General Assembly at the session of 1876.

It was during last Summer that Dr. Jacob H. Hollander noticed this Seal, which is made of bronze, in the shop of a London dealer, Messrs. Spink & Son, Ltd., 17 and 18 Picadilly, and observing that it bore a Maryland device, he put the dealer in correspondence with Mr. Cohen, former President of the Society. It was promptly recognized, from a wax impression sent over for inspection, that the Seal was a replica of the Great Seal, no discrepancies whatever being discernible as the result of careful comparison with impressions of the latter.

Correspondence disclosed the fact that this bronze Seal had

* Prepared at the request of the Council, and read before the Society, April 12, 1915.

been bought, probably in 1912, by a Cornish dealer from a wandering and unidentified vendor of junk for the sum of five shillings, at which price it was purchased in turn by a collector of antiquities, who believed from the date upon it, 1632, that he had hit upon a relic of the Caroline period of English history. We were informed that in December, 1912, a gentleman, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, had prepared a paper upon the subject to be read at the next meeting of the Royal Institute of Cornwall. It would be interesting, if not instructive, to have a copy of that paper and ascertain what theories the learned author was able to evolve as to the origin, antiquity, and identity of the Seal.

The Seal was offered to this Society by the London dealer, through Mr. Cohen, for the sum of £50, but when its purchase for account of the State was authorized by Governor Goldsborough, it was procured by Mr. Cohen for the sum of £20, which after all admits of some margin of profit over the five shillings for which it changed hands two or three years ago.

The question presents itself, how did this Seal get adrift in England as a piece of merchandise whether regarded as a mass of bronze or as an historic relic.

Existing records in this State afford no solution of this question. The alteration of the design of the Seal so as to restore the device of the Provincial Seal in its integrity to the Great Seal of the State, and which, of necessity, involved the making of a new Seal, was provided for by a joint resolution of the General Assembly already referred to, in the year 1876.

In his message to the Assembly in 1878 Governor Carroll announced that he had ordered a sketch to be made and the new Seal to be engraved. In his message of 1880 he stated that the new Seal had been completed and had been in use for the last year. He also mentioned that a sketch of the Arms (of Lord Baltimore) had been executed with great care by R. G. Harper Pennington, Esq., and placed in the Senate Chamber. As a matter of fact, Mr. Pennington made two paintings, one of each side, the obverse and the reverse, of the Provincial Seal,

of interest in themselves as indicating the proper colors, though but one, that of the reverse side, was required for illustrating the design of the new Seal. The other side, the obverse, bears the equestrian figure of the Lord Proprietary.

In spite of the fact that this new Seal was authorized by resolution of the General Assembly to be executed for the State of Maryland, recent search of the records of the Executive Offices and of the reports and records of the Comptroller of the Treasury at the time, has disclosed nothing as to the name or identity of the person by whom the Seal was engraved, or as to the amount of money that was paid for it. There is no record whatever upon the subject. It can only be conjectured that all correspondence relating to the matter was conducted by Mr. Pennington, and that the cost was provided for out of the Governor's contingent fund, of the disbursements from which no account is required to be rendered.[1]

The preliminary sketches for the new Seal were made by Mr. Pennington, and formerly there were in the vault of this Society some pen and ink drawings by him, the originals apparently, accompanied by the authorities he consulted, certain colored lithographs, calendars and advertising cards of business houses, as to the proper colors of the Maryland Arms. The colors upon these cards fortunately were correct, but as a result of depending with too great confidence upon their accuracy in design the pennons forming the crest were made to flow in the wrong direction upon the new Seal. By whom these sketches were deposited I do not know, and now, I am informed, they cannot be found. On the margin of them were some extremely informal notes from Mr. Pennington to the Governor, who

[1] That the cost of the Seal was paid from the Governor's contingent fund is the opinion recently expressed by Mr. Harry J. Hopkins, chief clerk in the Comptroller's office, who kindly searched the records of that office, but without success, for any entry of a disbursement made in payment for the seal. There was no money appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose.

was his kinsman.[2] Mr. Pennington, it was said, received $500. for his services, which probably included his compensation for the paintings placed in the Senate Chamber.

The Seal was engraved in Paris, but the instructions given to the French engraver as to what he was to make, and how the Seal he made was to be used, were apparently very inadequate. The Seal was minutely engraved, with the conventional lines and dots by which in heraldic drawings colors are distinguished, and gave a beautiful impression in sealing wax, for the making of which the weight of the bronze disc was quite sufficient; but it was not adapted for use in a hand press and to be stamped through two thicknesses of stiff paper—the document itself and an adhesive paper seal,—with paste in between,—as the Seal is now used and affixed to public documents. And when first received it was not accompanied by a counter-sunk die such as is required when a seal is used in this manner. These facts were told to me at the time, now more than thirty years ago, by the late Mr. Samuel W. Brooks, who was connected with the Executive Offices at Annapolis for about fifty years, and who had personal custody of the Seal. It was necessary then for the Seal to be fitted for use in a press, and a good deal of delay ensued. There was an interval of three years between the date of the adoption of the resolution of the Assembly in 1876 and the date of the first use of the Seal on February 27, 1879. It seems probable now that the Seal was returned to the engraver in France for the readjustment needed, and that he found it necessary to make a new seal, more strongly engraved perhaps than the other, or of different form, for use in the press, and hence the first one may have been left in his possession and in all likelihood, this is the Seal that has just been recovered.

This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that the recovered Seal, although three inches in diameter as required by the

[2] According to the writer's recollection, one of these notes to Governor Carroll ran somewhat as follows:—"Dear John: I don't know anything about this thing. Is this what you want?"

resolution of the General Assembly by authority of which it was made, was apparently at one time fitted with a handle of some sort, as though for desk use like any private seal, which would agree with what Mr. Brooks told me about its condition when first received.[3]

It seems clear beyond reasonable doubt that this Seal was originally made for the State, but not being adapted for present day practice in use, came upon the market as a result, perhaps, of closing up the estate of the unknown engraver after his death. First sold as junk, and then wondered at as a mysterious historic relic, it has finally come home to Maryland.

The figures 1632, indicating the date of the Maryland charter, were not upon the Provincial Seal, and were not included in the specifications contained in the resolution of 1876 for making the new Seal. It was the distinct intention of the Legislature that the new Seal should be a reproduction of the Provincial Seal without any variation whatever. The figures were added by Mr. Pennington, perhaps by direction of Governor Carroll, to commemorate the date of the royal charter, and it was probably this very interpolation and departure from instructions, that led to the quite natural confusion in England as to the date of the execution of the Seal.[4]

[3] It was never possible to obtain a good impression of the Great Seal in the stiff, unyielding gilt paper that is used at Annapolis for the purpose, as is shown by the impression presented to the Maryland Historical Society and now in its possession, made February 27, 1879, and certified by the late Richard C. Hollyday, Esquire, Secretary of State, to be the first impression made. Better results could no doubt be obtained if a softer paper were employed, such as is frequently used for such purpose. The impression from which the illustration at page 38 of Fund Publication, No. 23 was made was taken by Mr. Brooks in my presence upon a piece of dampened blotting paper, which when dried gave the effect of *papier mâché*. All the details were secured but the surface, it will be observed, lacks smoothness.

[4] The writer's recollection as to the intention of the Legislature to provide for an exact reproduction of the Provincial Seal is very distinct for the reason that in order to secure accuracy and avoid certain errors that had occurred in a resolution adopted in 1874 for the restoration of the old Seal, his services were enlisted to draft the resolution of 1876 by authority

Its recovery and restoration to the State fortunately removes the possibility of its fraudulent use by being attached to any forged documents, pretending to emanate from the Governor of Maryland, which might be deemed useful by any persons travelling or sojourning in foreign lands.

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. X, p. 37.)

December, 1780.

[To Mr. James.]

. . . Our American Politics have mended on our hands. hugeously: by next Summer, if no very great Disaster befalls Us, I rely confidently Maryland will be recovered. The Leaders there, like all Combinations of bad Men, are quarrelling with one another: & though the miserably enslaved Multitude are by no Means alert & active enough in availing themselves of the Opportunity to emancipate themselves, yet they must do it, in some Degree, in their own Defence. And, this will force the Brittish Generals to co-operate with them: their Distrust of whom is the true Cause, that any Rebellion

of which the present Seal was made. The writer called attention to the fact that upon the side of the Seal which it was intended to reproduce there were no words to identify the Seal with Maryland, and suggested that the legend in the border should be so arranged as to leave space for the words "Great Seal of Maryland," or rather, as the rest of the inscription was in Latin, for the words *Terrae Mariae Sigillum* to be included. To this the late Senator Lewis H. Steiner, to whose interest in the matter the restoration of the device of the old Seal was chiefly due, objected, saying that an exact reproduction was desired without any variation whatever; and that so far as identification was concerned it would be accomplished by the words in the documents to which the Seal would be affixed by which it would be declared to be the Great Seal of Maryland. The insertion of the figures 1632 was not even suggested. They were, however, upon the previous Great Seal, made in 1854, as required by chapter 81 of the Acts of that year. See page 34, Fund Pub., No. 23.

at all still exists. I have had many Letters & Advices from thence; which, in general, are favourable to my Wishes. Last Sept'r, a Gentlemen now in England supped with Washington, who desired to be remembered to me: He had never done this before; & thence I infer, his Crest was somewhat fallen. Another Neighbour also, very violent & *inimical* to my Principles, sending his Son to France, recommended Him very kindly to my Care, in Case of his being taken: & this also makes Me think, They have ceased to be so confident of success. You m'y observe this, moreover, in the Conduct of opposition. In short, the Loyal Clergy are so Cocksure, that they have lately sent over a Commission empowering four of Us here in England to take Care of the Interests of the American Church. . . .

I have been sadly disappointed by M^r^ Eden—it is a tedious, & an unpleasant Story: on the whole as a Rebel Gen'l says, in one of the intercepted Letters, my Fears are high, & my Hopes low. Neither can I keep up my Number of Boys: We shall soon have but 8. D^r^ Lucker, Dean of Glo'ster, is going to marry his House-keeper.

Nelly joins in Love & best Wishes to you all.

Ever y'rs &c. my dearest friend!

J. B.

The Right Rev^d^ Bp. Skinner, in Aberdeen.

Epsom, Surrey, 6^th^ Dec'r, 1785.

Right Rev'd Sir,

When your very obliging & acceptable Favour of the 25^th^ of June reached Paddington, I had just left it; to go on a long Tour into Germany & France; from which I returned late in October. Your Letter was delivered to a most valuable & confidential Friend, W^m^. Stevens Esq'r who is also the Friend of all your Friends. M^r^ Stevens tells me He acquainted you with my Absence; which, I hope, would apologise for

my not having sooner thanked you for what I really consider as a very great Favour.

No Doubt, you have long ago heard of good Bp. Seabury's safe Arrival, & most affectionate Reception, among the poor scattered sheep of yonder Wilderness. He carries Himself with such a steady Prudence, as to have commanded the Respect of even the most spiteful Ill-wishers of his orler: & with all the countless Difficulties He has to encounter, yet by the Blessing of God in his firm Mind, there is, I trust, little Doubt, that the Church will grow under his Pastoral Care. I have as yet heard only of his having ordained five Presbyters: one or more of whom were from the Southern States; which I mention, as considering it as an Acknowledgement of his Powers, even beyond the Limits of his professed District. A general Convention of the Episcopal Clergy of all North America, made up of an equal Portion of Lay Members, was to meet in Philadelphia, about Michaelmas; to form some general Plan for the whole Episcopal Church. Dr. Seabury, I have understood (though not from himself) was invited and pressed to attend this meeting; but He very prudently declined it, as, from its motley Composition, He could not be sure of things being conducted as they ought. He will be there, however, or has, & D^{r} Chandler also, with his Advice & Influence; and this is the only Reason I have to form any Hopes of any Goods coming from the Meeting.

I hear of some very alarming Symptoms attending the poor Church in the Southern States. The few Episcopal Clergy left there are not, as you may imagine, men the most distinguished for Abilities or Worth. The Enemies of the Church see this, & avail themselves of it. I have sundry late Letters from thence, which all speak, far too confidently, of some wild Purpose of forming a Coalition (too like some other Coalitions) between the Episcopalians & Presbyterians; I have, by every means in my Power, put those over whom I have any Influence, in my old Neigborhoods of Virginia & Maryland, on their Guard against a measure I cannot but deem insidious & there-

fore likely to be fatal: & have also called in the Aid of those stout Champions, Drs. Chandler & Seabury.

God grant, that our united Efforts may all avail! It adds not a little to my Apprehensions, that all these things are carrying on, within the Vortex of Dr Smith's immediate influence; who is bent on being a Bishop, *per aut Nefas;* & who, if He cannot otherwise compose his Ends, will assuredly unite with the Presbyterians: & so Herod & Pilate shall again be made Friends. You may not, perhaps, have heard, as I have, that He affected to be much pleased with Dr Seabury's hav'g returned to America invested with the Episcopal Character: all which will be abundantly explained to you, when I farther inform you of his having found out, that one Bishop alone may, in certain cases, consecrate another. The English of this is plain, & may account for your not having yet seen Him in Scotland. The Case is a ticklish one; & will require poor Seabury's utmost skill to manage. He knows Smith well; & of Course thinks of him, as we all do. Yet, if Smith is thus properly conseerated, such is his Influence, it may be the means of preventing that sad State of things in Virginia & Maryland, which I hinted at above. Yet, it is dreadful to think only of having such a man in such a Station. I daily expect farther & fuller Accounts, & on your signifying that it will not be disagreeable to You, I shall have much Pleasure in communicating them.

Bp. Cartwright of Shrewsbury, with whom also I have the Honour to correspond, has desired me to give Him your Address: which I have done.

At a fitter Season, I will, if permitted, speak to you more fully on ye Propriety of your knowing better, & being more united with, these your Brethren in England.

Meanwhile I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Right Rev'd & Dear Sir,

Y'r faithful Br'r & Serv't in Christ,

Jona'n Boucher.

To the Right Rev'd Bp. Skinner, in Aberdeen.

Epsom, 31st March, 1786.

Right Rev'd Sir,

I have, far too long, suffered your obliging Favour of the 4th Jan'ry to lay by me unacknowledged. This has not, however, been owing to Inattention, but, entirely, to my waiting for later and fuller Intelligence from Bp. Seabury. I presume you have ere this, rec'd Letters from Him; & so know, from Himself, the State both of his Encouragement & Discouragement.

Dr Chandler, in a late Letter, speaks of his Prospects more warmly than the Bp. himself; & regrets only that the Episcopalians in New England had not, at once, as they certainly ought, thrown themselves under his jurisdiction. May that God who alone can bring Good out of Evil, turn to his Int & ye Intts of true Relig'n, those very extraordinary Proceedings, w'c have taken Place, or are taking Place, among the Episcopalians in America! It may have been, in the Wisdom of his Providence, ordered that, amid all this falling off from the pure & primitive Faith, one pure Church sh'd still be preserved; like the Jews in the midst of the idolatrous Gentiles. The Bp. informs me that, among twelve Persons He has ordained, 8 were from the middle & Southern States; where the projected Episcopate is to be. I cannot but think this a pleasing Proof that the Rage for Reforma'n is not so very general, as some forward men wish to have it believed. In the last Letter that I have seen f'm ye Bp. there is this Paragraph: "No Provision is made for me: so that for Time and for Eternity I have no Trust but in the Goodness of my Heavenly Father; & may His Will be done." This is strong Language; in one View, p'rhaps too strong: because, before he left England, He had good Reason to believe that a Subscrip'n of £50 a year would be made up for Him among my Friends: & I have, this Day, written to Him to draw on me for that sum. It is not fit, however, as will be obvious to you, that This should generally be known.

You have, probably, ere this, heard from other Quarters, that an *eccumenical* Council (as they who seem to think of no other *World,* or People but their own, & themselves, chose to call it) was, not long since, held in Philadelphia, to settle some general Plan of Worship & Governm't for the Episcopal Church in America. They were composed of Lay Members, as well as Ecclesiastics; & I suspect, having been more used to publick haranguing & ye managem't of popular Assemblies, the former got the Lead, & threw the Clerks into the Back Ground. King's *Constitu'n of the Primitive Church,* ill understood & worse applied, seems to have been th'r Model on ye Subj't of Discipline: hence both Bishops & Presbyters are deposable by a Consistory of Presbyters & Laymen. And, on the Subj't of the Liturgy, the *Free and Candid Disquisi'ns* seems to have been their oracle. They have, at a Stroke, knocked off the Athanasian & Nicene Creeds; & one Clause (the Descent into Hades) of the Apostles. The Lord's Prayer & Te Deum are corrected; &, perhaps, you will say, it were well for them, if They could alter the Commandments.

All this is very crude, rash & weak; yet, it does not seem to be Socinian, nor Heterodox. I have not a Doubt but that D^r^ Smith is the Artist chiefly employed; because it seems to be, very exactly, about that Pitch of Learning to which I have thought his Mediocrity of Talent equal. Affect'g to question the Validity of Bp. Seabury's Ordina'n, because D^r^ Franklin, a notorious Infidel as well as Rebel, pretends to have found in Hollingshead, that, some Time or other, some Breach was made in the Scottish Succession of Bishops, w'c was repaired in some Nag's Head manner (an idle, silly story, now sufficiently refuted in a late Gentleman's Magazine) they have written a very decent Letter to our Abps. & Bps. request'g them to consecrate Bps. for America: & Congress have desired th'r Embassador here to declare to our Ministry that such a Measure w'd give no Umbrage to ye American States, while it, would greatly oblige the Episcopalians in general. To this Applica'n our Abps. & Bps. have returned (w't I think) a

very judicious Ans'r that is, they can give no decided Ans'r till, hav'g seen th's Plan of Discipline & Worship, they can judge, how far they are still of our Communion, & the Church of England. . . .

Bp. Cartwright is an Apothecary in Shrewsbury; but, by no means illiterate: Bp. Price is a Grocer in Manchester, not at all learned, but a very worthy man; as indeed they both are. They are of Jere. Collier's Party.

I am, Right Rev'd Sir, Y'r true Fr'd & Serv't,

Jona'n Boucher.

To Mr James Maury.

Epsom, Febry. 17th, 1798.

Dear Jimmy,

Having been partly apprized of the difficulty you were under in making up your mind about my Book, I am less surprised than mortified at its not meeting with your approbation. I believe I was wrong in imagining that you could read it but as a Virginia merchant. Do not tax me with being either petted or peevish if I add, that by a Virginia merchant, I certainly mean a *Begger of Tobacco*. Indeed, I have been sorry I troubled you with the forwarding the Books to America, which might have been done just as well, and sooner, from London, because the doing so has only embarrassed you and certainly done me no good. You are pleased to suppose, that, though my dedication may be admitted to be manly, yet the subsequent pages must be *pointedly disgusting* to Mr Washington and his adherents. These are strong words, Jimmy, stronger, I hope, than any you met with in my Book, even when I was speaking of rebellion and rebels, and stronger, I am willing to hope, than I shall hear even from our Jacobinical Reviewers, when, as ere long must be my fate, I shall be dragged before their tribunal. But where, how, and what, my good friends, is my work likely to be so *pointedly disgusting?* I nowhere speak harshly either of America or of Ameri-

cans. I must have said what I do not think if I have. Their revolt, not to say, as Truth requires I should, their rebellion, I hope I have reprobated in as strong terms as occurred to me, whenever it is mentioned. I must have belied my conscience still more if I had not done so, for a more unnecessary, unwise, or unworthy revolt there never was in the world. Thus thinking, what was I to do? About to leave the world as I am, and persuaded that it was my duty to leave behind me some testimony of my sentiments respecting an event, the most important of any that had occurred in the history of my life, was I to trifle with God and my own soul, as well as with my fellow-creatures at large, merely in the hope of making a book that should be popular in America? Besides, Jimmy, much as I respect your judgment, and much as I honour you for having given it thus frankly yours may not be the opinion of all Americans. I know some who do not think of my work as you do. In no one point do the people of America differ more from their progenitors than they do in this, that they cannot bear to be spoken of without praise. All their geese are swans, whereas, John Bull not only bears patiently to be abused, but sometimes seems even to like it. You are such gluttons of praise that you wish to be praised even for rebelling. What I have said of you, whether for or against, I suppose you will do me the justice to own you believe I sincerely think; and it might not be beneath you to consider whether it be not as likely that you, and such as you, should be partial, as it is that I should be prejudiced. I have no ends of my own to answer by my publication. I ask no favour either of your countrymen or mine but that, for their own sakes, they will hereafter learn such principles and adopt such a conduct as at length to let both themselves and the world be at peace.

You will not, I hope, attribute it to vanity, because the occasion seems to call for it, if I tell you, that the reception my Book has here met with has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. It is quoted, with much respect, in a work of

great merit, published the other day only, by a clergyman of fortune in Wiltshire. A Scots University has offered me a degree of D. D. in consequence of it, which, however, I declined; and last, though not least, I now have in the house, a Virginia ham, as part of a present sent me by a gentleman just returned from that country, a merchant too, but not indeed a *Begger of Tobacco,* in Testimony, he says, of his Gratitude for so seasonable a work, which he is of the opinion will be very generally read in America. This gentleman, I must farther add, was unknown to me even by name, till now; but indeed, like myself, he is by birth an Englishman.

How Mr. Washington *will* receive my work, or letter, (which I hope you got along with it, and will forward it) I can only conjecture. I do not know, however, how he ought to receive it. A gentleman of Stirling, distinguished for his learning, pays me the high compliment of saying that my dedication is absolutely one of the best he ever read. All I have now to say to you is, to let my Book go over to America fairly, if without any recommendation of yours, yet with no discommendation, and I presume to ask this not entirely for my own sake because I really have reason to think that, excepting among those persons who are called Jacobins, your opinion of it will be singular. Even Daingerfield, who was, as you are not, almost born a Republican and nursed in its cradle, thinks better of it than you do. I hope only, you have found no facts falsified, nor even exaggerated; if any such have struck you, I shall thank you for pointing them out. The first discourse your excellent father saw, do you not remember its being lost, with some others, out of somebody's saddle bags, in coming from poor Tickle to me, and found, first, much torn by hogs, and the jokes that passed among us on the occasion? The second, I think, you heard, at a Church at Mattapony, but I am not sure, although I remember C. Y. Lewis Willis, and some other Fredericksburgians were there.

I hope your son, though an Englishman, will take after those two respectable persons from whom he has taken his

names, and neither be a revolutionist nor a Republican. Are you in the secret? If you be, you will not tell me, whether your rising states will, at length, resent the indignities and the injuries of their new sister; or will go on, and tamely bear, for the sneaking purpose of some little commercial gains, to be thus kicked and butted by the Grand Nation? You would not have put up with an hundredth part of it from us.

Did you ever see, or hear of a journal, in the back part of Virginia, published by a pupil of mine, Pope of Louisa? If you have one, I should like to see it.

Who, and what, was your sister-in-law who was so partial to me? I have reason to regret she did not live to read my Book, if indeed, you would have dared to have showed it to her. Does Mrs. Maury who is her sister, do me the honour to look into it? If she does, I hope, Jimmy, it is without any of your tobacco-tinctured comments.

Forgiving you, as I very cordially do, for an offense which, though natural is certainly an heinous one, I mean the not liking my Book, I remain, my dear Jimmy,

Your sincere friend & servant,

Jona'n Boucher.

Mount Vernon, 15th Augt, 1798.

Revd Sir,

I know not how it has happened, but the fact is, that your favour of the 8th of Novr last year, is but just received; and at a time when both public & private business pressed so hard upon me; as to afford no leisure to give the "view of the causes & consequences of the American Revolution" written by you, and which you had been pleased to send me, a perusal.

For the honor of its Dedication, and for the friendly & favourable sentimts which are therein expressed, I pray you to accept my acknowledgement & thanks.

Not having read the Book, it follows of course that I can

express no opinion with respect to its Political contents; but I can venture to assert, beforehand, and with confidence, that there is no man in either country, more zealously devoted to Peace and a good understanding between the two nations than I am—nor one who is more disposed to bury in oblivion all animosities which have subsisted between them & the Individuals of each.

Peace, with all the world is my sincere wish. I am sure it is our true policy—and am persuaded it is the ardent desire of the Government. But there is a nation whose intermedling & restless disposition, and attempts to divide, distract & influence the measures of other countries, that will not suffer us. I fear, to enjoy this blessing long, unless we will yield to them our Rights, & submit to greater injuries and insults than we have already sustained, to avoid the calamities resulting from War.

What will be the consequences of our Arming for self-defence, that Providence, who permits these doings in the Disturbers of Mankind, & who rules and Governs all things, alone can tell. To its all powerful decrees we must submit, whilst we hope that the justice of our Cause if War must ensue will entitle us to its Protection.

With very sincere respect I am Rev^{d} Sir,

Your Most Obed^{t} Servant,

Go. Washington.

The Rev^{d} M^{r} Boucher.

[To Mr. James Maury]

Epsom, 17th Feb'ry, 1799.

Dear Sir:

Though it is probably more than you expected, I hope it will not be unpleasant to you to hear, that about a month ago, I received, what I cannot help regarding as, a very handsome letter from the late President of the United States of America; thanking me for my Dedications and my Book. I would fain hope therefore that you were mistaken in your idea, that the

Book contained even a single passage, that could, as you apprehended it would, be offensively disgusting to him. Several of those persons in America, whose regards I am most solicitous to obtain, have spoken of my Book in terms more flattering than I had any right to expect; it is impossible I should not be pleased and gratified by the approbation of such a man as Peter Porcupine. That Genl. Washington should so cordially express his approbation of a work, every page of which opposes some principle which he formerly supported, even at the risque of everything that ought to be dear to man, I never was so absurd as to imagine. I am perfectly satisfied with his regarding my country as worthy of his marked esteem and preference, and myself as a man of principle, for whom he entertains no unfriendly sentiments.

A great, and, as I think, an happy, change seems to have taken place within the last year or two, in the publick mind of the people of America, in those districts of it with which I suppose you to be best connected; and one too of a very contrary, and much to be lamented, tendency, in those parts of it where most of your connections are. The best principles and most loyal parts of America are now supposed to be the Northern States, whilst poor old Virginia (*ab quantum mutatus*), is reckoned the least so. I have had an opportunity, not long since, of reading several of the productions of the American press, on both sides of the question, which evince this. I fear, then, my good old friend, that you still are, in every sense of the term, a Virginian, and if so, I have no right to complain of your not liking my poor Book, harmless as it certainly is. Pray, is not M^{r} Monroe, as well as his oracle, M^{r} Jefferson, also a Virginian? I think I knew his father in the Northern Neck, but I certainly have no ambition to be acquainted with the son. The times are such as surely render all of us inexcusable, all, I mean, who have anything to lose, if we do not now unite to oppose the common enemy of the human race. God grant that even our united opposition may be effectual. I daresay, both the late and the present President of your States would think themselves affronted, were they but sus-

pected of being Torys. Happily for America, however, they are in practice at least as much so as I avow myself to be in principle. A time will come, and may not be very distant, that the principles of my Book, however they may now be scouted, will be cherished by all the true friends both of your country and mine. Whatever may be its fate, *liberavi Americam meam;* and I think I could not have gone to my grave, quite so easy in my mind as I hope I shall, had I not left to my children something like a testimony that, run down as I have been in life, solely, as I believe, on the score of my principles, I was neither a Fool or a Knave in adhering to them so pertinaciously as I have done.

It is long since I have heard from you, and very long indeed since I saw you. As, however, I propose, some time in the course of the coming summer, to remove, with my large family, to sit down, I hope, quietly, for the small portion of my life that may now remain, at Carlisle, may I not indulge the fond hope that, being then at no great distance from you, we may meet once more. That is a very serious, and to us a very important measure; but we have actually taken an house, and as it is entirely a sacrifice to prudence, I trust we shall never regret the having taken it. Young Daingerfield, who appeared to be pleased and happy in his visits here, has totally deserted us; and I doubt not from the prejudices that have been instilled into him so industriously against principles such as mine. You may have heard, I presume, that very soon after his arrival, he was laid hold on and introduced to Godwin and his gang. This is their diabolical policy, to practice their infernal arts on the young and unwary. He is a clever man, possessed of many popular talents; in particular, he is voluble in his speech, and as such, well calculated to be an orator and patriot of the modern stamp. I venture to foretell that, if he lives, you will hear of him as eminent in this way in his native soil, which indeed is the proper theatre for such a man.

When you are so good as to write to me, be so obliging as to tell me not only how you go on, yourself, but favour me

with some tidings respecting many old friends beyond the Atlantic, whom you know I highly regard. Last summer, I preached, and being requested so to do by both the Grand Juries, I printed, two assize sermons. They are hardly worth sending so far, else, though these also would, in your eye at least, be deemed Toryish, I certainly would send you one of each.

I am, with undiminished affection, my dear old friend,

Yours sincerely

Jona^{n} Boucher.

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. x, p. 41.)

At a Vestry held on Friday, the 4th of March [1768] Present, Walter Dulany, Brice T. B. Worthington, Nicholas Maccubbin, John Campbell, Nicholas Worthington, Caleb Dorsey, Vestrymen; Mess^{rs} John Brice, John Hammond, Church Wardens. M^{r} John Hammond was duly qualified according to Law by taking the several Oaths to the Government and signing the Test.

M^{r} Lancelot Jacques delivered in the Account of Kensey Johns for the year 1763.

Ordered, to apply for the List of Insolvencies and the Account to be entered.

The Account of William Stewart Esq^{r} present Sheriff was likewise delivered for the year . Application to be made by the Register to alter the Date to 1766.

Ordered, That a Deed from Philip Key and wife to Alexander Williamson, late Rector of this Parish, be entered in the Vestry Books of the said Parish, the Lot, on which the Parsonage House now stands and distinguished by the Letter K.

THE DEED.

This Indenture made the Sixth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Fifty-nine, between Philip Key of St. Mary's County, and Theodosia, his wife, who was the widow of John Humphrey's, late of the City of Annapolis, Clerk, of the one Part, and Alexander Williamson, Reetor of St. Anne's Parish in the said City, of the other Part, witnesseth, That the said Philip Key and Theodosia, his wife, for and in Consideration of the sum of Twenty Pound Ster. money to them in Hand paid, the Reeeipt whereof is hereby aeknowledged, have given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened,, enfeoffed, and eonfirmed, and for themselves and their Heirs, hereby do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, and eonfirm unto him the said Alexander Williamson and his sueeessors Reetors of St. Anne's Parish, aforesaid, all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, and Claim of them the said Philip Key and Theodosia of, in, and unto all that Lot of Land lying and being within the Addition of the City of Annapolis and distinguished in the Plot of the said City by the Letter K, lying on the South and West side of Hanover Street, beginning at a Loeust Post of a Lot laid out for Charles Lappear, standing on the Line of the said street and running South West One Hundred Fifty-six Feet, Nine Inehes to a Locust Post, then North West One Hundred Thirty-two Feet to a Loeust Post, then North East One Hundred Fifty-six Feet Nine Inehes to a Loeust Post in the Cut of the Line of the aforesaid Street, then with the said street to the Beginning, containing Twenty Thousand Six Hundred Ninety and one Square Feet more or less, with all Houses, Gardens and Appurtenanees thereunto belonging or any wise appertaining or therewith used, oeeupied, or enjoyed, which said Lot of Land was formerly bought by the said John Humphreys from a eertain John Lomas and Margaret, his wife, as by their Deed of Bargain and Sale to him duly exeeuted, aeknowledged and recorded among the Reeords of Anne Arundel County Court; Relation being thereunto had, may

more fully and at large appear, and which Lot the said John Humphreys by his last Will and Testament devised in Fee-simple to the said Theodosia, as by the said Will duly proved and recorded among the Records of the Commissary's Office, relation being also thereunto had may likewise fully appear to have and to hold the said Lot of Land with its Privileges and Appurtenances to him the said Alexander Williamson and his Successors, Rectors of St. Anne's Parish, aforesaid, forever absolutely acquitted and discharged of any Claims of them of the said Philip and Theodosia Key or either of them or any other Person claiming by, from, or under them, or either of them and in Witness whereof the said Philip and Theodosia have hereunto set their Hands and Seals the Day and year aforesaid.

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of
J. Mills,
Will McGacklin.

Philip Key [SEAL]
Theodosia Key [SEAL]

June 5th 1759, There came before us the Subscribers, two of his Lordship's Justices for St. Mary's County, the within named Philip Key, and acknowledged the within Instrument of Writing to be his Act and Deed and the within Lot of Land to be the Right and Estate of the said Alexander Williamson and his Successors, Rectors of St. Anne's Parish, and at the same Time came Theodosia, wife of the said Philip, and being by us examined privately and out of the Hearing of her said Husband, acknowledged the within writing to be her Act and Deed, and that She acknowledged this of her own free will and Accord without being induced thereto by threats from her said Husband or for fear of his Displeasure.

Acknowledged before
J. Mills
Zach[a] Bond

[SEAL]

10th July, 1759, I do hereby certify that Mr James Mills and Mr Zach[a] Bond was two of his Lordship's Justices of the Peace for St. Mary's County when the above Acknowledgement

was made. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed the Public Seal of St. Mary's County.

Richd Ward Key, Clk.

On the Back of the aforegoing Deed was thus Indorsed, viz:

I acknowledge to have received from the Revd Mr Alexander Williamson Twenty Pounds Ster., money being the Consideration money within expressed. Witness my Hand this 6th June, 1759.

Witness, Philip Key.
Jno Ross.

Received of the Revd Mr Alexander Williamson One Penny Sterling for his Lordship's use, it being the Alienation Fine on the within mentioned Land by virtue of a Commission from Edward Lloyd Esq., his Lordship's Agent and Receiver General.

Richd Dorsey.

Recorded the 4th of August, 1759,
Anne Arundel County ss.
[SEAL]

In Testimony that the foregoing is a true Copy from the Records of Anne Arundel County, I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed the Seal of the County aforesaid this 1st Day of March, Anno Dom. 1768.

Jno Brice, Clk. Coty Records.

On Easter Monday, April 4, 1768, of the Vestry and Parishioners of St. Ann's Parish were Present: Nicholas Worthington, John Campbell, Caleb Dorsey, Nicholas Maccubbin, Vestrymen; Mr John Hammond, Church Warden, and Nathan Hammond, Philip Williams, Parishioners.

Who made choice of Mr Brice Thomas Beale Worthington and Mr Lancelot Jacques for Vestrymen in the room of Mr Walter Dulany and Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, who went out in Course, and John Hall and John Davage, Church Wardens in the room of Mr John Brice and Mr John Hammond, son of John, who likewise went out in course.

At a Vestry held on Tuesday, the Seventh of June, Present: the Rev^{d} M^{r} W^{m} Edmiston, Nicholas Maccubbin, B. T. B. Worthington, Lancelot Jacques, Caleb Dorsey, John Campbell, Vestrymen; John Hall, John Davidg, Church Wardens.

M^{r} B. T. B. W. was duly qualified as a Vestryman according to Law by taking the Oaths to the Government and signing the Test., as likewise was M^{r} John Davidg, Church Warden.

Ordered, That the Register apply to D^{r} Upton Scott for the Rev^{d} M^{r} Bennett Allen's Induction in St. James's Parish.

At a Vestry held on Monday the 12th June at St. Anne's Parish, Present: The Rev^{d} M^{r} W^{m} Edmiston, John Campbell, Nicholas Worthington, Caleb Dorsey, Nicholas Maccubbin, Lancelot Jacques, B. T. B. Worthington, Vestrymen; John Hall, John Davidg, Church Wardens.

The Dates of the Rev^{d} M^{r} B. Allen's License, and Induction into St. James's Parish were receiv'd from D^{r} Upton Scott and produc'd by the Register according to an Order of last Meeting, which was as follows:

22^{d} Oct., 1767—Letter of License granted M^{r} Allen for St. James's Parish.

11th Feb., 1768—Instruction granted ditto for St. James's Parish.

The Rev^{d} M^{r} William Edmiston produc'd to the Vestry his Induction into this Parish as a Minister from his Exc^{y} Horatio Sharpe, Esq^{r} and after qualifying according to Law was receiv'd as Rector of the same.

At a Vestry held at St. Anne's Church on Tuesday, the sixth Day of September, 1768, were present: The Rev^{d} M^{r} W^{m} Edmiston, M^{r} N. Worthington, J. Campbell, N. Maccubbin, Lancelot Jacques, B. T. B. Worthington, C. Dorsey, John Davidg.

Who after qualifying according to Law made Choice of Mess^{rs} Augustine Gambrill, John Marriott, son of Sylvanus; Augustine Gambrill, Jun^{r} and John Hall, to serve as Inspectors for Indian Landing Warehouse.

Mrs Tasker's Request to the Vestry by the Revd Mr Edmiston to erect Iron Ballisades round the Grave of her deceased Husband, Benj. Tasker, Esq., granted.

At a Vestry held at St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 3d day of January, 1769, were present: The Revd Mr W. Edmiston, N. Worthington, J. Campbell, L. Jacques, B. T. B. Worthington, J. Hall.

Ordered, That the following Paragraph from the will of Mrs Henrietta Maria Dorsey, deceased, be entered in this Day's Proceedings, viz:

Item.—I do hereby give and bequeath unto the Vestry of Annapolis Parish the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling for a Pulpit Cloth and Cushion for the said Parish Church, and the further sum of One Hundred Pounds for the Poor of the said Parish, to be distributed amongst them as the said Vestry shall think proper.

An Account of Nicholas Maccubbins of 1..2..0 for 4 Bottles of Claret be allowed.

Ordered, That an Order be given on the Sheriff W. S. P. W. Account which was allowed last Meeting and which must be wrote in full in its proper Place.

Ordered, That an Account of 6..10..0 of the Register's as follows be allowed:

The Vestry of St. Anne's Parish	Dr
To a Seven Quire Blank Book for a Register . .	1.. 5..0
To a Two Quire ditto for a Minute Book . . .	0.. 5..0
To My Year's Salary as Register ending April 1768 .	5.. 0..0
Errors Excepted	£6..10..0

Pr Wm Green

Ordered, That the Register give Orders for the above Accounts on William Stewart, Shff.

That the Register write a Line to Mr Saml Chew to meet the Vestry of this Parish on the First Tuesday of February next and sign'd it per Order of the Vestry.

At a Vestry held at St. Anne's Parish, on Tuesday, the Fourth Day of April, 1769 were present. The Rev^{d} M^{r} William Edmiston, Rector; Nicholas Maccubbin, Caleb Dorsey, Lancelot Jacques, Brice T. B. Worthington, Westrymen.

M^{r} Thomas Beale Dorsey was duly qualified as a Vestryman by taking the Oaths to the Government and signing the Test. as likewise was M^{r} Nathan Hammond as Church Warden.

The Vestry allows M^{r} William Hewitt the sum of Five Pounds Ten Shillings as a yearly Salary as Sexton and taking care of the surplus.

Ordered, That M^{r} Lancelot Jacques be allowed the Sum of Four Pounds for a Body of Bacon's Laws had this meeting.

By Voice of the Vestry M^{r} Lancelot Jacques is appointed Treasurer and that he receives the different Ballances of M^{rs} Johns, Deceased, as per her Account filed, 9..18..11. Also the Balance in John Brice's Hands, and Dr. Scotts.

From this present Meeting all Vestrymen or Church Wardens absenting themselves at Vestry Hours, which is the first Tuesday in every month, at Eleven o'Clock, shall be fined without a reasonable excuse at the Discretion of the Vestry.

The amount of the Taxable Inhabitants of this Parish are Twelve Hundred & Seventeen for 1768, the Sheriff to be charged accordingly.

The Vestry adjourns to Tuesday, the 11th

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 11th Day of July, 1769, were present: The Rev^{d} M^{r} W^{m} Edmiston, Rector; M^{r} Lancelot Jacques, M^{r} B. T. Worthington, M^{r} T. B. Dorsey, M^{r} John Hall, M^{r} Nicholas Macubbin, Vestrymen; M^{r} Nathan Hammond, Church Warden.

Ordered, That M^{r} Hall write a Letter to M^{r} Samuel Chew, informing him that they request his Attendance here next Vestry Day to settle a Legacy due from M^{rs} Dorsey dec^{d} to the Poor of this Parish who undertook to do the same accordingly.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 5th of September, 1769, were present: The Rev^{d} M^{r} Will^{m}

Edmiston, Rector; Mr B. T. B. Worthington, Mr T. B. Dorsey, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Vestryman; Mr Nathan Hammond, Church Warden.

The Vestry proceeded to nominate and recommend the following Persons, Inspectors for the ensuing year after qualifying themselves according to Act of Assembly: Messrs Augustine Gambrill, Senr; John Marriott, son of Sylvanus; Augustine Gambrill, junr; John Hall, son of Edward, to serve as Inspectors for the ensuing year at Indian Landing Warehouse.

Ordered, That the Register give an Order to Mr Nathan Hammond on the Sheriff for Four Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Five Pence.

Mr William Wilkins paid to Lancelot Jacques, Treasurer to the Vestry £36..17..5½ Gold Currency, Part of a Legacy left to the Poor of the Parish by Mrs Dorsey deceased, which in running Cury £44..1..3.

Ordered, That Mr Jacques pay to Nathaniel Watkins the the sum of £3 running Cury & the sum of £2 running Cury to Alexr Gaither's Widow.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 7th of November, 1769, were present: The Revd Mr William Edmiston, Rector; Mr Lancelot Jacques, Mr John Hall, Vestrymen; Mr Nathan Hammond, Church Warden.

Ordered, That the Register give an Order to Nathan Hammond on William Stewart, Esqr, Sheriff, for the sum of 2073℔ of Tobo to be cropt for the use of the Vestry.

Ordered, That Mr Jacques pay to Elizabeth Davis the sum of Forty Shillings running Curry out of the money received for the Poor left by Mrs Dorsey, and the sum of Two Pounds running Cury to Hellen Fowler out of the same.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the sixth Day of January, 1770, were present: The Revd Mr William Edmiston, Rector; Mr Brice T. B. Worthington, Mr Nicholas Maccubbin, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Mr John Hall, Vestrymen; Mr Nathan Hammond, Church Warden.

Ordered, That Mr Jacques (out of the money in his Hands belonging to the Poor) pay to Mrs Graeeston 40/, Jane Ineh 40/, Sarah Pratt 40/, Mary Meek, Widow of John, 30/, Samuel Warfield 30/ in Cloathing, Martha Gaither, widow of Riehard, 30/, Charles Phelps 30/ in Cloathing, Nathaniel Watkins 40/ in Corn, Mary Webb 30/ in Cloathing, Samuel Sewell (Bed-ridden) 40/, James Bueknell 40/ in Cloathing, David Mewshaw 50/, Rebeeea Edwin 50/, Isaae Meek 30/, Catharine Nosley 40/ in Cloathing & Peter Salter 30/.

Nathan Hammond delivers to the Vestry Two Crop notes for their Tobaeeo eropt last Fall, whieh were given to the Treasurer to sell for them.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish were Present, June 12, 1770: Brice T. B. Worthington, Thomas B. Dorsey.

Whereupon Mr Wm. Paca qualified Mr S. Chase and Mr N. Hammond as Vestrymen of this Parish by them taking the several Oaths required by Law to the Government and repeating and signing the Test, and the Oath of Offiee direeted by Aet of Assembly.

Also Mr T. B. Worthington qualified Mr W. Paca and Mr Wm Woodward of Severn as Chureh Wardens by taking the several Oaths to the Government, and repeating and signing the Test. and Oath of Offiee. At the same Time The Revd Mr Jonathan Boucher produeed to the Vestry his Letters of Ordination as Deaeon and Priest under the

as also the following Induetion from his Exey. Robt. Eden:

Whereupon the said Revd Jonathan Boueher was admitted by the Vestry as Rector and Ineumbent of the same parish and was qualified in the usual Manner by Mr Wm Paea by taking the several Oaths, &c.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Wednesday, the 15th Day of Augst 1770, were present: Rev. Mr Jonathan Boucher, Reetor; Laneelot Jacques, B. T. B. Worthington, Nathan Hammond, Nicholas Worthington, Vestrymen; William Paea, Wm Woodward, Churcb Wardens.

Mr Saml Chew (by Mr Paca) informing the Vestry that the Legacy left by the late Mrs Dorsey to the Poor of the Parish should be paid by or at the Provincial Court the Vestry thought proper to refer the same to that Time.

Ordered, That Mr Jacques pay to William Henwood, Senr, the sum of Forty Shillings out of the Money in his Hands belonging to the Poor, And

To pay to Samuel Watson the sum of Thirty Shillings out of the same.

At a Meeting of the Vestry ot St. Anne's Parish on Easter Monday, April 1, 1771, were present: The Revd Mr Jonathan Boucher, Rector; Mr B. T. B. Worthington, Mr Lancelot Jacques, Mr Samuel Chase, Mr Nathan Hammond, Vestrymen; Mr William Paca, Mr Willm Woodward, Church Wardens.

Who proceeded to the Choice of Vestrymen and Church Wardens when they Chose Mr William Paca and Mr Willm Woodward of Severn for Vestrymen in the Room of Mr Brice Thos Beale Worthington and Mr Lancelot Jacques and Mr John Bullen and Mr William Woodward, son of William, for Church Warden in the Room of Mr William Paca and Mr William Woodward, Severn.

Whereupon the Revd Mr Jonathan Boucher qualified Mr William Paca, Mr William Woodward, Severn, & Mr John Bullen as Vestrymen and Church Wardens of this Parish by their taking the several Oaths.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Thursday, the 12th Dec., 1771, were present: John Hall, William Paca, Nathan Hammond, Saml Chase, Vestrymen; John Bullen, Church Warden, Who made Choice of Frederick Green as Register in the Room of Wm Green, deceased, and qualified him accordingly. Mr Nathan Hammond is appointed Treasurer to the Vestry.

Ordered, That the Treasurer have an Order on Saml Chew for the sum of £22 Currency and that he pay to Sarah Gaither the sum of 30/, to Catharine Connoway 30/, to William Hen-

wardsen & Wife 40/, Benjamin Barry 40/, Samuel Sewell 20/, Rebecca Ervin 30/, Mary Boardman 40/, Sarah Pratt 20/, Jonathan Mewshaw's Widow 20/, Mrs. Graceston 30/, Mrs. Meek, Widow of Christopher, 20/, Martha Gaither, Widow of Rich^{d}, 20/, Tho^{s} Howard's Widow 30/, Anne Meek, Widow of Moses, 30/, and the Widow Scott of Annapolis 30/.

At a meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday the 21st of Jan^{ry} 1772 were present Mess^{rs}. William Paca, Sam^{l}. Chase, William Woodward, Vestrymen, M^{r} John Bullen, Church Warden. The Rev^{d} M^{r} John Montgomery produced to the Vestry his Letters of Ordination as Deacon and Priest under the Hands & Seal of the Bishop of London.

As also a License to preach under the Hand & Seal of the Bishop of London together with a Certificate of his Subscription to the Liturgy of the Church of England as also his Excellency Governor Edens Appointment, Induction or Admission as Rector of this Parish.

Whereupon the Rev. M^{r} John Montgomery was admitted by the Vestry as Rector and Incumbent of the same Parish and was qualified in the usual manner (by M^{r} William Paca) by his taking the several Oaths required by Law to the Government and repeating and signing the Test.

The Vestry appoints William Osborne late Sexton of this Parish Church and to allow him Five Pounds yearly Salary for the same.

The first Tuesday in next month is appointed for the Election of a Vestryman in the Room of Tho^{s} Beale Dorsey, deceased notice to be given accordingly.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Monday the Twenty-third Day of March, 1772, were present The Rev^{d} M^{r} John Montgomery, Rector, M^{r} Samuel Chase, M^{r} William Paca, M^{r} Nathan Hammond, Vestrymen, M^{r} John Bullen, Church Warden. Ordered That an Order be given to the Treasurer on M^{r} Samuel Chew for Thirty-three Pounds Eighteen Shillings and nine pence Currency and that he pay

to Hannah Mewshaw 30/. Catharine James 90/. Isaac Meeks Orphan Children 90/. Margaret Phelps 30/. Mrs. Menskie, Widow of Charles 40/. and William Rawlings 30/.

At a meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday the 5th Day of May, 1772, were present The Reverend Mr Jno Montgomerie, R.; Mr Nathan Hammond, Mr Sam. Chase, Mr William Paca, Mr William Woodward, Sen.; Mr John Bullen, Mr Wm Woodward, jun., Vestrymen; Mr Joshua Frazier, Church Warden. Whereupon Mr William Paca qualified Mr Joseph Warfield as Church Warden.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1774, were Present: The Rev. Mr John Montgomery, Rector; Mr William Paca, Mr John Bullen, Mr Allen Quynn, Vestrymen; Dr Richard Tootell, Mr Thos Hyde, Church Wardens.

Ordered, That the Rev. Mr Montgomery wait on John Ridout, Esqr., for the various accounts of public money expended in building a glebe house in this city.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, 6th day of Sept., 1774, were present: Rev. Mr John Montgomery, Rector; Mr Allen Quynn, Mr Wm Woodward, jun.; Mr Thomas Hyde, Mr Philemon Warfield, Vestrymen; Mr Nathan Hammond, Church Warden.

Who after qualifying agreeable to Act of Assembly proceeded to nominate and recommend Messieurs John Marriott, Joseph Warfield, Amos Gaither and Thomas Warfield to be inspectors at Indian Landing Warehouse for the ensuing year.

Ordered, That an Account of Martha Sewell of one pound fifteen shillings for taking care of the Chapel, due the last day of Augt be allowed. Order given on the Sheriff.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Thursday, the fifth day of January, 1775, were present: Rev. Mr Montgomery, Mr John Bullen, Mr Matthias Hammond, Mr

Allen Quynn, Mr William Woodward, jun.; Mr Thomas Hyde, Mr Philemon Warfield, Vestrymen; Mr Saml Chase, Mr Nathl Hammond, Church Wardens.

The Reverend Mr Montgomery having laid before the Vestry an Account of monies disbursed by him in erecting sundry improvements on a certain lot of land in the city of Annapolis, purchased with money received from the parishioners of this parish, which lot was conveyed to the rector of this Parish and his successors for the time being. The question was put, That it is the opinion of this Vestry that on the said lot being annexed to this parish and a law passed to vest a legal title to the same lot in the parish as a glebe, the reasonable acct of Mr Montgomery for erecting improvements on the said lot ought to be paid by this parish & determined in the negative.

Voted, That the Claim of the Vestry on the estate of Walter Dulany, Esqr be received with Interest from the time of the first demand.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Friday, the 16, Jany 1775, were present: Mr Jno Bullen, Mr W. Woodward, jun.; Mr Matt. Hammond, Mr Allen Quynn, Mr Thos. Hyde, Mr Philemon Warfield, Vestrymen; Mr Samuel Chase, Mr Nathan Hammond, Church Wardens.

The Rev. Mr Thomas Lendrum produced to the Vestry his letters of ordination as Deacon and Priest under the hand and Seal of the Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe, together with a Certificate of his subscription to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as also his excellency Governor Eden's appointment, Induction or admission as rector of this Parish.

Whereupon the Revcrend Mr Thomas Lendrum was admitted by the Vestry as rector and Incumbent of the same parish as was qualified in the usual manner (by Mr Chase) by his taking the several oaths required by law to the government and repeating and signing the Test. The following Gentlemen were for admission to wit: Mess. Bullen, Quynn, Hyde, Chase & N. Hammond, and against admission, Mess. Woodward M. Hammond & P Warfield.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the seventh March, 1775, were present: Rev^{d} M^{r} Thomas Lendrum, Rector; M^{r} John Bullen, Allen Quynn & L. Hyde, Vestrymen; N. Hammond, Church Warden.

The Vestry agrees with John Hesselius and Robert Key to take down the organ and pack the same in proper boxes, for which they are to have the sum of Twenty-five pounds Currency.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on the 6th day of June, 1775, were present: Rev. M^{r} Tho. Lendrum, Rector; Allen Quynn, L. Hyde, N. Hammond, Vestrymen; Jn^{o} Bullen, Church Warden.

The Vestry agrees with Jn^{o} Annis to be sexton for this Parish in the room of Cha^{s} Bryan, deceased, and agree to allow him the usual Salary for the same.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 20th day of June, 1775, were present: M^{r} Allen Quynn, M^{r} Thomas Hyde, N. Hammond, Vestrymen; Jn^{o} Bullen, Church Warden.

The Vestry agree that the Playhouse be fitted up for a place of divine worship and that the Clerk erect a pulpit for the Minister.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on the 5th day of Sept., 1775, were present: The Rev. M^{r} Tho^{s} Lendrum, Rector; Allen Quynn, Thos. Hyde, Phil. Warfield, Nathan Hammond, Vestrymen; John Bullen, Abraham Woodward, Church Wardens.

Who after qualifying themselves according to law proceeded to the nomination and Recommendation of Inspectors for Indian Landing Warehouse for the ensuing year, and nominated John Marriott, Joseph Warfield, Amos Gaither and Tho^{s} Warfield.

Ordered, That M^{r} Hyde and M^{r} Bullen sell the old Church railes and pales for the use of the parish.

The Vestry agree with M^{r} Quynn on behalf of M^{r} Douglass

to allow him the sum of Twenty pounds yearly for the use of the Playhouse for a Church for this Parish.

Ordered, That the Sheriff pay to Martha Sewell the sum of one pound fifteen shillings, current money, for her account (and an order given for the same).

Ordered, That the Sheriff pay to Robert Rey six Pounds fourteen Shillings for his account against the Parish for repairing the old Church yard (an order given for the same). A Majority of the Vestry agree with H. Woodcock to be organist for this Parish and agrees to allow him at the rate of Thirty Pounds curr^{t} mo. p^{r} year from this date.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Easter Monday, April 8, 1776, were present: The Rev. M^{r} Tho^{s} Lendrum, Rector; Matthias Hammond, Allen Quynn, Thomas Hyde, Nathan Hammond, Vestrymen; M^{r} John Bullen, Church Warden.

Ordered, That the Register have an order on the Sheriff for six pounds five shillings for his Salary from Easter Monday last to this day.

The Vestrymen, Church Wardens and Freeholders of the Parish proceeded to the choice of Vestrymen in the Room of Matthias Hammond and Allen Quynn, and made choice of John Bullen and Abraham Woodward. They likewise made choice of Allen Quynn and William Woodward, jun., as Church Wardens in the room of John Bullen and Abraham Woodward.

At a meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1776, were present: M^{r} Thos Hyde, Philemon Warfield, Nathan Hammond, John Bullen, Vestrymen.

1. Who after qualifying themselves according to law proceeded to the nomination and recommendation of Inspectors for Indian Landing Warehouse for the ensuing year and nominated Jn^{o} Marriott, Joseph Warfield, Amos Gaither and Tho^{s} Warfield.

2. M^{r} John Bullen was qualified by M^{r} Hyde as a Vestryman by his taking the oath of Office.

Ordered, That Allen Quynn on application have an order on the Sheriff for Twenty pounds Com. Currency for one year's rent of the Playhouse for a Church for this Parish.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of Saint Anne's Parish on Tuesday, the 5th of November, 1776, were present: The Rev. Mr Lendrum, Rector; Phil. Warfield, Abra. Woodward, Vestrymen; Allen Quynn, Wm Woodward, Church Wardens.

Mr Wm Woodward was qualified as Church Warden by Mr Quynn by his taking the oath of office.

Ordered, That the Regr apply to the justices of the County Court in the name and on behalf of the Vestry for an assesst of 5 pounds Tob. pr poll on the taxable inhabitants of this Parish for Parochial Charges.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Easter Monday, 1777, were present: Thos Hyde, Philo Warfield, Jno Bullen, Abm Woodward, Vestrymen; Wm Woodward, Allen Quynn, Ch. Wardens.

The Vestrymen, Church Wardens & free Voters of the parish proceeded to the choice of Vestrymen in the Room of Thos Hyde, Philo Warfield and Nathan Hammond, who is remov'd out of the parish, & chose Mr Allen Quynn, Mr Wm Woodward, jun., & Mr Lancelot Warfield as Vestrymen; Mr Philo Warfield & Mr Joshua Frazier as Church Wardens in the Room of Mr Allen Quynn & Mr William Woodward, junr; Mr Lanct Warfield in the Room of Mr Nathan Hammond. Mr Allen Quynn & Mr William Woodward qualified as Vestrymen by taking the Oath of Office, & Mr Philo Warfield as Church Warden. The Vestry proceeded to the Choice of a Register, and appointed Mr Thos Johnson, the 3d, in the Room of Mr Frederick Green.

Ordered by the Vestry that Mr Fredr Green deliver the Books & proceedings of the Vestry to Mr Thos Johnson.

The Revd Mr Reed applied to the Vestry for their approbation to officiate as Minister of this Parish, which was accordingly granted.

Ordered, That Henry Woodcock have an Order on the Sheriff for Twenty Pounds for eight months' Salary as Organist.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish were present: Jn° Bullen, Allen Quynn, W^m^ Woodward jr., Vestrymen.

The Rev. M^r^ Hanna applied to the Vestry for their Approbation to officiate as Minister of this Parish, which was accordingly granted.

Ordered, That Henry Woodcock have an order from the Reg^r^ on application for nineteen pounds five shillings, the bal. due him for his one year's Salary as Organist.

[With this instalment the Vestry proceedings of St. Ann's Parish is brought to a close, for while the later minutes contain some items of interest, at this period the Church of England ceased to be a State institution in Maryland, and became dependent for its support upon individual contributions.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

[Charles Carroll of Carrollton was born September 19, 1737, and when ten years of age was sent to school at the Jesuits' College of Bohemia (Md.). In 1748 he was sent to the College of Saint-Omer in France and remained abroad until 1765. The first letter was written when the boy was 13 years old and his development may be followed from his letters.]

Hon Father, [3]

I hope you won't be angry with me for not writing to you oftener than I do. You desir'd I should write to you at least twice a year. I assure you I shall obey your orders very punctually. This is the third letter. So I have done pretty well, for I think I have not been much above eighteen months out of Maryland. Cousin Carroll got me to stay in little figures, and I believe it is better for me, for I hope to be always amongst the first, at least I promise you my endeavors shall not be wanting. I am very happy, my master is very good to me, and he

says he will always be so if I continue to be a good boy, and I am resolved to be so. I believe Cousin Jack Carroll will make a good scholar, for he is often first. Most of our Marylandians do very well, and they are said to be as good as any, if not the best boys in the house. Bobby darnall was put to buisiness at Dunkirk, and is now come back to the College. I writ to M^{r} Philpot for two gunies and an Ainsworth's Dictionary. I thought you wou'd approve of it. He has sent me no answer as yet. Honourd Father I am your most dutiful son,

Charles Carroll.

[Endorsed]. 22 Mar., 1750.

Sir,

I can't let this pass without assuring you that Master Charles is a very good youth & I hope he will deserve all the favours you bestow upon him. I am,

Sir,

Y^{r} most ob^{t} humble Ser^{t},

(London) W^{m} Newton.

1750 March.

Dear Papa, [4]

I received a letter from you with a great deal of joy, dated 17th of October, & I received one from my Mama, by M^{r} Warring he is arived safe to the Colege & I hope he will do very well in his studyes. I am extream glad to hear that you are pleased with me & I assure you I will do all my endeavours that you may continue in the same sentiment. I can easily see the great affection you have for me by sending me hear to a Colege, where I may not only be a learned man, but also be advanced in piety & devotion. I am now about the midle of great figures, & I have got the fifth place in my school, among three & twenty boys. As for observing the meddows & pastors

& all other things I will do with all eearfulness. I have got an exceding kind master, & we are to have an examen very soon, & I should have writ to you before had I not been employ'd in getting it. Give my kind serviee & love to my Cousin Charly, & all my freinds & relations. I hope you will not blame me for spelling ill for My Cousin Antony blames me very mueh for it. I am very sorry for M^rs^ Hearn's death. She was a very pious & good woman. I hope she is happy. Cousin Watty Hoxton & jacky Carroll give their service to you, they are very well, & mightily beloved in the house. I am in great haste in getting my examen, & therefore I must eonclued. I am your most dutiful son,

Charles Carroll.

D^r^ S^r^ [5]

I ree^d^ yrs of the 6^th^ of October, 1750. I shall take care that Charly applies himself from time to time to the maps, as you wou'd have it, not so as to hinder his other studies, but amuse him some half hours and quarters, whieh otherwise wou'd be spent unprofitably. This is no hard matter, for he is naturally curious. All those that eonverse with him are surpriz'd to see so mueh good sense in a child of his age; and yet the only Impediment, if any there be, to his advaneement in his studies, is that he is giddy. This will perhaps seem odd to you, but it is not my opinion only, his Master is of the same way of thinking. And now that I have mention'd his Master, I must tell you that he is remarkable for a bright genius, assiduity, Piety, and good humour. In short, had I been the person to ehuse a master for Charly, of all the young men I have known, M^r^ Jenison shou'd have been postponed to none. Charly is eommonly, or rather always in the six first. I have seldom seen him worse than 5^th^ whieh he is at present but often better. However he eannot be eall'd as yet a leader, because there are two or three that certainly out-top him. Tis a justiee I must do Charly to inform you that he is in a strong school, whieh was form'd after the peace was concluded: then Lads

much older than he came over from latin schools, being detained by fond Mothers, or for some other reason. I observe that such as out-do him are of this stamp. Still there are a good number of 'em behind him. I return you a great many thanks for the kind offer you made me of being his Tutor at Lafleche, I find no natural repugnance to it, on the contrary an Inclination. I should be glad to live sometime in France, but particularly with Charley. As for my Superior's consent, my private opinion is, that there wou'd be no great difficulty in that regard; but my private opinion is not to be rely'd. Tis proper I shou'd tell you that the English young Gentlemen, who studied there lately, exclaim against the College, and say they were abus'd. I wrote to one of ours who lived there in quality of tutor 4 years, in order to be able to give you the Informations you desired. I will transcribe his words for your Curiousity.

If the Gentleman intends to have the Child under the Care of one of ours at laFleche his Expences will amount to little less than £100 Sterling ℔ annum, and that with good management too. This was the least Allowance I, and several others had before, and at the same time with me at laFleche; and we all found there was no living decently under that Sum. Besides this, I was likewise allow'd 15 or 20ℓb for our excursions during the Vacancies. All which we found not too much.

In case the Gentleman shou'd think these expenses too great, he may retrench them, by sending his son without either tutor or Servt and desire the Principal of the College to place him in a Chamber with two or three other Students there under the care of one of the French Jesuits: for by that means, the hireing and furniture of his Chamber, fire, candles, the maintenance of his tutor, servants wages, and several other expences will be equaly divided amongst them.

Lastly he may still provide for him in a cheaper way, by placing him in a common chamber, as they call it, I. E. In a chamber together with 14 or 15 of his Fellow students. What will be the expences for his maintenance in this, or the former case, I can't justly tell, having had no experience that way.

All that I can say is, that unless his son is very young he will never be content to be upon either this or that footing.

What I have say'd of laFleche, the same may be applied to Paris, with this difference, that upon whatever footing he puts his son at Paris, the expences will amount to almost as much again, as they wou'd do to provide for him at laFleche upon the same footing.

D^{r} S^{r} I am y^{r} most oblig'd and very
aff^{t} Kinsman,

Anto: Carroll.

Feb. 26th, 1751.

Dear Papa, [7]

It is a long time since I received a letter from you and now I write as you commanded me, for I am extremely anxious to hear from you and am much desiorus to obey your commands. I have but a little ascended into great figures & I have got an extream kind master, I study greek latin and the maps. I have got my dictionary, and I thank you for it & the 2 guineas, which I received from M^{r} Philpot. I have hear'd that he is broke but I hope you have lost nothing by him. I have now just begun to dance, I assure you I will endeavour to make myself a learned man. Dear Papa I am your most dutiful son.

Charles Carroll.

Sept. The 24: 1750.

Sep^{r} 8, 1756 [10]

My D^{r} Charly

We have rec^{d} four letters from you since last Fall continue y^{r} diligence my dear for nothing can Equal the pleasure I have in hearing from you. I wrote you a long letter last Aug^{t} or Sept. which I find has miscarry'd I am sorry for it because it occations you uneasyness in being so long without hearing from me you wer always an affectionate tender good Child &

I find you are still the same that you have the same concern & care for me as useual which is no small Comfort to me I have had my health perfectly well ever since you left Maryland & they say I look as well now as I did then or not older I tell you this from the inquiry you made of Watty Hoxton about my looks I saw y^{r} letter to him I was mighty pleased with it I am glad to find th^{t} you & Watty keep up a Correspondence he is a good natured Youth a little rattling at present but I hope he will do very well as he do's not want good Sence, he has I am sure a very great regard for you. Y^{r} picture is with me I set great Store by it for I think it has a great resemblance of you when you was here, y^{r} Papa & most of y^{r} acquaintance are of the same opinion & most People think it like y^{r} Papa I am one of the number th^{t} thinks so I think it is not so handsome as you was I believe what M^{r} Wappler says is true th^{t} the Limbner has not done you justice. It is a great pleasure to me to know th^{t} you are so well contented at Paris & th^{t} you injoy a good State of health there I cou'd not help being greatly affected at the acc^{t} M^{r} Carroll gave y^{r} Papa of the disorder you were seized with on y^{r} Travels, which I understand was a severe fit of the Cholick be carefull of y^{r}self my d^{r} Charly & avoid everything th^{t} you find disagrees with you or you may impair y^{r} health for our greatest happyness, y^{r} Papas & mine I mean depends upon y^{r} welfare take this for granted th^{t} our hearts is quite fixed on you & our comfort is th^{t} you merit it. I hope the next letter I send you will be more Satisfactory to you then any you have yet had from me, for what may I not expect from y^{r} Papas tenderness & affection which I have hitherto been happy Enough to preserve. This Place as I wrote you in mine th^{t} miscarry'd is greatly improved a fine flourishing young Orchard with variety of choice Fruit, the Garden inlarged & a Stone Wall round it, 2 fine large Meadows several Houses Built, all this done since you left it, it is realy a pretty Place, but I suppose it wou'd seem insipid to you after being at Paris & seeing le beau Monde. Poor M^{rs} Croxall y^{r} good old Nurse died last March of a lingering illness, she was y^{r} Cousen Anthony Car-

rolls Aunt. I went to see her & stayed a week with her about a fortnight before she died, she said many tender things of you, called you her Boy & said she hoped to live to see you come in again, she was a good Woman & I believe she is very happy. Yr grand Mama notwithstanding her age which is 76 is quite hearty & well I saw her last June she charg'd me to give her Blessing to you whenever I wrote to you, all yr Relations & Friends desire to be kindly Remember'd to you & yr Aunt Jenny in particular, she is with me every winter, & I have Company pretty often of late I wish the time was come tht I could have yrs for I long my dear to see you & to have you with me. I am not under any apprehension of the Indians nor in the least danger of falling into their hands. I hope this will get safe to you & find you in good health & Spirits. Adieu my

Dr Charly I am mo: Affecly
Yrs. Elizª Brooke Carroll.

P. S. Pray give my Compliments to yr Cousen Carroll I shall always Regard him for his care & Tenderness of you.

Dr Papa, [12]

You can't conceive the anxiety your absence causes. Tis with the gratest impatience I wait your arrival. I hoped to have the satisfaction of seeing you before this: but all my hopes are frustrated. I wait nothing but your arrivall to leave the College; my studies are finnish'd; we broke up schools the 21 of this month: the 8th I sustained universall philosophy. I know you are desirous to hear what success I met with: but it wou'd not become me to speak in my own praise, this I can only say that my Auditors seem'd to be contented; the rest I leave to others no man is a Judge in his own cause. You may easily imagin that time passes away but slowly since by desension; before I was entirely taken up in preparing myself; occupation serves to make the time pass away agreably; as I am not so much occupy'd at present I have more time to reflect et

in' ennuyer as the french say. 'Tho I am not so much taken up as before my desension; I am not idle. I pass the gratest part of the time in reading and studying the french language. I have several other occupations which tho' they cannot make my present sejour quite agreeable serve to render not entirely unprofitable. I hope you will remember to bring over the books I wrote for last year; You need not buy Mr Lock's work, it will be of no great service to me: I dont suppose you will make any great stay at London; pray write to me as soon as you arrive you will free me from a great deal of anxietude: tis very natural I shou'd be in pain about you. Mr Hunter is still in London; I don't doubt but what you intend to see him. He was sometime at Paris; I had the pleasure of accompanying him to Versailles: a great part of our discourse ran upon you: I was very much taken with him he seems to be a very honnest good meaning man. I have got numbers of things to tell you; but as I hope to enjoy your company soon I defer them to that occasion. I am very well; nothing is wanting to compleat my happiness but your presence. Pray send the enclosed to my Mama. She must be very melancholy since your departure: a letter from you and me at the same time will serve to raise up her spirits. I am Dr papa your most loving and obedient son,

Charles Carroll.

July 26th, 1757.

Sept. the 6th, 1757 [13]

Dr Charles,

Yr Cosen gives me this acceptable opportunity of acknowledging yr late obliging lines. Tis a most sensible pleasure to me to hear from others, that yr Father is satisfied with the progress you have hitherto made. I desire you will present him my compliments & sincere asknowledgmt for the regard he has been pleased to express for me. I can lay no other claim to it, than a most constant & unfeigned desire of serving him & you, as far in my power. The apprehension of danger in yr future situation, must be diminished by the consciousness

of y^{r} upright intentions, & a confidence in those powerfull graces, to which, I hope, you will ever prove faithful. As to the means of supporting & strengthening such resolutions, you stand not in need of my Advice: my best wishes & poor prayers shall always attend you. The reasons I have for always remembering one, whose whole behaviour gave me the greatest satisfaction without the very least alloy of displeasure, would offend y^{r} modesty, were I to mention them. Be perswaded that it is with the same sentiments of sincere esteem & friendship, I shall always remain

Drs^{t} Charles y^{r} obed^{t} Humble Serv^{t}

J. Jenison.

I have lately seen my B^{r} Jim at Gent who is well & desires to be kindly remembered to you; as do those at Watten.

[Endorsement]

D^{r} Cousin

F^{r} Jenison who is not at the villa, sends me a commission to scold you for not sending us the directions to you. Pray how must I go about it? I believe you will mind very little, what I say to you, if I say it in a serious way. I never in my life remember to have been oblig'd to study so long to find out, what to write, as to day. I have neither political, domestic, or news of any other denomination to send you. Not one thought occurs to entertain you with; & I wou'd absolutely defer writing for some days, when I am to send a letter to your Papa from M^{r} Niset who tells me he saw you at Rheims, if F. Jenison had not desird me to send of this as soon as possible, he having one for F. Thorpe to be inclosed in the same packet with this for Fr. Crookshanks, to whom your inadvertency obliges us to trust this letter. I am

D^{r} Charles

Your affectionate Cousin &c.

J. Carroll.

The other side is for your Papa.

Nov^{r} 30, 1757 [18]

My Dear Charly

I am now very impatient to hear from you I have not rec^{d} a letter from you of a later date then Dec^{r} 30, 1756, which is too long to be without hearing from you, but I believe it is not y^{r} fault, in War time, it is difficult for letters to Pass & I impute it to that I imagine y^{r} Papa will be with you when you receive this, his affairs I am afraid will detain him in Paris longer then he expected when he went from hence. Tell y^{r} Papa my dear th^{t} altho' we had but few Apples in our Orchard at home, we got as many from Reeds & Selbys as made about fourteen hundred Gal^{s} of Cyder, all put in my Cellers, he will be glad to hear th^{t} we are so well off. Send me by y^{r} Papa if you can some good Rappee to put in the Snuff Box you were to get for me. God preserve you & grant you health

My D^{r} Child y^{r} Affec^{t} Mother

Eliz^{a} Carroll.

Y^{r} Aunt Jenny desires to be tenderly Remember'd to you.

D^{r} Papa, [20]

Your letter came to hand the 8th of Dec^{r} by which I see you stick to your word of leaving Paris the Wensday following. I believe you was extreamly glad to get away. That sojour after my departure must have been very dull and loanesom, at least I can say mine has been so hitherto. Altho' I am well lodged, in a very discreat and regular family, altho' I am quite satisfied with my present situation yet all this has not as yet dispelled the grief I felt in parting with you; I think of you very often in the day and the agreable time we spent togeather in Paris. Perhaps my present solitude has enlivened those ideas for I may really call my present manner of living a true solitude. Tho' now I begin to make some acquaintance in town: I had the honnour of dining with the Intendant; he

seems to be a man of a great deal of wit and judgement. I am to go to his house tomorrow to carry him Francis Horace, which he has not as yet seen. This town is very big but not well peopled; the number of its inhabitants does not exceed 16 thousand souls. Yet notwithstanding there is a good deal of society and People of fashion. They delight in playing at cardes and that's their principal occupation: I dont much like that diversion; yet I must absolutely know how to play to go into company.

I dined a few days ago with Mr Power and his companions. I was very well treated and very cordially. They are all my friends and I am persuaded very sincere ones. I have just begun the study of the civill law; you may be assured that I shall apply myself to it. The gentleman who is to instruct me is a doctor of the law; his name Champion; the duke of Norfolk knowes him very well; he stood godfather to one of Mr Champion's children: if you shou'd see the Duke of Norfolk you may put him in mind of it. I am to go thrice a week to Mr Champion the lesson is to last an hour, and he demands a guinea a month. If you find it too dear to pay let me know altho I dont believe I can get a person to instruct me for much less: besides Mr Champion has lent me some law books and is very conveniently lodged for my purpose. I hope not to stand in need of his aid in 3 or 4 months time.

I question very much wether a 100lb a year will suffice. There are so many unforseen expences that occur; I believe I may do genteely with a hundred and 30, I shou'd be stinted too much with only a 100. However, be assured, I shall manage as well as I can and with the best economy I am capable of. My Journey here cost 78lb some sols: my place alone and baggage cost 50lb. Part of my linnen is cut out; there is enough to make in all 26 shirts. The woeman takes for making 'em 30 sols a piece: Some of 'em must absolutely have work'd ruffles: for nobody here weares plain ones when he goes into company. I don't as yet know how much that expence may amount to.

You may be assured that I shall not fail in writing to Mr Liledieu; I bear him to great an esteem to be defective in that point. I shall likewise punctually perform what you recommend to me in your letter with regard to him. I did not arrive at Bourges till Saturday; I never in my life made so slow dull and melancholly a journey. I believe it will be the last time that I shall ever go in a publick coach. My Servant seems to be a good an honnest boy, but is very awkward and simple. If you meet with any english books that are curious and of late date and at the same time instructive you will do well to send 'em me. The Indendant is a man that likes the belles lettres and is particularly diverted with english books; I know I shou'd do him a singular favour and sensible pleasure in lending him such books; by that means I may be able to insinuate myself into his favour, which is of no little consequence in this place. Every one payes his court to him; he is like a little king; every Sunday and holiday the principall people in town go to pay their respects to him. You may see by this that a person who is favoured with his friendship, must certainly be respected and considered in town. This letter is pretty long and I think capable of letting you see into my present situation. I shall lett you hear from me pretty often during your stay in London. I desire you will do the same yet I need not desire it, because I am certain your inclination and love for me are sufficient motives for your writing: pray let me know how my Mama does and what news she tells you in her letters. You may send her this letter; it will serve to amuse her and at the same time inform her how I am settled. I am Dr Papa your most dutifull and loving son,

C. Carroll.

P. S. I dined yesterday (the 18th) with the Intendant. I had been to carry the Horace I had promised him and he invited me to dine with; there were 16 persons at table of whom 4 or 5 were ladys; after dinner they played at piquet; but as there

were 2 or 3 others that did not play I excused myself: they played for 12 sols the fish.

Decemᵇ the 19th, 1757.

Mʳ Power wou'd be glad to see the new translation of Pinder; he desired me to write for it; it is only just after so much pains taken to satisfy his curiosity in that point.

Decʳ the 28th 1757 [23]

Dʳ Papa

I hope the letter I wrote you the 11th of this month is safe arrived, by that you may give a guess how affairs stand with me. Nothing particular has happened since and this letter is only to wish you and my Mama a happy new year and many of 'em. If my wishes were fullfilled a long and happy old age wou'd be the least blessing; God grant you may live to see me at present your hope and joy, the comfort of your declining age. Of the 1200lb hundered there is only at present remaining 447lb 5½s; I have payed my pension that is 3 months of it; It began the 1st of this month. I have payed also for 6 pair of worked ruffles 60lb for a velvet Coat 172lb and for a night gowne 57lb I bought the stuff and the velvet at the manufactury of the English established in town; the velvet cost 22lb the french ell. The making of my shirts will amount to 57lb, they go on very slowly; I wrote to Mʳ del' Liledieu some time ago; but have not as yet received an answer from him. Mʳ Skat my master wrote me a very kind letter. He seems and is I really believe my sincere friend; when I was at the College he often desired me to procure him an english and french dictionary; to make him a present of one wou'd be genteel, and the least recompence I can make him, for the esteem and friendship he allways shewed me. If you think proper to do so you may write to Mʳ Crookshanks and he will buy him one at Paris. Since my last I have received a great number of visits from the gentlemen in town. I begin to get acquaintance by de-

grees, and consequently must keep company; but I believe my studies will hinder me from frequenting much company, twice a week will not be too much I believe but full enough. The study of the law is very dry and tedious it requires a good memory and common sense. I have allmost read the 1st book of Justinian de institutionibus; I make a little compendium as I go along. Dr Papa I wish you all health and happiness. I am

Your most dutifull and
obedient Son
C: Carroll.

The Song upon Port Mahon
Par Mr Collet

Ces braves insulaires
qui sont qui font sur mer les corsaires
Ailleurs ne tiennent gueres
Le Port Mahon est pris il est pris (3 fois)
Ils en sont tous surpris
Il est pris il est pris
Ses Forbans d'Angletere
Ces fous ces fous ces foudres de guere
Sur mer comme sur terre
des qu'ils sont combattus
Sont batus sont batus.

Anglois vos railleries
Ces traits ces mots, ces plaisanteries
Servient elles taries!
Seriez vous moins plaisans
A present a present
Raillant en Combattant
l'Anglois vaut tout aulant

avec les mêmes graces
Il rit deffend et nous rend ces places
Ier lons mots ses menaces
Ont le meme succes
A peupres a peupres a peupres.
Vous railleurs d'Angleterre
Nogent Melun le coche d'Auxerre

A' vos vaisseaux de guerre
Ont pendant cet été
Resisté resisté resisté
Ils les ont maltraité
Notre flote deau douce
Vous voit vous joint, combat, vous repouse
Et Juques au moindre mousse
Tout est sur nos vaisseux
des Heros des Heros des Heros. Finis.

P. S. Mr Power gives his kind compliments to you and wishes you a happy new year.

Febry the 4th 1758 [26]

Dr Papa

I received the 2d of this month two letters from you in one enclosed from Mr Crookshanks, the one dated the 1st of January 1758 the other the 13th of the same month you may be assured they were both exceeding agreable and so much the more so as they freed me from all anxiety concerning your safe arrivall. I began to be apprehensive and uneasy having heared no news of you since your departure from Paris: for your letter of the 15th of december did not come to hand being probably thrown overboard the packet boat taken the 23d of Decr. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to hear My Mama is well and in high Spirits and that your affaires go on well. I am equally pleased to find my letter, I wrote you full and satisfactory. I am of your opinion that its better to keep Mr Champion 8 months too long than discharge him one too soon. Alltho' the civill Law be a very dry and difficult study, I hope by my application and his assistance to acquire a sufficient knowledge of it in two years time. A Common place book is somewhat different from a Compendium, but a Compendium is more necessary for that part of the law I at present apply to vd the Institutes. The Institutes are a concinct picture or to speak more planely a most excellent epitome of

the whole Roman Law; consequently they must be somewhat obscure and difficult. The Compendium I make contains the principal articles and definitions, with some explication and remarkes upon the most difficult parts in that work. I did not think a folio Book wou'd be convenient so I took one of a lesser size when I come to the 2^{d} part of the civil law if you think proper I shou'd I will buy one in Folio.

You may be assured D^{r} Papa I shall strive not to turn into an abuse the confidence you put in me I shall endeavour to manage my little affaires with all the care and attention I am capable of by avoiding the extreames of affectation and meaness. I keep strict accounts and shall send them to you at the end of the year so you will be able to Judge yourself wether I have spent foolishly or no.

Since my last to you, I have received two from M^{r} Liledieu. I discover the same goodness the same affection in his letters that renders his conversation so agreable. By his last I am informed that 200 guineas are to be remitted this month to M^{r} Crookshanks. M^{r} Liledieu desires to be remembered to you in the most kindest manner.

The books you intend to send me must be directed to M^{r} Crookshanks at Paris: he when they are once arrived there can easily convey them to me. I know I shall oblige very much the Intendant by communicating them to him it was only with that Intent I wrote for them. I thank you kindly for the translation of Pindar, so does M^{r} Power he presents you his kindest compliments. I live quite retired, see little or no company. I have 2 or 3 reasons for acting thus. 1st because there is no instruction to be reaped in those companies where they do nothing but play at Cards. 2^{dly} because I can't go one night into company without going a 2^{d} a 3^{d} a 4th and so on the whole week. Company is kept here regularly from 5 to 9 of the Clock one night in one Gentleman's house, another in another's. If I go to one I shall be invited to another and cant absent myself without committing an impoliteness. Frequenting thus regularly such company brings on a great loss

of time. I went a few days ago to a ball given by the Intendant but did not danse. I was a perfect stranger and not well acquainted with their danses. I believe I shall take a dansing master for 4 or 5 months or thereabouts. The news you write is very enteresting and agreable. In all likelyhood we shall meet with more success in America than we have hitherto done. I believe Spain will declare openly for France this spring. If you leave London the 1st of March you won't be able to receive another letter from me before your departure. Don't faill I beg you to write to me when you set sail and immediately at your arrival in Maryland. Embrace my Mama at your meeting a thousand times for me, assure her of my love and affection et n' oublier pas dans un moment si doux un fils qui vous aime tout deux de tout son Ceur et qui vous aimora toujours. Farewell Dr Papa a happy voyage and all blessings attend you. I am

P. S. direct to me thus A. Mr Your most affectionate
Monsieur Carroll cher Mr Carre and dutiful Son,
Medain pres la place des Carmes A Bourges. C. Carroll.

I have taken a new Servant; my old one had not one good quality excepting honnesty and severall bad ones. Does Joseph remain with you will he follow you to Maryland: how did he get over his little trafick? Mrs Buttler Fetaux and Mat desire to be remembered to you.

I shan't neglect your advise concerning Merchants accounts and arithmetick; but all things in good time; who undertakes too much will do nothing.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN'S MARYLAND CORRESPONDENTS.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

The papers of the Whig statesman, whose prominence was so great among the Border State Union men and whose name is so closely associated with the peace movement of the early months of 1861, have recently been acquired by the Library of Congress, which has published a Calendar of them. Through the courtesy of Gaillard Hunt, Esq., the head of the Division of Manuscripts of that Library, they have been consulted and have been found to contain a number of interesting letters from Whig leaders in Maryland. As early as March 23, 1840, Crittenden had become a friend of William Schley, who then returned him five dollars he had borrowed and expressed the hope that Crittenden's absence from Washington would not "put it out of your power to smite the sinners, who now control the affairs of government." On June 10, 1840, J. W. Crisfield, J. D. Jones, John S. Crockett, Noah Rider and John Curtis, as a committee, invited Crittenden to deliver an address on Independence Day, at Barren Creek Springs in Somerset County. P. E. Thomas, on behalf of the Friends in Baltimore, writing on 3rd month, 2, 1841, opposed a proposed treaty with the Seneca Indians, and on May 12, Charles W. Morgan wrote from Baltimore that he was disappointed in the appointment to the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

Reverdy Johnson wrote, on September 4, 1841, that the Baltimore Whigs are in better spirits, hoping Tyler will sign the bank bill. Johnson hoped that Tyler would see the error of a different course and, "at once and fully, unite himself with his true political friends." This will be of interest to the party and the country. Johnson asks Crittenden, who was in the cabinet, to let him know what Tyler will do, if possible. Johnson appreciated Crittenden's delicate situation. "Your

sense of personal independence, I am sure, will teach you to throw up your commissions," if the bill be vetoed; but would not "this resignation be seriously mischievous to our party. Without other provocation the public might not think you justified and might think the action was due to a desire to control the president." "But, if he is trying to organize a new cabinet, without your official knowledge, as I fear, you would be universally sustained in surrendering the seals at once." Johnson feared that Tyler will wait till Congress adjourns and then ask for resignations and his "friends will say you were turned out." "In old friendship," Johnson suggests that the Cabinet, "founding the application upon the accredited rumors upon the subject, state, with all frankness and respect to the president, that these reports have reached them from so many sources that their sense of self-respect compels them to notice it, that he is desirous of getting a new set of counsellors and asking him if he has any such thing in contemplation; for that, if he has, you will not, however regretting the separation, throw any impediment in his way. If he says he is not altogether satisfied, there is but one thing left, a prompt resignation, and then the party will be corrupt to the core, if to a man they do not support you. It is, you will readily see, all-important that, if a rupture is to take place, you may be clearly right, as well for the party as for yourselves."

A second letter from Johnson, written on September 15, was caused by a rumor that Tyler was about to offer Crittenden a seat in the Supreme Court if Justice McLean took a place in the cabinet. The justiceship is "a desirable post and the country would rejoice at Crittenden's elevation, but your friends anticipate, with great confidence, that the highest honor in the gift of the nation may and should be yours and would, therefore, regret seeing you removed to a sphere from which perhaps, under propriety, a return to public life would not be appropriate." Clay will doubtless be nominated as president in 1844; but, after his term, "I greatly err, if the eyes will not be turned towards you, as they surely would, in the contingency of his removal from action." This opinion was not

alone Johnson's, "but hundreds of the most influential Whigs in the Union" have the same thought.

William Schley wrote, on March 30, 1842, advising that McCulloch's nomination be confirmed. J. V. L. McMahon and Richard W. Gill defend him and Schley is now inclined to excuse McCulloch's conduct, which was under the advice of William Pinkney; though in earlier years, when Schley was in the Maryland Senate and vacancies in that body were filled by an election made by the remaining members, Schley had so bitter a feeling towards McCulloch that he had said he would not sit in the Senate with McCulloch, if he were chosen to fill such a vacancy.

Christopher Hughes wrote Crittenden on April 2, 1842 that, after twenty-eight years of "unrequited and unpromoted service," he is a man without hope. He congratulated Crittenden, as the successor of Clay. He wrote again on June 24, on the point of sailing for England, to leave a good-bye for Crittenden and two other friends.

William Boscawen Rose, on July 8, 1842, wrote from Baltimore that the President acted so badly to Whigs that Rose regretted that he sought office under him. He wished his application now to be withdrawn. Rose had been in Baltimore for twelve months and was suffering want. A letter from Frederick A. Schley, in Frederick, to R. P. Letcher, dated July 15, 1842, is found in the collection, stating that Maryland will surely vote for Clay at the next Presidential election and that it is a shame that Tyler should be president, when Clay lives.

The next four years only show one letter relating to Maryland, that being one from C. A. Davis in New York on October, 4, 1844, who wrote that the election returns from Baltimore were not favorable and showed the influence of the Roman Catholic vote.

John P. Kennedy told Crittenden on December 20, 1846, in reference to the State debt: "We shall resume during the coming year the payment of interest on the State bonds. As to the arrears of interest now amounting to over a million, there is a difficulty. Some good Whigs oppose paying interest on

interest and, therefore, funding at six per cent. My desire is to place the faith of the State on the highest grounds, by making an issue of new bonds for the arrears, redeemable at the pleasure of the State and bearing an interest of six per cent. With a view to overcome the scruples of those who oppose this measure, I have asked a few friends out of the State to address me by letter, giving me some short opinion as to what is expected of Maryland in her present juncture and their sense of the duty we owe to the public creditors." Crittenden is asked to give such an opinion. "This notion that it is inequitable to pay interest on interest has taken some hold of persons not familiar with business affairs and is like to make a serious impediment in our way. They say a Court of Chancery does not allow compound interest in ordinary transactions and they are not very easily brought to recognize the difference between the cases in which that principle has been applied and that of the State bonds, which were offered to invite investments with a view to the punctual payment of interest every six months."

When the Mexican war was in progress, on April 2, 1847, Reverdy Johnson wrote, congratulating Crittenden on Taylor's brilliant victory and the safety of Crittenden's son who was in the army and expressing his grief at Clay's affliction, in the death of his son in Mexico. John Glenn and William H. Gatchell had tasted the whiskey which Crittenden has sent John Nelson and, wishing to have some sent them, had asked Johnson to request it on their behalf, which he was so obliging as to do.

On December 11, 1847, Thomas Turner wrote from Frederick that Taylor would surely be elected the next President. What shall the Whigs do? Their leading men would prefer Clay, but fear defeat with him as a candidate. If Clay does not wish the nomination, the Whigs should nominate Taylor.

When the Presidential Campaign of 1848 was in progress, Reverdy Johnson wrote from Baltimore, on October 5, that he is obliged for the letter which Crittenden sent him, from which he learned "that it is supposed to be certain that Mr. Clay will vote for general Taylor. Most sincerely should I have

rejoiced, for his sake more than anything else, if he had promptly and cheerfully supported the nomination. He is not the man I took him to be, or has had most evil councillors. But of this enough. The services he has rendered the country, during many years of devotion, are too many and important to justify even a harsh remark on his present error. He will ever and justly be esteemed with gratitude by the people who are capable of estimating a patriot's worth and have with such, a fame increasing as time rolls on." Johnson is glad that Ohio is confident of success for Whigs in the election. Maryland is undoubtedly as safe as Kentucky. "Baltimore *Loco-foco* cheating can't make it otherwise. A local election yesterday shows that they can not in November beat us here more than a thousand and then we shall carry the State certainly, I think by two thousand. From now on to the election, all will be activity and this is quite a long campaign for our State." Pennsylvania is promising. Johnson grieved at Graves's death.

From Northampton near Bladensburg, on November 28, 1848, Samuel Sprigg wrote, in consequence of Taylor's election, to state that for forty years, since Madison's election, he had consistently worked in "political strifes," without asking for office. Now he was in "altered circumstances and advanced in years" and asked Crittenden's influence to obtain him an official position. Judge Z. Collins Lee wrote from the Supreme Court in Washington, on December 8, 1848, that the Whigs in Maryland rejoiced that Crittenden would probably be in the Cabinet. Robert J. Brent told Lee that Crittenden would not be present to take part in the argument of the case of Erwin *v.* Lowry, in which Brent was associated with him. Brent asked Lee to open the case and Lee wrote to tell Crittenden that, if it were agreeable to him, he would gladly do so without any fee.

Reverdy Johnson had become thoroughly dissatisfied with Clay's position and wrote Crittenden on December 12, that a "report was current that Clay wishes to return to the Senate. I sincerely hope it is not so, not less on his account than for the quiet and comfortableness of the incoming administration. "If it be so, you may rely upon it (I think I know him per-

fectly) it is to throw as many difficulties in Taylor's path as he can. I have the best reason to believe that he bitterly regrets his election and that his mortification, great as it was by the Philadelphia nomination, is greatly heightened by the election." Let me know, confidentially, if it be true. "It would, I am sure, if his course shall be as I think it will be, the grave of his reputation and, from the gratitude I feel for his past services to the country and unaffected attachment to the Union, I should deplore it most sincerely."

James M. Buchanan, the Postmaster at Baltimore, whose autograph is found on the early local postage stamps, wrote Crittenden on December 15, 1848, urging him to accept a Cabinet position. Buchanan said, "I am a Democrat, but I am your friend. I am a holder of office, but I am willing to surrender it whenever it shall be required of me. I have taken an active part in the late campaign, but have made no speech which I should not have been proud that both General Taylor and yourself should have heard. As your friend and that of my country," he urged Crittenden to go into the Cabinet. "Whether removed on the day of organization of the new administration, or allowed to remain to the end of my Commission, I shall be perfectly content and shall feel myself more than compensated for any personal loss I may have sustained, in the conscience of having in the councils of my country one who is so entirely acceptable to a majority of her people."

J. Watson Webb wrote from Baltimore, on December 16, that Mrs. Webb was dead and that he wished to go with his daughters to Europe and be minister to Prussia. He urged Crittenden to advise Taylor not to proclaim his cabinet, until he had been a week in Washington and had seemed to listen to everyone who had a right to speak, even though his mind was made up before his arrival.

From Annapolis on January 30, 1849, Robert Swann sent Crittenden Governor Thomas's message of December 1844 and Governor Pratt's of 1847 and urged the selection of Governor Pratt as a member of the President's Cabinet, although he had not declared himself a candidate. Swann was State Librarian

by legislative appointment, the right to name to that office having been taken by the General Assembly from Governor Philip Francis Thomas for Swann's especial benefit. "The Whigs had the nerve to make the change and save a friend." Pratt was an early supporter of Taylor. "His untiring energy, while Governor of Maryland, in the management of his financial affairs, distinguished him as one of her ablest and noblest sons. His frank and manly deportment upon all occasions has won for him the esteem and love of the Whig party. His great strength results from the fact that he is known to be reliable and unswerving in whatever course his judgment shall dictate to be right and that judgment is known to his friends to be clear and unclouded."

William Schley, on February 7, 1849, recommended King of Georgia, who had been chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs, as Secretary of the Navy. Schley had recently seen Crittenden in Washington and was rejoiced, as everyone else was, at the prospect of seeing the latter in the cabinet as Attorney General. It was understood that Clayton of Delaware would be Secretary of State. Schley wrote from Annapolis, where he was engaged in trying an "intricate case" before the Court of Appeals, which would probably occupy him for a fortnight. He was out of politics, but King was an "old and esteemed friend."

There are several letters in reference to the Baltimore Postoffice. On March 27, 1849, James M. Buchanan thanked Crittenden for his "kind and generous letters." He had told his brother and a "few confidential friends" what he now divulges, namely, that, although "no one has been able to arraign my character and no one expects me to forego my principles, or to deny my participation in the late campaign, there are a number of persons wanting my office, and, on the whole, I have thought it better to withdraw." He expected to go to Europe for a visit. Coleman Yellott wrote Reverdy Johnson, on April 30, a letter which the latter turned over to Crittenden. Johnson had written Yellott, asking him, if after being appointed to office, he had said that he would support Colonel Munroe

for the Postmastership. In his answer, Yellott admitted saying this and wrote that Munroe had told him and I. Nevett Steele, Esq., that Johnson had voluntarily suggested the matter to him, shortly after Johnson's appointment as attorney general. Johnson had later changed his support to another candidate and Munroe spoke of Johnson's "position towards him in sorrow rather than in anger."

Buchanan wrote, on May 30, 1849, that he had resigned his official position on April 17, the place had been, "by no means suited to my taste, but, inasmuch as I was in it, I did not wish to be treated with harshness. I have been treated with becoming respect at Washington and shall not forget the obligations I owe to you." He hoped that Rowan would not be removed from his diplomatic post and expected to sail for Europe about July 1. Six months later, Buchanan wrote that General Quitman urged him to become a candidate for the governorship. "I don't especially care for it" and can't afford to take the place. The salary was $2,000 and it would cost him $5,000 to live in Annapolis, as he now does. He was "not a *Loco-foco* but a Jeffersonian Democrat" and his home and heart were always open to Crittenden.

Meanwhile, an interesting interchange of letters showed the friction that existed among the Whig leaders in Maryland. Hon. James Alfred Pearce, United States Senator, wrote Crittenden from Chestertown on July 14, recommending Charles H. Constable as *chargé d'affaires* at some South American capital. Constable is a fine man, but "malignant influence at Washington has placed a barrier between the cabinet at Washington and myself, which self-respect forbids my attempting to pass." When "I found that Mr. Johnson was the sole dispenser of government patronage in my State, I apprehended, as the result has proved, that no friend of mine could be successful." "I was denied all places and the three or four, to which I recommended, were given persons less qualified." "I and my friends can have no cordiality with a cabinet which does not scrutinize applications, but surrenders them all to a gentleman having no hold on the regard of the people of the state, because

he is accidentally a member of the cabinet." "I deplore your refusal to be in the cabinet, because as it is constituted, I see nothing but disgrace and defeat to the Whig party. It is sad to see the victory which we have achieved worse than barren, because of the selfishness or incapacity of those who should have been the able and disinterested advisers of the honest old soldiers whom we have placed at the head of affairs. If you think I should have kept my spleen to myself, I pray you to pardon me, because of the sincere respect and regard with which I am yours."

Crittenden wrote Clayton, confidentially, concerning this difficulty, on July 23, and kept a copy of his letter, which was unusual for him to do. He wished that Clayton would "employ all your conciliatory ways and means to reconcile our friends. Pearce is a noble fellow, a man of first rate talents and a gentleman of the highest order and in the highest sense of the term. He is of a high spirit and quick temper and, even if he has apprehended things too strongly and sensitively in this matter, a great allowance must be made for our friends of so much truth and worth." Crittenden hoped that Clayton would appoint Constable to the desired office.

W. L. Marshall, from Baltimore on February 2, 1850, wrote, requesting that Crittenden recommend to the President that he appoint G. W. Curtis Lee to a cadetship at West Point.

The only letter from 1851, is one sent from Port Tobacco by Daniel Jenifer, condoling with Crittenden upon the death of his wife. In 1852, John P. Kennedy wrote, recommending Jonathan Meredith as Judge of the United States Court. Meredith is filing his application from New York, where he was on business. Kennedy believed that there are few men in the United States and none in Maryland who "would bring to the bench more of those qualities which make a Judge respectable and his administration useful to the community." "No man would be more acceptable to this bar and none more agreeable to the City and State than our friend."

After a gap of four years, General John Spear Smith wrote, on May 6, 1856, on the retirement of officers in the British

army. "The British system seems to me to be as beautiful as ours is hideous, and the sooner we tear this foul leaf from our annals the better. The abominable outrage is compulsory retirement." A few months later, on September 23, 1856, William Schley wrote to express his regrets that he did not see Mr. Temple, to whom Crittenden gave a letter of introduction. Governor Granger, Governor Hunt, and Mr. James A. Hamilton, of New York, Governor Graham of North Carolina, etc., dined with Schley on Thursday. Schley should have been glad to have had him too. Fillmore's nomination was obtained by the unanimity of the Whigs. "No one but you could have had more." Letters from New York are encouraging as to the presidential campaign. It would be glorious to elect him. Schley believed Fillmore will carry Pennsylvania, and although he had been out of politics, he now feels that he can take part with other conservative citizens against Freesoilers and Democrats. He was embittered against James Buchanan, who did not act as man of honor in the matter of bribery. Colonel Fremont cannot have a party in Maryland. "I feel sorrowful when I hear some of the Northern gentlemen, whom I know to be good and honest men, announce their intention to vote for him." He hoped for a visit from Crittenden and, "as you will not eat terrapin," will give him something else.

In 1858, R. Stockett Matthews, Summerfield Baldwin, and Rev. A. B. Cross wrote Crittenden, asking for copies of his speech on Kansas. We find a letter from Goodhue and Co., dated March 10, 1859, promising a fee of $10,000 to each of four lawyers in the New Almaden case and an additional contingent fee of $25,000, if they succeed in obtaining the quicksilver mine for the New Almaden Company. The other lawyers were Judah P. Benjamin, John A. Rockwell, and Reverdy Johnson, from whom we find a letter, dated January 31, 1863, about these fees, stating that travelling was dangerous in Mexico and that he would write Mr. Benjamin, then in the Cabinet of the Confederate States, about certain papers.

John P. Kennedy wrote, from 90 Madison St., Baltimore, on January 31, 1860, that rheumatism prevented him from

going to Washington and asked that Crittenden visit him, over the adjournment of Congress from Thursday to Monday, offering as "an additional inducement" the statement that "Mrs. Stanard is with us." Kennedy had a meeting of the Peabody Trustees to attend on Thursday and expected soon to go over to Washington, to stop there at the Willard, and to meet Rives and a Congressional Committee. On February 7, Kennedy wrote again to ask whether the members of some Committee can not come to Baltimore and dine with him. William Schley wrote Crittenden, on February 20, 1860, stating that he thought that the legislature would accept an invitation to attend a celebration of Washington's Birthday. Schley will be in Annapolis on the morrow and will urge acceptance. He thanks Crittenden for a personal invitation and, if he can get off from the Court of Appeals, will come, more to see Crittenden than to witness the pageant of the day. Schley is delighted at every manifestation of respect for the name of Washington, "which addresses itself to the national feeling. It is dear to the hearts of the people of every section of our country and, until this national feeling shall pass away, I have no real fear for the continuance of our glorious Union. Whoever loves the memory of Washington, must love his country and every lover of his country must be for the permanency of the Union."

N. G. Pendleton wrote, on May 27, 1860, from Oakland, where he was building a mountain house. After the National Constitutional Union Convention, he went to New York City and so had not seen Crittenden. Bell was not his first choice for the nomination; but, with one exception, the convention could not have done better. "Before, as chairman of the Ohio delegates, I cast the final vote for Bell, I was authorized by them to state and did state to the Convention, that had you been a candidate we should have given you a unanimous vote."

Crittenden was the leader of the compromise and peace movement which endeavored to prevent disunion, after Lincoln's election to the Presidency. As such he received several letters from Governor Hicks, beginning on December 13, 1860. All these letters displayed the most ardent patriotism and devotion

to the Union, and the greatest disturbance of mind. They are all in autograph and are written in such haste that there is total disregard of capitalization and punctuation. From the Executive Chamber, at Annapolis, whence all the letters are sent, Hicks informs Crittenden that "without show or reserve I write to say that in the hearts and minds of millions in our agitated and troubled country, you occupy at this time no mean position. The survivor and fit representative of Henry Clay, the best and greatest man since the days of Washington, all eyes being turned to you as the wise, patriotic, experienced statesman most likely and most competent to strike out some course or purpose some means as a salve for the trouble and discord now reigning supreme in the land of our Fathers, for indeed it should not be called ours. We are unworthy inheritors. I pray God to clothe you with the physical strength and determination and good will to go forward in the important work of serving the Union. It is an uphill work I know, but it can and must be done and you, the bosom friend of the immortal Clay, are our forlorn hope. Many think that although he is dead, his mantle rests upon you, his survivor, and millions of perturbed spirits now look to you and the committee of thirty-three. Great God, can it be that this once great and beautiful country, this Government the admiration of the world, will be broken into fragments? No, it can not be. Then, sir, what is to be done in our extremity. Patriots, pure men, must stand up and beat back the powers of darkness. They must by prudence and perseverance head off these fiends now engaged in the effort to overthrow our government. Will you excuse the suggestion enclosed with this, with the assurance of a modest well intended desire to aid you in your trying labors?

"Stave off a collision, let the people have two weeks more for reflection and they will take the matter in hand. Then farewell to the efforts of fanatics, for these 'dry brush piles,' North and South, fired with the Lava of Hell, will be extinguished. I have hope for the Union, notwithstanding the doleful condition of affairs. I regret the opposition to the for-

mation of the States Committee and know that much of it is captious. Our state is said to be misrepresented in that Committee. Be it so Mr. [Henry Winter] Davis is a good, honest, and bold man, though, perhaps not possessing as much policy as some others. I have not agreed with him in many things, but have confidence in his honesty and nerve and the latter is as important at this time as the first mentioned valuable requisite."

All should be cool for the present, but firm. "Let South Carolina go without collision, without shedding of blood I mean, till the fourth of March and the extremists will be ashamed of what they are endeavoring to do." He enclosed a plan by Thomas S. Alexander, for improving the fugitive slave law which was also sent to Judge King of Pennsylvania. This plan suggests repeal of the personal liberty law and an appropriation in payment for a slave from the National Government, whenever the owner can not get him back. A court of claims could act. "The traditions of the Maryland bar render gratuitous services in freedom cases a duty of primary obligation. The reinstatement of the Missouri line is an abstraction. Cuba must some time come in as a slave State."

At the beginning of 1861, Crittenden received two letters, which internal evidence shows are wrongly dated 1860. Austin Dall wrote from Baltimore, on January 1, that the people of Maryland are greatly excited over the proposal that the Governor summon the Legislature to "consider the present crisis and determine upon proper action for our gallant State, by which her known conservative tendencies may be brought to bear upon the questions that are now convulsing the country." Hicks refused to call the Assembly together. A morning paper states that Crittenden openly applauds Hicks's course and Dall wishes to know if this statement is true. "It appears to us unmanly to look idly on and have our destiny decided by the action of other States." Dall had married a woman from Kentucky and so wrote Crittenden, whom he wished to aid in his "patriotic efforts to keep together this glorious Confederacy."

Hicks, himself, on January 5, wrote the other misdated letter, "With body and mind worn out, I write only to pay my respects and manifest my gratitude to one who I know with myself has and still labors for our suffering and nearly ruined country, (now, I trust, at highest watermark) turned and running to its lowest smoothest level. Let the result be what it may, you have and are doing your duty as many good fellows are and I still have hope, although Southern secessionists rage and vent their spite; can it be that friends North and South, but especially the prince of Devils in the border States, are to carry out their Hellish designs. God forbid it. I now think of a stanza in an old Methodist hymn, 'Unless the fold he first divide, the sheep he never can devour.' This applied to our border slave states, the sheet anchor of our stranded ship of State and, if it be in fact in good bottom and hold on, the good old ship may ride the storm out and be brought to port for repair. Persevere, my dear Sir, you are, as I said to you before, the bell sheep and will be followed by all, but those having the rot. God give you strength of body, mind and will I know you have. The disunion secessionists are becoming desperate and the end for weal or woe must soon come, feeble instrument though I be, am with you to the end. I send you an address that I have just prepared and now scattering broadcast over our State, trusting that something may yet be done to save the glorious union, fixed up for their degenerate and rascally sons by our worthy fathers, am ever your humble and obedient servant."

On January 9, Hicks wrote a third time: "Cannot the representatives for the Border States save the Country? The passage of a measure of submission to the people will relieve us and give time for reflection and patriotic action. That is the fear of mad secessionists and corrupt politicians. They know they are lost, if time be given to enlighten the masses." Don't attack South Carolina or reënforce Major Anderson, as such reinforcement would be considered a menace and turn the sympathies of the slave states towards South Carolina at an unfortunate time. The "feeling against South Carolina's mad course is now gaining strength in the border States, but an attack

will turn the current. I had rather take Major Anderson from Fort Sumter than have an attack or even to send reinforcements. The time has gone by for the latter and the President has declared he has no power to coerce the prodigal state." What Congress has to do should be done quickly, that quiet may be restored and the union saved, else let us "pitch into the fight" and "end the suspense." The Northern men may cover themselves with glory, if they will, otherwise, "let them go to Hell and take the Country with them."

As days passed on, Hicks continued anxious and wrote on January 19, "For God's sake, let the sane members of Congress reflect and do any thing, by which to stave off and let the people come to the rescue. The country is too mad now for safe action. A month or two to come they will be cool. I beg you to press your project, 'twill save blood shedding, that once begun Heaven only knows the end." If your proposition fail, then "take anything not dishonorable."

Hicks's last letter of this important series was written on January 25. "Will you pardon this additional trespass prompted by the anxiety felt to have something done by Congress, if such thing be possible to end the hazzard and terrible suspense. Will Representatives in Congress play the game of boys and say, if I put a chip on my hat will you knock it off? Why do the Northern members say we will do certain things, if you of the south will be satisfied with it. Why will not the fools do them, if they think it right, and put such foolhardy Southern members at fault. They do remind me of a pair of bull yearlings with their heads butting together and pressing against each other striving for the mastery. They should look to the masses and not believe themselves the entire country. I trust none of them will ever be returned again. If we can but stave off to another election of representatives, a different set will have their plans. There should be no coercion at this time, although they deserve it. You are doing your duty and getting thanks and curses as I am. Let us persevere in the right way, if they kill us, there will not much of life be lost."

During these stirring days, Crittenden received other letters

from Maryland. In December, Rev. S. Guiteau wrote from Baltimore that he prayed that Crittenden might be able to save the "glorious union." The "eyes of good men in all sections are turned towards you." From Annapolis on January 14 and 17, W. P. Buckner, a son of Simon Buckner of Kentucky, wrote that he thought a deep-laid conspiracy existed to overthrow the national government and kidnap Lincoln. Buckner had heard of it last June. Governor Wise's name was connected with it. He may have gotten the idea in the Argentine, where a Democratic president was kidnapped and killed by the Federals. The efforts to rush Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky into disunion tend to confirm Buckner in his view and he suspected that Vice-President Breckenridge was in the plot. On January 15, from Frederick, John W. Heard, who published the Herald there, wrote, asking whether Crittenden approved of Hicks's inaction and stating that he thought the legislature would be summoned. Rev. David Wilson, pastor of a Methodist Church on the corner of Greene and Lombard Streets, wrote on January 16, suggesting the repeal of the fugitive slave law and the appropriation of a million and a half dollars to pay for runaway slaves. Congress should not admit a State as slave or free, but should leave the question to the new State. Slaves should continue as such in a territory. T. O. Delaplane, from Monocacy Mills on January 30, wrote to ask if there was still hope and to say "God help you"; but, on the same day, from Chaptico, H. W. Thomas, wrote a gloomy letter. Thomas's uncle, William D. Merrick, when in the United States Senate, had once introduced Thomas to Crittenden. Merrick "thought you a most valued friend." Thomas witnessed, with "heartfelt satisfaction," Crittenden's "unceasing efforts to preserve the Union of the United States" and trusted success might come in the end. He was "unwilling to believe that madness so possessed both North and South as to destroy the finest government ever devised and prove the American people unfit for self government." Southern Maryland approved of Crittenden's propositions. There would not be a vote against them in this Congressional district. But, unless something is done

before March, Thomas feared Maryland "will take a rash step." Many are impatient and unless Congress shows a disposition to accord to the just demands of the South, "there is reason to fear that Maryland may withdraw from the Union before the above mentioned day, an event that all good men would deplore and endeavor to avert." A State Convention will meet at Annapolis on February 18 to consider the relations of the State to the Federal Government. Thomas feared this "precipitate step means disunion." Many conservative men support it, because Republican members of Congress voted against Crittenden's resolutions. "So stand matters in this hitherto conservative State." The Republican party in Congress must take prompt action upon which border States can safely stand or there may be a revolution. The "people of this part of the State, unanimously," support Crittenden.

Only two unimportant letters remain. Arthur J. Wilcox sends proposals for a compromise on May 1, 1861, and John J. H. Green as late as February 5, 1863.

MERRYMAN FAMILY.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

In the history of Baltimore County, the Merryman family deserves honorable mention. One branch of this family, in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, was seated to the northward of Baltimore Town upon the estate known as "Clover Hill." The entrance to this property was the old "Merryman's Lane," but recently changed to the more fashionable "University Parkway."

Another branch of the Merryman family, a generation later, settled near the village of Hereford, in Baltimore County, and became known as the Merrymans of "Hereford Farm," while a century later, the Merrymans of "Hayfields" established themselves near Cockeysville, in the same county. All of these branches are derived from one common ancestor, who came up from Lancaster County, Virginia, and purchased land in

the northern part of Patapsco Hundred, in Baltimore County.

There were Merrymans in Virginia as early as 1635. James Merriman patented 150 acres, in the county of Charles City, adjoining Weyanoke: "due 50 acres for his own personal adventure, 50 for the personal adventure of his wife Sarah, and 50 for one servant, William Bird," 6 November, 1635 (*Va. Hist. Mag.,* IV, 77). In a list of passengers to be transported to Virginia, in the ship "George," John Severne, Master, sailing from Gravesend, 21 August, 1635, we find the name of Sara Merriman, aged 20 years (*Hotten,* page 125). We are informed that the 150 acres aforesaid, patented to James Merryman in 1635, adjoined the land of one Pierce Lennon (*Wm. and Mary Qtly.,* IX, 228).

On 20 Dec., 1643, a patent was issued to James Merryman for 100 acres, in Charles City County, called by the name of Martin Brandon, "Opposite against Weyanoake" (*ibid.,* 233). And on 30 April, 1647, there is a reference to an assignment of 100 acres of land in Deep Creek, Warwick County, "part of 1000 acres patented by James Merryman and assigned by Mr. Merryman" (*Va. Hist. Mag.,* XIV, 424).

The county of Anne Arundell, in the Province of Maryland, was erected in 1650, and among the "associate judges" of the County Court, presided over by Commander the Hon. Edward Lloyd, appears the name of James Merryman, commissioned 30 July, 1650. The other Associate Judges were George Puddington, Matthew Hawkins and Henry Catlin (*Wm. and Mary Qtly.,* V, 49).

"James Merryman in 1662 assigned his certificate for 500 acres to John Browne of New England. He left no will or other records" (Warfield's *Founders of A. A. County*).

Contemporaneously with James Merryman in Virginia, appears the name of John Merryman, who, on 10 May, 1638, patented 150 acres of land in Charles City County, "adjoining to Weyanoke and also adjoining to land of Perce Lennon" *Wm. and Mary Qtly.,* IX, 230). What relationship the latter bore to James Merryman we do not know certainly, but it is probable that they were brothers. What relationship (if any) he bore to the John Merryman of whom we shall next speak, we are unable to determine.

John Merryman, the immediate ancestor of the Merrymans of Baltimore County, came to Virginia prior to 1650. In the year 1649, the arrival of his wife, Audrey, is recorded thus: "Audrey Merryman 1649, by John Merriman, ——

county" (Greer's *Early Va. Immigrants,* p. 225). In the Lancaster County, Va., Land Grants (Lib. 3, fol. 46), there is recorded in 1653 a grant to John Merryman and Morgan Heynes for 700 acres of land in said county (Crozier's *Va. County Records,* VI, 85).

Prior to this date a patent had been issued to John Merryman on 14 November, 1649, for certain land in Lancaster County. In the Tax Levy for 1654 in Lancaster, the name of John Merryman appears for "2 persons" (*Va. Hist. Mag.,* V, 159). One of the earliest divorce trials on record in the county was conducted at his house "at a co'rt held for the Countie of Lancaster, the 6th of August, 1656, at the house of John Merryman: p'sent—Lt. Coll. Moore Fauntleroy, Mr. Tho. Bries, L't Major Toby Smith, Mr. Will'm Underwood, Capt. Hen. Fleet, Mr. Rowland Lawson, Mr. Raleigh Travers.

"This Co'rt doth declare that the marriage between John Smith and Mary his supposed wife is voide & of noe effect, and doe order that the saide John Smith shall have nothing to doe with the estate of the saide Mary in whose hands soever it bee" (*Va. Hist Mag.,* VIII, 175). John Merryman, the settler, died in Virginia prior to 1680, and his widow, Audrey, married Edward Carter of Lancaster County.

There is on record in Lancaster a deed dated 10 Nov., 1680, from William Merriman, of Lancaster, planter, eldest son of John Merryman of the same county, deceased: Charles Merriman, of same, wheelwright, youngest son of said John Merriman: and Edward Carter, of same, planter, and Audrie, his wife, late the widow of said John Merriman: conveying to Lt. Col° Jno. Carter, gent., and Capt. David Fox, of same, gent., for the use of the county, to establish a town, 50 acres, part of a patent dated 14 November, 1649, to said John Merriman, deceased (*Va. Hist. Mag.,* V, 430).

John Merryman had issue:

i. William Merryman.[2]
2. ii. CHARLES MERRYMAN, d. 22 Dec. 1725.

2. CHARLES MERRYMAN[2] (*John*[1]), "of Currotoman river, in Lancaster County, Virginia, wheelwright," is referred to in the Baltimore County Land Records for the first time, in a deed dated 30 March, 1682, when he purchased from Thomas and Hannah (Ball) Everest, of Patapsco river in Baltimore County, Md., a tract of 300 acres of land, called "East Humphreys," lying in Baltimore County, north of Patapsco river (Lib. IR-AM, 176).

In the lists of Baltimore County taxables for 1692 and 1694, Charles Merryman appears as resident on the north side of Patapsco Hundred, on the south side of Back river (*Records of County Court,* Lib. F., No. 1, 226: G., No. 1., 274). He served on the Grand Jury of the County at the March court term, 1693/4 (Lib. G, No. 1., 171). In August, 1695, there appear the names of Charles Merryman, Sr., and Charles Merryman, Jr., among the taxables residing in the aforesaid locality (*ibid.,* 524).

Charles Merryman, Sr., was identified with St. Paul's parish, in Baltimore County, and also figures in the military affairs of the county, being a Captain of Militia in 1696, when his name appears, among other gentlemen, as one of the military officers of Baltimore County, in an address presented to the King of England, setting forth the loyal sentiments and felicitations of his Majesty's colonial subjects in Maryland (*Md. Arch.,* xx, 544).

In March, 1698/9, Capt. John Ferry of Back river, in Baltimore County, by his will designated his friend, Charles Merryman, Sr., as his trustee, and "to bring up the orphan children" of one John Boring, with whose widow Ferry had intermarried (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 1, folios 38, 85, 86).

Besides the East Humphreys tract (originally surveyed in 1679 for Mary Humphreys), Charles Merryman, Sr., held other lands in the county, on the north side of the Patapsco, to wit: "Merryman's Lot," 210 acres, in 1688; "Merryman's Addition," 120 acres, in 1694; "Merryman's Beginning," 246 acres, in 1703; and "Merryman's Pasture," 200 acres, in 1704. He deeded in 1714 Merryman's Addition and a moiety of Merryman's Lot to his "second son, John Merryman," and Merryman's Pasture to his "young son, Samuel Merryman" (*Balt. Land Rec.,* Lib. TR-A, 320).

Capt. Charles Merryman, Sr., died 22 Dec., 1725 (St. Paul's). His will, dated 16 Jany., 1724; probated 4 Jany., 1725/6, names his wife Mary (extx.): his eldest (surviving) son, John: his youngest son, Samuel: a daughter, Elizabeth Cox, and a grandson, Merryman Cox (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 1, fol. 221). His estate was administered 8 Nov., 1726.

Charles Merryman, Sr., had issue:

3. i. CHARLES MERRYMAN,[3] JR., d. 17 May, 1722.
4. ii. JOHN MERRYMAN, d. 1749.
5. iii. SAMUEL MERRYMAN, d. 1754
iv. Elizabeth Merryman, m. 25 Sept. 1722, Jacob Cox.

3. Charles Merryman, Jr.[3] (Charles,[2] John[1]), died 17 May, 1722 (St. Paul's). He was a planter and owned "Merryman's Beginning," 246 acres, surveyed 25 February, 1703, lying "on the north side of the Falls of Patapsco," and "Brotherly Fellowship," lying on the Gunpowder river, near Middle Run, in Baltimore County.

By his will, dated 25 Dec., 1720, probated 23 June, 1722, his sons, William and Charles Merryman, received each a half interest in the tracts above mentioned, while the widow, Jane Merryman, was given the choice of either plantation "to live on," and was appointed sole executrix. The remainder of the estate was to be distributed among "all my children." The widow renounced the will and craved her "one-thirds" of the estate (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 1, fol. 189).

Jane Merryman married (2), 6 August, 1723, Benjamin Knight (St. Paul's register: Balt. Admin. Accts., Liber 2, folios 272-3, 375-6: Balt. County Court proceedings, Liber IS-TW, 230). In the admin. accts. (Lib. 2, fol. 275), reference is made to John Charles Merryman and William Merryman, sons of Charles Merryman, Jr., deceased.

On 3 Aug., 1739, the final account of Benjamin Knight was filed wherein reference is made to the prior account of Aug., 1729, filed by Benjamin Knight and Jane, his wife, and the following children are mentioned, to wit: Mary, who married William Hall; a daughter (unnamed), who married Benjamin Richards; a daughter (unnamed), who married Joseph Cross; daughters Jemima and "Ketdemec" Merryman, and a son, Charles Merryman. Charles Merryman, Jr., had issue:

6. i. William Merryman.[4]
7. ii. John Charles Merryman.
iii. [Ann?] Merryman, m. Benjamin Richards.
iv. Elizabeth Merryman, m. 13 Sept. 1730, Joseph Cross.
v. Jemima Merryman, m. 19 June 1735, Henry Stevenson.
vi. Kedemoth Merryman, b. 23 March 1717.
vii. Mary Merryman, b. 27 March 1719; m. 17 Dec. 1734, William Hall.

4. John Merryman[3] (Charles,[2] John[1]) of "Clover Hill," second son of Capt. Charles Merryman, Sr., of Patapsco, died about 1749. In addition to land which he received from his father in 1714, John Merryman purchased, in 1724, from Thomas Broad, 102 acres called "Merryman's Purchase," being a part of "Broad's Improvement," lying near Herring Run, in Baltimore County (Lib. IS-H, 159).

This tract he reconveyed in 1738 to Thomas Broad, who, on the same date, transfers the same to John Merryman, Jr., (Lib. HWS-IA, 199 et seq.).

In 1742, he deeded to his son, Moses Merryman, 150 acres of land called "Merryman's Delight," situated near the site of the Warren factory in Baltimore County (Lib. TB-C, 32). John Merryman lived on his estate known as the "Clover Hill" property, the entrance to which was formerly called "Merryman's Lane," now University Parkway.

His will is dated 13 Jany., 1745, and was probated 6 June, 1749 (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 1, fol. 458). The will was witnessed by William Carter, Thomas Spicer and Edward Talbott, and it mentions his wife, Martha; sons John and Moses Merryman; a daughter, Mary Edwards, and refers to his "five daughters" (unnamed).

John Merryman married, 30 Dec., 1702, Martha, a daughter of Jonas Bowen (d. 1699), by Martha, his wife (died 1704), of Patapsco river, in Baltimore County (*Wills,* Lib. 1, folios 39, 89). They had issue:

8. i. JOHN MERRYMAN, b. 1703: d. 15 Aug. 1777.
9. ii. MOSES MERRYMAN.
iii. Joanna Merryman, d. 27 Oct. 1790: m. John Clossey.
iv. Rebecca Merryman, d. 4 Feby. 1792: m. 1 Jany. 1735, Thos. Spicer.
v. Mary Merryman, d. 16 Apl. 1791; m. 23 Jany 1727, John Edwards.
vi. Temperance Merryman, b. 13 Sept. 1720; d. 5 Jany 1813; m. 28 May 1745, Edward Talbott.
vii. A daughter (died inf.).
viii. Charles Merryman, b. 28 Sept. 1723; d. 13 Dec. 1729.
10. ix. JOSEPH MERRYMAN, b. 14 Apl. 1726; d. Feby 1799.

5. SAMUEL MERRYMAN [3] (Charles,[2] John [1]), youngest son of Capt. Charles Merryman, Sr., received in 1714, by "deed of gift" from his father, "Merryman's Pasture," 200 acres. He purchased later a tract of 308 acres, called "Drunkard's Hall," which he conveyed to his son, Samuel, Jr., in 1744. Samuel Merryman, Sr., died in 1754, and his will, dated 16 Jany., 1754, probated 23 March, 1754, mentions his eldest son, Samuel, who inherits "Drunkard's Hall;" his son, Nicholas, who is bequeathed "Merryman's Pasture," and names daughters, Rebecca Price and Keturah Parrish (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 2, fol. 55). He married Mary Eager, the widow of Thomas Eager (d. s. p., 1708), of Baltimore County. She died 26 March, 1728 (St. Paul's).

Mary, the wife of Samuel Merryman and widow of Thomas Eager, was probably the daughter of Humphrey Boone (d. Nov., 1709), of Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties. Samuel and Mary Merryman had issue:

i. Keturah Merryman,[4] b. 1717; d. 22 Feby 1789—m. (1), 1 July 1732, Thomas Price (d. 1741); m. (2), 25 Feby 1743, William Parrish, Jr. (d. 1788).
11. ii. Samuel Merryman, Jr., b. 12 Nov. 1721; d. 25 Sept. 1809.
iii. Rebecca Merryman, married John Price (d. 1790).
12. iv. Nicholas Merryman, b. 8 Feby 1727; d. 1770.

6. William Merryman[4] (Charles,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]) received by will of his father, Charles Merryman, Jr., probated 23 June, 1722, a half interest in the tracts called "Merryman's Beginning" and "Brotherly Fellowship," lying in Baltimore County. William Merryman and his brother, Charles, join in a deed conveying to Charles Ridgely, 11 July, 1746, "Merryman's Beginning," 240 acres (*Balt. Land Rec.,* Lib .TB-E, 161). On the same date, William Merryman and Margaret, his wife, convey to Charles Ridgely part of a tract called "Hampton Court," lying in Baltimore County (*ibid.,* fol. 166). By his wife, Margaret ——, William Merryman had issue:

i. Jemima Merryman,[5] b. 24 Nov. 1726; d. 13 Aug. 1736.
ii. Margaret Merryman, b. 24 Feby 1727/8; d. 5 Aug. 1736.
iii. William Merryman, b. 11 April 1729.
iv. George Merryman, b. 25 Oct. 1734.
v. Joanna Merryman, b. 15 Oct. 1736.
iv. Chloe Merryman, b. 28 Feby 1741.

7. John Charles Merryman[4] (Charles,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]), otherwise known as Charles Merryman, received by the will of his father, Charles Merryman, Jr., probated 23 June, 1722, a half interest in the tracts called "Merryman's Beginning" and "Brotherly Fellowship." Charles Merryman and Milicent, his wife, and William Merryman, his brother, join in a deed to Charles Ridgely, 11 July, 1746, conveying "Merryman's Beginning," 240 acres (*Balt. Land Rec.,* Lib. TB-E, 161). On 28 Aug., 1742, Charles and Milicent Merryman deed to John Boring, Jr., 100 acres, called "Haile's Folly" (Lib. TB-C, 18).

Charles Merryman married Milicent Haile, 20 Feby., 1730, and had issue (St. Paul's):

i. Charles Merryman,[5] b. 22 May 1733.
ii. Mary Merryman, b. 28 Jany 1734/5.
iii. Milicent Merryman, b. 7 Dec. 1736.

8. JOHN MERRYMAN [4] (John,[3] Charles,[2] John [1]), of "Hereford Farm," was born 1703, and died 13 Aug., 1777, "in the 74th year of his age" (Epitaph), at Piney Hill, Baltimore County (See *Chancery Depositions,* Annapolis, Lib. DD 2, fol. 184). He lived upon and finally owned the estate which was purchased by his father from Thomas Broad, and passed the greater part of his life near Hereford, Baltimore County, where he possessed considerable property.

John Merryman married in St. Paul's parish, 30 Dec., 1725, Sarah Rogers, a daughter of Nicholas Rogers, son of Nicholas the immigrant. She was born in 1708 and died, near Hereford, 3 March, 1775, "in the 67th year of her age" (Epitaph). John Merryman's will, dated 4 Feby., 1774, and probated 11 Nov., 1777, mentions his wife, Sarah; six children, Nicholas, John, Benjamin, Sarah Willmott, Mary Ensor, Elizabeth Gorsuch; and grandchildren, William Ensor (son of Abraham), and Ann Ensor (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. WB 3, fol. 341).

John and Sarah (Rogers) Merryman had issue:

13. i. NICHOLAS MERRYMAN,[5] b. 11 Dec. 1726; d. 1801.
ii. Sarah Merryman, b. 12 May 1729; m. 15 Dec. 1748, Robert Wilmott.
iii. Mary Merryman, b. circa 1732; m. 30 Jany 1750, Abraham Ensor.
iv. Elizabeth Merryman, b. 13 June 1734; d. 2 Sept. 1795; m. 11 Mch. 1755, John Gorsuch.
14. v. JOHN MERRYMAN, b. 16 Feby 1736/7; d. 14 Feby 1814.
15. iv. BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, b. 1739; d. 30 May 1814.

9. MOSES MERRYMAN [4] (John,[3] Charles,[2] John [1]), received in 1742, from his father, the tract called "Merryman's Delight" upon which he settled. He married, about 1750, Sarah Glenn (b. 1720), who survived her husband and married (2) on 31 Jany., 1764, George Harryman, in St. John's parish, Baltimore County. She died in Nov., 1799 (Epitaph). Moses and Sarah (Glenn) Merryman had issue:

16. i. Micajah Merryman,[5] b. 1750; d. 7 June 1842.

10. JOSEPH MERRYMAN [4] (John,[3] Charles,[2] John [1]), was born 14 April, 1726 (St. Paul's), and died 1799. He lived on the old property on Charles Street Avenue, the entrance to which was known as Merryman's Lane. It is evident that he married twice: (1) Elizabeth ——, of whom was born John, recorded (St. Paul's); and (2) Mary

——, of whom were born Moses and Joseph, recorded (St. Paul's).

His will is dated 19 March, 1797, and was probated 13 Feby., 1799. Six children are mentioned therein: namely, Joseph, Job, Rebecca Demmitt, Jemima Bowen, Elizabeth Bowen, and Mary Baxley (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 3, fol. 159). Joseph Merryman had issue:

By 1st wife:

i. John Merryman,[5] b. 6 March 1749.

By 2nd wife:

ii. Moses Merryman, b. 13 Jany 1758.
17. iii. Joseph Merryman, b. 15 March 1760; d. 17 Aug. 1829.
iv. Rebecca Merryman, m. 9 Dec. 1783, Richard Demmitt.
v. Jemima Merryman, m. 20 June 1786, Solomon Bowen.
vi. Elizabeth Merryman, m. 12 April 1792, Benjamin Bowen.
vii. Mary Merryman, m. 4 Sept. 1793, George Baxley.
18. viii. Job Merryman, b. 1770; d. 27 June 1830.

11. Samuel Merryman[4] (Samuel,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]), was born 12 Nov., 1721 (St. Paul's), and died 25 Sept., 1809. He married Jane Price, who died 28 April, 1771. His will, dated 8 June, 1799 and probated 13 Jany., 1810, mentions his sons, John, Caleb, Nicholas, Samuel and "Mortico" (Mordecai); and daughters, Rachael Stewart, "Molly" Wells and "Action" (Achsah) Stinchcomb. (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 8, fol. 468). Samuel and Jane (Price) Merryman had issue:

i. Rachel Merryman,[5] b. 11 Dec. 1742; m. 17 Oct. 1778, Charles Stewart.
19. ii. Samuel Merryman, b. 17 June 1745; d. 1805.
iii. Mary Merryman, b. 13 June 1749; m. Benjamin Wells.
iv. Achsah ("Nackey"), b. 26 Dec. 1751; m. 13 May 1778, McLain Stinchcomb.
v. Mordecai Merryman, b. 29 March 1754; d. 1807, s. p. (will).
20. vi. Caleb Merryman, b. 12 March 1758; d. 21 Nov. 1824.
21. vii. John Merryman, b. Jany 1763; d. 18 Aug. 1849.
viii. Nicholas Merryman.
ix. A daughter, m. —— Parks.

12. Nicholas Merryman[4] (Samuel,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]) was born 8 Feby., 1727 (St. Paul's), and died in 1770. In November, 1754, Nicholas Merryman, of Samuel, was appointed "overseer of the Roads from Baltimore Town by Benj. Bowen's 'till it intersects the Court Road from said Town by Samuel Hopkins; until it intersects the Court road from said Town by Joseph Taylor's; until it

intersects the Court road & from Hitchcock's old field toward William Parrish's, until it intersects the Court Road" (*Balt. County Court Proc.,* Lib. BB-A, 443). He married 1 May, 1755, in St. John's parish, Avarilla, daughter of Luke Raven.

His will, dated 7 Nov., 1768, and probated 18 July, 1770, mentions his wife, Avarilla; sons, Luke, Samuel and Nicholas; and daughters, Keturah Merryman, Sarah Merryman and Mary Merryman. His son Luke was bequeathed 200 acres of land which was bought of his uncle, Luke Raven. Samuel and Nicholas (minors in 1768) were to have equal shares in the dwelling plantations called "Merryman's Pasture" and "Merryman's Discovery" (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 3, fol. 152).

Avarilla Merryman, widow of Nicholas, died in 1785. Her will, dated 13 Nov., 1784, and probated 26 Feby., 1785, mentions the afsd. three sons, Samuel being appointed executor of her estate; daughters, Sarah and Mary Merryman, and grandchildren Sarah and Nicholas Hooper (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 4, fol. 60.)

Nicholas and Avarilla (Raven) Merryman had issue:

i. Samuel Merryman,[5] d. 1787, s. p. (will).
ii. Nicholas Merryman, d. 1787. s. p. (will).
iii. Sarah Merryman, m. 29 Dec. 1787, William Scott.
iv. Mary Merryman, b. 9 Mch. 1765; d. 23 Apl. 1809; m. 16 Aug. 1787, Caleb Merryman (1st cousin).
v. Keturah Merryman, m. —— Hooper.
22. vi. LUKE MERRYMAN, d. 12 Feby 1813.

(*To be continued.*)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting of March 8, 1915.—The regular meeting of the Society for the month of March was called to order at 8.15 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary read a list of the donations to the library and cabinet during the past month, calling special attention to a donation of coins from Richard M. Duvall.

The election of new members resulted as follows:

Mrs. Harry Baldwin Gantt, Mr. Wm. H. Bayless, Mr. Joshua Miles, Hon. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Mr. James W. Denny, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, Mr. Samuel M. Hann.

Notices in reference to the recent death of Mr. Wm. Bowley Wilson were also read by the Recording Secretary.

Judge Stockbridge then spoke as follows:

"Mr. President:

"It has been a rule long recognized in this Society, as, one by one, those who have been active here have passed away, not to indulge in words of eulogy or formal resolutions expressive of our regret. Only in rare instances has this been departed from, nor do I rise this evening to seek in any manner to infringe upon that rule which experience has shown to be most wise. I have no resolutions to offer, or any formal minute to present to be entered upon the records of the Society, but in the names of those of our members who have departed during the past month is one, in regard to whom I wish to say just a few words. In 1872, forty-three years ago, William Bowley Wilson became a member of this Society, and from that day to the day of his death took a most earnest and active interest in all that related to it, and the work it has been doing. First as a member, and later upon committees of the Society his interest and aid was

freely given. Quietly and without ostentation his intelligent zeal contributed in many ways to promote one and another of our activities. Upon the death of Lennox Birckhead, after a short interregnum, in 1903, he became the Treasurer and for ten years with zeal and fidelity discharged the duties of that position, yielding it up, only when advancing years and declining eyesight made him feel that he must relinquish that post, and it was with a sincere feeling of regret that the Society felt itself bound to respect his wishes.

"There are but few of those, who are members now, who were such when Mr. Wilson became identified with the activities of this body, but there is no one who will not recall how often his knowledge, study, and familiarity with that which related to the history of this State has contributed to our enlightenment and enjoyment. As a member of the old Maryland Guard of 1859-60, then known as the 53d Regiment, he had a personal knowledge of the stirring scenes enacted in this City preceding the commencement of the Civil War, that often enabled him to give recollections which threw most interesting and valuable sidelights on the events of that period.

"Mr. Wilson was a man of fine education, wide reading, and an accurate student. Above all these he had the faculty for discrimination finely developed which imparted unusual merit to his work. Above and beyond all he was a consistent and earnest Christian gentleman, and his loss from among us will long be felt.

"I would therefore ask, Mr. President, that such note of his death be entered upon our minutes as your good judgment shall dictate."

General Trippe said that in looking at the picture of Mr. Wilson in the uniform of a Confederate soldier, that he was carried back fifty years to the time when he also was a member of that battalion. Mr. Wilson, he said, was a member of a family which has sent many privateers to sea and was himself one of the best soldiers in his Company. He was a most valu-

able member and officer of this Society and a much beloved comrade in arms.

Major Wm. M. Pegram spoke as follows:

"I would like to add my tribute of the lately deceased fellow member, and my mind reverts to days long ago at the beginning of the war. He was one of one hundred and fifty men who left the Maryland Guard Armory under command of Captain Richard H. Conway, having been ordered into service by General C. C. Edgerton who then commanded the Brigade. As we marched out of the armory we were all on the qui vive to know the object of our march. When we found ourselves on the old Fort Road it was then whispered that we were going to take Fort McHenry—(we did not take it). We marched down the road until we reached the old chapel near the fort. On our way down we heard the drums beating the long roll in the fort, which was very suggestive of carnage. We halted by the side of the chapel while preparations were being made in the fort to receive us. While we were waiting, Lieutenant Isaac McKim of the staff of General Edgerton dashed up and ordered us back to Baltimore. Mr. Wilson was one of that command and his picture is here hanging now with us in Maryland Guard uniform. Leaving the military idea out of the question, I would say in the loss of Mr. Wilson we have lost a good friend, a genial, honorable and Christian gentleman."

Judge Elliott referred to his long and delightful association with Mr. Wilson during so many years.

The paper of the evening was then presented by Dr. Caldwell Woodruff entitled: "Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker, Second Treasurer of the United States." At the conclusion of Dr. Woodruff's paper he presented to the Society a St. Mémin's portrait of Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker and also a copy of the signature of all of the treasurers of the United States.

Governor Warfield in accepting the gifts on behalf of the Society expressed the appreciation and the pleasure of the

Society in receiving them. On motion of General Trippe, a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Woodruff for the pleasure which his paper had afforded the Society.

Meeting of April 12, 1915.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society for the month of April was called to order at 8.15 p. m. with President Warfield in the chair. Eighty-five members and guests were present.

The election of new members resulted as follows:

Active: Miss Louise B. Burgess, Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, Mrs. Edward L. Rich, Mr. Charles F. Harley, Mr. Randolph Barton, Jr., Mr. Albert D. Graham, Mr. Harry N. Merchant.

Associate: Mrs. M. S. Pierce, Dr. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Miss Grace P. Brereton, Rev. Peter Guilday, Ph. D.

The Recording Secretary announced the death of the following members during the past month:

Mr. J. Southgate Lemmon, died March 13, 1915.
Mr. Francis H. Hambleton, died March 19, 1915.
Dr. Samuel C. Chew, died March 22, 1915.
Mr. Spencer C. Jones, died April 3, 1915.
Mr. Wm. B. Hunt, died April 12, 1915.

Under the head of Miscellaneous Business, Judge Stockbridge was recognized by the President. Judge Stockbridge expressed his regrets that Mr. Cohen, who had been connected with the Society for so many years and who had rendered such valuable services to the Society, was not able to be present. He thereupon read the following letter from Mr. Cohen:

"Hon. Edwin Warfield,
President Maryland Historical Society.

Mr. President:

"This Society having been the medium for the acquisition and transfer to the State of a replica of the present Great

Seal of Maryland, it seems proper to place on record in the Minutes of the Society a brief statement in regard thereto.

"In the autumn of 1914 I became aware, through a letter addressed to the President of the Society, that there was held for sale in the hands of a London dealer a bronze seal, which one of our members, Professor Jacob H. Hollander, then in London, recognized as closely resembling the Seal of Maryland, and led him to suggest to the dealer that he write me in regard thereto.

"This the dealer did, enclosing with his letter a fine impression in wax of the seal so held by him.

"It was suggested that I should investigate this very extraordinary find, and correspond on the part of the Society with the London dealer. This I did using in my correspondence on the part of the Society the official signature of *Past President* of the Society, a title with which at an earlier date I had been honored by the Society.

"Investigation having established that the seal was undoubtedly a *fac-simile* of the official seal of the State, it seemed to me proper that the Executive of the State should be informed of its existence, and in a letter to the Hon. Henry Stockbridge of the Court of Appeals, I suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of Governor Goldsborough.

"This Judge Stockbridge did without delay and I was shortly thereafter honored by a request from the Governor, made through Judge Stockbridge, that I would continue my correspondence with the dealer, and if possible purchase the seal for the State, if I could effect it within a price limited by the Governor.

"The purchase was effected well within the limit set by the Governor and to his satisfaction, and has been duly and fully settled and paid for without involving the treasury of the Society in the transaction.

"The seal, now the property of the State, still remains in the custody of this Society, whose officer negotiated and effected the purchase.

"It would seem, therefore, that the only further action re-

quired will be for the Society, through you, Mr. President, to deliver the seal to the custody of the State, through the Hon. Henry Stockbridge, whom the Governor has requested to receive the seal for him, on behalf of the State.

"I am sir, with great respect and with much regret that I am unable to be present in person on this occasion,

Very truly yours,

MENDES COHEN."

The replica of the great seal of Maryland which had been obtained through Mr. Cohen was then exhibited and was presented by President Warfield to the State of Maryland through Judge Henry Stockbridge who had been selected by Governor Goldsborough to receive the gift on behalf of the State in view of the fact that the Governor was unable to attend the meeting. A statement in regard to the seal was then made by Mr. Clayton C. Hall (printed elsewhere in this issue). On motion made and carried it was provided that Mr. Hall's address be spread upon the minutes and that a copy be handed to the Publication Committee. Upon motion of Mr. Thom, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to send a copy of Mr. Hall's address to the State of Maryland for its archives.

Mr. Dielman then read the following letter from Mr. Mendes Cohen.

"Baltimore, Maryland, April 12, 1915.

"HON. EDWIN WARFIELD,
President Maryland Historical Society.

My dear Sir:

"My condition of health not permitting me to be present at the meeting of the Society this evening, I have prepared this brief memorandum to announce the examination and calendaring of a box of interesting papers, for some twenty-five years or more in the custody of the Society and now placed in its full control and possession.

"On January 25th, 1889, there was deposited with this Society by my mother, the late Mrs. Harriet Cohen, a large

box or trunk of papers, which had come into her possession after the death of her brother-in-law, the late Dr. Joshua I. Cohen.

The nature of the contents of the box was known only in a general way to myself, but it was thought that the quiet resting of the undisturbed contents of the box in the vault of the Maryland Historical Society for a few years would prove the best guarantee against the scattering and perhaps the marketing of papers likely to prove of much historic value.

"The box was at my request and with the permission of the Library Committee withdrawn in 1913 for the purpose of examining, assorting and, as far as possible, making a calendar of its contents.

"This was kindly undertaken by Mr. Louis H. Dielman, chairman of our Committee on the Library. The result of Mr. Dielman's labor is to be found in the accompanying Calendar, which records some 717 letters by, or correspondence with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the very distinguished citizen of Maryland, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

"There remains uncalendared a large number of parchment deeds of property, relating to the "Baltimore Company" and the "Baltimore Iron Works," located along the shores of the Patapsco, in which corporations many of the members of the Carroll family seem to have been interested, together with a large amount of correspondence relating thereto and extending as far back as 1735.

"Mr. Dielman's Calendar is preceded by a typewritten copy of Dr. Cohen's memorandum recording how he acquired possession of the papers. This has no particular interest today except to show the care Dr. Cohen used in obtaining the consent thereto of the various representative members of the Carroll family.

"With Mr. Dielman's Calendar these papers are now returned to the full charge of the Society and rendered accessible under the regulations of the Society to the student of Colonial History.

Respectfully submitted,

MENDES COHEN."

President Warfield voiced the pleasure of the Society in receiving such a valuable gift and paid a warm tribute to the interest and devotion of Mr. Cohen in the Society. Upon the request of President Warfield, Mr. Louis H. Dielman explained the nature of the contents of the box of Carroll papers. Mr. Dielman's statement was as follows:

"The aequisition of this collection of papers now formally put into the possession of the Society is probably second only in interest and importance to that of the Calvert papers. There are approximately seven hundred and fifty items in the calendared letters and when it is remembered that in the *Life and Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton,* Miss Kate Mason Rowland has printed only about 270 letters in whole or in part and that in the *Unpublished Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton,* edited by Mr. Field, only about seventy-five are given, the value of this collection may be judged.

"The correspondence here arranged covers the period from 1749 to 1830—81 years. There are two hundred and ninety-five letters from Charles Carroll of Annapolis to his son and two hundred and sixty-five from the Signer to his father. There are but two letters of the elder Mrs. Carroll to her son and but one from the younger Mrs. Carroll to her husband.

"The correspondence begins in 1749 with a childish note of a few lines from the boy in his French school to his parents; three others are dated in 1750 and the next bear the date of 1757 from which time the son's letters to the elder Carroll form an almost unbroken sequence. The series from father to son begins in 1758 and ends with the death of the father in 1782.

"Perhaps the most striking feature of the correspondence as a whole is the vivid impression given of eighteenth century life on the greatest American estate of the time, with all the varied details of planting, farming, stock-breeding, manufacturing, slave management, purchases, investments and money-lending, for it was inevitable that the richest man in America should be a money-lender.

"The character of the elder Carroll appears in a very pleasing

light from his letters—a man of strong will and character, impatient of contradiction and given to plain speaking as well to his beloved son as to others with whom he might differ—but devotedly attached to his son, his daughter-in-law and his grandchildren. A devoted patriot in spite of the great losses inflicted upon him by the tender act which forced him to accept the depreciated paper currency for his sterling loans, he stands forth clearly as a strong, aggressive but lovable personality.

"A few of the letters are in French and both father and son seem to have been accomplished French scholars.

"The letters of the son written from England, where as a student of the law he was acquiring culture and polish, give interesting details of the personal side of his life such as the expenditures for riding lessons, the services of a valet, losses at cards and for "maintaining an establishment suitable for a gentleman." He repeats the substance of a conversation with the then Lord Baltimore, sums up the character and behavior of his fellow Americans then in residence and devotes a great deal of spaee to his negotiations, financial and otherwise, for the hand of Miss Baker, an heiress, which, however, came to nothing beeause neither party was deeply interested in the other and the lady did not care to go to the wilderness!

"There are several letters of the elder Carroll concerning the Acadians; interesting political discussions with his friend William Graves, the Parliamentary Agent of the Province of Maryland, and with a host of other persons of prominence both at home and abroad.

"The son's later correspondence with his father covers his political life in the Senate of Maryland and in the Provincial Congress; other letters deal with his Canadian expedition and supplement the Journal printed by the Soeiety in 1876; others tell of bitter controversies with the Dulanys and with Samuel Chase; and among the correspondents of father or son may be mentioned such names as Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Gov. Thomas Johnson, John Hanson, General James Wilkinson,

William Lux, Judge Richard Peters, William Carmichael, John Cadwallader, etc., etc.

"One of the most interesting items in the collection is a paper in the handwriting of Carroll of Carrollton, endorsed by the father 'My son's rough draft of the Maryland Declaration of Independence.'

"Such is a summary of the collection, but in the short time available it is impossible to do more than give a faint suggestion of the surpassing historical value and human interest of these papers."

In response to the desire on the part of the members present that the Society should express its appreciation in a more formal manner, President Warfield appointed Judge Stockbridge, Wm. Hall Harris and General Andrew C. Trippe as a committee to prepare resolutions of thanks to Mr. Cohen for his splendid gift to the Society. The Committee thereupon submitted the following resolutions which were passed unanimously:

"*Whereas,* by the munificence of the late Mrs. Harriet Cohen there has been transferred to the Maryland Historical Society, through our former and honored President, Mendes Cohen, more than seven hundred letters of the correspondence of the Carroll family, many of which are letters to and from Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and which collection was obtained by the late Dr. Joshua I. Cohen from members of the Carroll family:

"*And Whereas,* by the acquisition of such collection this Society comes into the possession of original papers of as great historical value as any heretofore in the Society's possession, unique in showing at one and the same time a picture of the social and domestic, as well as of the political life in the State of Maryland a century and a quarter ago; therefore:

"*Be it Resolved,* by the Maryland Historical Society, that the thanks of this Society be given to the family of the late Mrs. Harriett Cohen, and to Mr. Mendes Cohen, who, as Trustee, has so admirably discharged his trust, for the generosity of

this gift and the inestimable value which it will shed upon the history of the State, and that this Society hereby places on record its appreciation of its debt to the donors, and to our former President:

"*Resolved further,* that a copy of the foregoing resolution be entered in full upon the minutes of the Society, and also that a copy of this action be forwarded to Mr. Mendes Cohen, over the signature of the President, and attested by the seal of this Society."

EDWIN WARFIELD,
President.

True Copy: Test:
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, *Secretary.*

The address of the evening by Professor Harry F. Covington on "The Discovery of Maryland, or Verrazzano's Landing on the Eastern Shore," was followed with the closest attention. The paper indicated scholarly research and was presented with an unusual charm of style. General Andrew C. Trippe summed up his opinion in regard to the paper with the statement that he had never heard a more learned or eloquent paper or known one to have been presented more effectively.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Professor Covington for his most interesting paper.

A poem by the Rev. Oliver Huckel, D. D., of Baltimore, entitled "Tench Tilghman's Ride from Yorktown," was then read by Major Wm. M. Pegram. The stirring events so strongly depicted in the poem were brought vividly before our minds by Major Pegram in a most eloquent and dramatic way. At the conclusion of the reading, a vote of thanks was extended to Major Pegram for the very rare pleasure which he had afforded the Society.

NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography for April contains several items of local interest: at page 143 there is a reprint of John Ferdinand Dalziel Smyth's Narrative; at page 242 a memorandum concerning William Mills's children, William, Tabitha and Verlinda; and at page 222, an obituary notice of the Rev. Thomas Bacon, reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Chronicle,* of June 13, 1768.

In the *Correspondence of William Shirley,* edited by Charles Henry Lincoln, 1912, may be found several letters from Shirley to Governor Sharpe, not printed in the *Maryland Archives,* viz., letters dated April 24, 1755, August 13, 1755, and Feb. 23, 1756, all of which appear in the second volume.

The following volumes have been presented to the library of the Maryland Historical Society: *The Annexation of Texas,* 1911, by Justin H. Smith, presented by the author; *Fort Sumter Memorial, 1915,* presented by James M. Lawton; *Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California,* 1915, presented by Orra E. Monnette; *National Old Trails Road, Ocean to Ocean Highway,* 1914, presented by Charles Henry Davis.

The Indiana Magazine of History for March contains an interesting note on the undertaking of the Society of Colonial Dames to collect and classify the materials for a work on American Samplers. Those of our readers who visited the Handicraft Exhibition recently held at the Peabody Institute will recall the remarkable collection of samplers there shown. It is to be hoped that the owners of these fine specimens may get in touch with the compilers of the projected work to the end that it may worthily represent all sections of the country.

The Catholic Historical Review has been added to our list of exchanges. The April number, Volume 1, Number One, has made its bow to the public, and it is to be devoted to "the

study of the Church history of the United States." The first number is well edited, well printed, and contains a number of items of local interest.

The Illustrated London News for October 31, 1914, prints a photograph of Lieut. John Eden, 12th Lanciers, who was killed in the Great War, October 28. Burke's Peerage states, that Timothy Calvert Eden, the second son of Sir William and Lady Eden, now becomes Sixth Baronet of Maryland.

Maryland Records: Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, by Dr. Gaius M. Brumbaugh. The first volume of this work, covering about 450 pages, is announced for publication on July 1st, and contains among other items of interest, a County map of Maryland in colors; the Provincial Census of Prince George's county, August 31, 1776; Prince George's marriage licenses, 1777-1800; Census of Anne Arundel, Charles and Frederick counties; Muster Rolls, Poll lists, Tombstone Inscriptions, etc. The book is to be illustrated with fac-similes. The price is fixed at six dollars, but advance subscriptions are being received by the author at five dollars.

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THE DISCOVERY OF MARYLAND
OR
VERRAZZANO'S VISIT TO THE EASTERN SHORE.

HARRY FRANKLIN COVINGTON

(Read before the Society, April 12, 1915.)

When in March, 1634, Lord Baltimore's colonists sailed up the Potomac on the Ark and the Dove and settled at St. Mary's, they doubtless cared little for their one hundred and thirty odd miles of distant seacoast. Their immediate work lay closer by, and their settlement grew first naturally in the Chesapeake Bay regions. After the middle of the century, when they turned their faces east and began in earnest to occupy and to govern the seaside, they were opposed by shrewd men with plans of their own. All that the diplomacy of Governor Calvert and the energy of Colonel William Stevens, of Somerset, and their successors have been able to preserve of this large ocean frontier from stranger claimants is the thirty odd miles of beach land without a deep harbor, comprising the easterly boundary of Worcester County. A little wedge between two states open to the sea, but picturesque and full of ancient interest. Its early history has never been fully written, and much of it is now, no doubt, lost in the mists. We are to take here a coastal view of our state history, beginning at a time before either the St. Mary's or Jamestown settlements.

There is a peculiar fascination in the rediscovery and collection of small facts or items which may perhaps have escaped notice or slipped the memory, and in bringing them together so as to suggest a partly lost or forgotten history. All history is lost or forgotten which is not written down. No written records, no history. And all written records which are inaccessible or inarticulate are for the time as good as lost.

Who, first among Europeans, set foot upon the island beaches of the Maryland coast we do not know. The native inhabitant still clings to the tradition that it was most likely some sailor on that shipwrecked Spanish vessel which gave to the island of Chincoteague her famous wild ponies; and still believes that the master genius of the Jamestown settlement, that indefatigable navigator, Captain John Smith, must have fully explored this coast. But these things history has failed to record.

On the contrary, we learn from the first known description of the Maryland province, published in London in 1634, that "of Hoggs wee have already got from Achomack (a plantation in Virginia), to the number of 100 and more; and some 30 coews; and more wee expect daily, with Gootes and Hennes; our Horses and Sheepe wee must have out of England, or some other place by the way, for wee can have none in Virginia." [1] We know, of course, that horses and domestic animals generally had to be imported; though by 1671 "horses, geldings, mares and colts" had so increased and were so destructive to cornfields that their importation was forbidden for three years by an Act of the Maryland Assembly. Perhaps the surplus horses of Somerset and Accomac were then turned loose in large numbers to range over the island marshes. The outlying beaches belonged to the county, and at one time were leased by the occupants of the bayside farms, to be "held of the Manor of Somerset." They were long used as a sort of pasture commons, to which live stock was transported from the mainland on

[1] *Grt. Eps. of Am. Hist.*, by F. W. Halsey, II, 130, reprinted from *Old South Leaflets.*

barges or scows; though, occasionally, in narrow places, as above Sinepuxent Neck, and at low water, wading was no doubt possible. Of course, domestic animals, allowed to run at large, were usually branded for identification by their owners. Indeed, before court-houses and prisons were ordered, generally (1674), animal marks of identification were sometimes placed on criminals. It has been established that horses were sometimes confined by planters in the necks of land in Virginia, and that even "pony pennings" were held.[2] In the absence of specific information as to the legendary shipwreck of the Spanish vessel, or of any mention of wild ponies found on the beaches by early settlers, we are forced, by the overwhelming general tendency of the evidence to the conclusion that the wild ponies originated from the mainland.

Long before Captain John Smith explored the Chesapeake Bay regions (he seems to have had little interest in the seaboard side), the easterly coast of the peninsula had been visited by Europeans. Yet the sweeping claims formerly made for the Cabots, based on Hakluyt and others, have been modified for lack of details and other supporting evidence. Hakluyt wrote to Raleigh from Paris on December 30, 1586, saying: "If you proceed, which I long much to know, in your enterprise of Virginia, your best planting will be about the Bay of the Thetespians [Chestepians, or Chesapeake], to which latitude, Peter Martyr and Franciscus Lopez de Gomara, the Spaniard, confess that one Gabot [Cabot] and the English did first discover; which the Spaniards hereafter cannot deny us, whensoever we shall be at peace with them."[3] But Sebastian Cabot (1474-1557), called by Winsor "The sphinx of North America," has left us no proof that he possessed a knowledge of the central coast of North America. Before 1550 Sebastian was in the service of Spain; and possibly his drawings or data of this coast, if they exist, may yet be uncovered in the Spanish Archives. Some authorities believe that Sebastian appro-

[2] Wise, J. C., *Early Hist. of Va.*, 307.
[3] Brown's *Gen. of U. S.*, 18.

priated to himself the discoveries of his father, John Cabot; but Fiske[4] thinks it probable that Sebastian accompanied his father on his expedition of 1496 and 1497. He probably knew New Foundland and South America, and when sailing South from the former he may have fringed the coast, and have occasionally sighted land; but what he saw we do not know.

Having thus referred to a tradition and a generalization as to the "discovery" of our seacoast, I shall pass on to the specific subject of this paper, which is the visit of Verrazzano to Arcadia in 1524. For, this new hero-discoverer has recently come to the front, and a part of the setting is our own seaboard side. It is thus fitting that we should inquire in what circumstances, and where he made his visit to the peninsula, and what he reported as having found on shore. Eleven years before this (March 27, 1513) that credulous old cavalier, Juan Ponce de Leon, when in quest of an imaginary Fountain of Youth, had discovered the land he called Florida, it being the day of the Feast of Flowers. A small opening in a long sandy beach, now called Anastasia Island, had enabled him to pass to the inland waters and effect a landing near the site of the later St. Augustine. In many ways the Florida coast at this point resembles the ocean frontier of early Maryland. Moreover, the survivors of Magellan's party had little more than reached home with the news of the discovery (October, 1520) of the straits named for the great navigator, before a French expedition was ready to embark from Dieppe on a similar errand further North.

II.

While acting as navigator for King Francis I. of France, and in search of a passage to Cathay, Giovanni da Verrazzano (1485-1527), of Florence, Italy, in 1524, sailed along the Atlantic coast of America between the 30th and the 50th degrees of latitude. We can state the fact more confidently than ever before. A very thorough and favorable examination of all

[4] *Disc. of Am.*, I, 5.

the evidence was made by Justin Winsor in 1884.[5] The recent publication, however, of an original account of this voyage, found unexpectedly in Italy, has amassed such further evidence as to place Verrazzano even more securely among our greatest discoverers. "There can be no doubt whatever as to Verrazzano's entering New York harbor in 1524," wrote John Fiske. And in 1910 a monument was erected in his honor by the Italian colony of New York at the southern end of Manhattan Island.

The close relation between the French and Italian courts at this time is perhaps sufficiently obvious. It will be remembered, too, that as early as 1493 Spain and Portugal had agreed to divide the unknown world between themselves. But it is not to be expected that this balance of power would be long maintained or always respected. Lord Bacon, in his essay on Empire, when speaking of the strong competing rulers, Charles V. of Spain, Francis I. of France, and Henry VIII. of England, lays down the doctrine, familiar to modern world-politics, that it was the duty of a prince to annex territory whenever it seemed likely that a neighboring prince was about to do so. No wonder, then, that Henry VIII. founded the British Navy, or that we find King Francis I. of France (already at war with Charles V. in Italy) casting his eyes across the seas. Of course, his present motive was increased world knowledge, particularly the finding of a shorter way to the East! His navigator, however, laid the basis for a claim to the new-found territory by right of discovery, when he reported that "there appeared to us a new land never before seen by any one ancient or modern."

Had Francis then been able to occupy and defend his discoveries, the circumstances would now be sufficiently familiar. But, as you know, he was busily engaged in a long struggle with Charles; and, indeed, we first learn the story of his expedition through Verrazzano's own account of it, published by Ramusio in 1556. No settlements followed, and many details

[5] *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, IV, 1-30.

of his important voyage, of discovery and adventure, have remained buried in musty documents, and only half understood.

Verrazzano described his voyage in a letter to King Francis I., dated July 8, 1524, and sent copies of it to various friends. His claim to recognition now rests on three copies of this letter. One was printed by Ramusio in 1556, and was translated for Hakluyt's "Divers Voyages" of 1582. A second copy was found in the Strozzi Library in Florence, and published in 1841 by the New York Historical Society, with a translation by J. G. Cogswell.[6] The third and new copy, above referred to, is now in the possession of Count Guilo Macchi di Cellere of Rome, and was first published in Italy, with comments by Prof. Alis. Bacchiani, in 1909. This was translated in English by Edward Hegeman Hall, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and was printed in that society's report for 1910.

Dr. Hall's translation of this new letter, together with the scholarly critique, has made necessary the revision of much that was written of Verrazzano before 1910. Now Giovanni da Verrazzano, the Florentine, is not Jean Florin the Gascon pirate of La Rochelle. It takes so long to correct a historic mistake once made, let me repeat that "the splendid publication of Pergallo with the Portuguese documents, buried for all time the fable of Verrazzano, pirate and hanged man." Moreover, the discoverer emerges as a gentleman and man of culture, fully conscious that he had discovered a new continent. But the great value of the letter, according to Dr. Hall, lies in "confirming the voyage itself, and in supplying a wealth of details not known to exist." Though neglecting degrees of latitude and dealing only in round numbers for distance like other accounts, this account can be clearly followed by the aid of the notes from the Carolinas to Maine.

Briefly, the "Dauphine," a caravel of 800 tons, and carrying a crew of 50 men, was fitted out by 1523, at Dieppe, France.

[6] The second copy was subsequently transferred to the Magliabechian, now the National Library of Florence.

Leaving the Madeira Islands on January 17th of the following year, and voyaging 4,400 miles, Verrazzano saw land on March 7th in latitude 34°, or off the coast of North Carolina. After exploring south he returned to 34°, where he makes his first landing, and named the region Selva de Lauri, Woods of Laurel, and the next Campo di Cedri, Field of Cedars. Following the coast East, and North, he mistook the strip of land inclosing Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds for an isthmus, "Isthmus Verrazanio," separating the Atlantic Ocean from a supposed Oriental Sea. This supposed isthmus was a mile in width and 200 miles long, and the land was called "Annunciata." Continuing North "in the space of 50 leagues" (or 200 miles by his reckoning of four miles to a league), he came "to another land, which appeared much more beautiful and full of the largest forests," (Arcadia). Here he set off a landing party of 20 men, who penetrated eight miles inland. After a stay of three days off shore he proceeded North, carefully examining the coast of New Jersey, and scattering names as he went along. At the end of 100 leagues he named New York Bay Santa Margherita, and so on, as far as the 32 islands of Maine.

Thus he has given us our first connected description of the coast of the present United States. Unfortunately, however, he fell into an error which it took geographers a half century to correct. That which ye seek ye shall find—was often true of the discoverers. Oh! what a fatality to mankind when Ponce de Leon, after quaffing from his life-guaranteeing subterranean bubble, died so soon from a poisoned dart. Verrazzano, you remember, was really looking for the canal which we have just dug at Panama, but his zeal and imagination deceived him into thinking that he had found an isthmus and a great inland sea in the neighborhood of the Carolinas. Our chief concern at present is with his observations upon the coast of Maryland.

III.

A careful exposition of what is of special importance to Maryland in this account, accompanied by a study of certain local material, will naturally show a variance with much that

has been previously written and correct some errors. For instance, the idea that the Oriental Sea was the Chesapeake Bay. "The coast turns to the East and then to the North," says Prof. Bacchiani. "We are at Cape Hatteras and Pamlico Sound. Does Verrazzano take this expanse of water for another ocean which extends beyond the bank? So must we believe according to what we learn from the addition of the Codex R, from the map of Maggioli, from that of Gerolamo de Verrazzano, brother of the voyager, and from all their deductions." As to the text itself, it is a recognized canon of interpretation that physical landmarks should prevail over such things as distance and degrees of longitude, so often in error. This account calls clearly for *two* physical landmarks, an isthmus 200 miles long, and an inland sea. Verrazzano's isthmus must, therefore, refer to the Hatteras strip, and the Oriental Sea to the body of water which it encloses. The reference to the coast of Maryland is clearly the region "50 leagues," or 200 miles north of this, where he set off a party of twenty men to explore the surrounding country, also capable of identification by its physical character. This location for Maryland and Virginia is so accepted by the two editors of the voyager's letter who attempted a regional designation of the coast.

Cogswell, the editor of the Strozzi letter of 1841, made no attempt to identify the whole seacoast, and so threw no light on Verazzano's landing on the Maryland peninsula. But in 1850 John Winter Jones, editor of the Hakluyt publication, indicated by footnotes the precise parts of the coast referred to in that version. He stated that, after leaving North Carolina and before reaching New York harbor, Verrazzano visited the coast at "about latitude 38° North." The southerly boundary of Worcester county at the coast is 38°. Moreover, the Cogswell text had spoken of finding grapes here in April, which, of course, was entirely too tropical for either Maryland or Virginia; but the Hakluyt version removed this difficulty by speaking of them as dried fruit.

Fortunately now, the new Cellere account further identifies this region by calling it Arcadia. He baptized it "Arcadia

on account of the beauty of the trees;" which Prof. Bacchiani fully accepts as a designation of the Eastern Shore, remarking that Arcadia is a name often poetically applied to Virginia and Maryland today. Now this letter, though giving substantially the details, for this region, of the other known accounts, adds the following new matter:

". . . Having remained in this place three days, anchored off the coast, we decided on account of the scarcity of ports to depart, always skirting the shore, which we baptized Arcadia on account of the beauty of the trees, toward the north and east, navigating by daylight and casting anchor at night." [In this sentence only the clause "which we baptized Arcadia on account of the beauty of the trees" is new. Compare *Hak. Soc.* 7, 62, and *N. Y. Hist. Coll.,* N. S. I., 45.]

"In Arcadia we found a man who came to the shore to see what people we were; who stood hesitating and ready for flight. Watching us, he did not permit himself to be approached. He was handsome, nude, with hair fastened back in a knot, of olive color.

"We were about XX (in number), ashore and coaxing him he approached to within about two fathoms, showing a burning stick, as if to offer us fire. And we made fire with powder and flint-and-steel, and he trembled all over with terror, and we fired a shot. He stopped as if astonished and prayed, worshipping like a monk, lifting his finger toward the sky, and pointing to the ship and the sea, he appeared to bless us. . . ."

Ancient Arcadia, in the Greek Peloponesus, abounded in forests of oak and spruce, and contained wild animals, including bears and boars. Associated with Pan the tutelary god of the Arcadians, and with flocks and shepherds, the word was poetically used by the Greeks and Romans, and came to mean an ideal place of contentment. Sir Philip Sidney's pastoral romance, "Arcadia," was written in 1580, its title having been borrowed probably from the "Arcadia" (1502) of Sannazaro.

Nothing in Verrazzano's description of the Western Arcadia discloses the spot where the landing party came ashore. But from the fact which he had previously stated, that the party

went inland eight miles, without making mention of Chesapeake Bay, we may infer that it was north of the point, Cape Charles. If the landing was made anywhere in the present Worcester County, Md., "two leagues" or eight miles is about the distance they could have gone before they would be stopped by the swamps of Pocomoke River. But can we not locate Arcadia more definitely? Must we allow the identification of this region to rest simply on the assertion that "the coasts of the Virginia of today and of Maryland are poetically named Arcadia?" The name is, no doubt, still appropriate; indeed it has recently been suggested that the Eastern Shore be called "The Land of the Evergreens." Luckily, I have been able to find "Arcadia" on one important ancient map, that of Augustine Herman, manuscript 1670, and engraved by William Faithorne in 1674. This map was rare and long overlooked, but has exerted a considerable influence on our history.[7]

[7] The copy in the British Museum was reproduced in facsimile and published, with a bibliographical account, by P. Lee Phillips, Chief of Map Division, Lib. of Cong. (1911). It appears, reduced, and accompanied by a valuable scientific criticism in "Maps and Mapmakers of Maryland" (1898) by Edward Bennett Matthews. Louis N. Whealton, who reproduces the map in his "Maryland-Virginia Boundary Controversy" (1897), regards it as important because it shows the Calvert-Scarburgh line and identifies the Wighco with the Pocomoke River.

In response to an inquiry for further information the Library of Congress sent the following letter:

Mr. P. Lee Phillips, the Chief of our Division of Maps and Charts, reports as follows in connection with your request:

"I do not find the name 'Arcadia,' on any of the important early maps of the Virginia coast, earlier than the Herrman map, 1673.

"As I state in my 'Virginia cartography,' and in my monograph on the Herrman map, the first map of Virginia was made in 1585, by John With, who accompanied the second expedition sent out by Raleigh. The first map published by De Bry in 1590 was the forerunner of all maps of Virginia published in atlasses and elsewhere up to John Smith's map in 1608. The same liberty was taken with this map up to the one made by Augustine Herrman made in 1670 and published in 1673. Herrman gave many names not found on other maps."

As there was a chance that some early history of Virginia might throw light on the name "Arcadia" as applied to the Virginia coast, our Chief Bibliographer has made a further investigation. He now reports that he is unable to add anything to the information furnished by Mr. Phillips.

Herman places the name "Arcadia" in the extreme upper part of the present Accomac County, Va., but Verrazzano most certainly meant to apply the name to the wooded coast which he "always" skirted as he sailed North. Herman seems to have been anxious to record on his map the Virginia Divisional Line of 1668, and to make as few entries as possible north of it on the Maryland side. He did not even enter the name of the Southern Maryland county, Somerset, erected in 1666, though he entered Cecil, Talbot and Dorchester. East of Delaware Bay in "New Jersey Pars" he took the trouble to make the note "At present inhabited only or most by Indians," but west of the Delaware we find no such entry; in fact, practically nothing. Herman's map was made for Lord Baltimore in consideration of a manorial grant, but one can readily believe that he may have been anxious to avoid contradicting himself when as an emissary in the service of the Dutch he maintained that the latter possessed title to the territory west of the Delaware, and that they had placed the Dutch arms all over it in primitive days.[8] Furthermore, after 1655, when the Dutch captured the west shore of the Delaware from the Swedes,[9] the growing friction between the English and the Dutch would have made any attempt by Lord Baltimore to survey the coast of New Amsterdam a matter of some inconvenience.

Dr. Matthews, the Maryland authority on cartography, praises highly the map in general, but thinks it "probable that Herman never studied this portion of our coast." Obviously, the value of Herman's map to our present inquiry is the use of the name Arcadia, and not as a specification of the extent of the coast which Verrazzano skirted and baptized by this name more than a century before.

The fixing now of the exact place of landing, from the available data, is difficult. A glance at a modern map will show that at present a sandy peninsula or beach, of perhaps a mile in width extends south from Rehoboth Bay, running parallel to

[8] *Archives of Maryland*, 3, 370.
[9] *Acrelius*, 72 *et seq.*

Sussex County, Del., Worcester County, Md., and a part of Accomac County, Va. This long peninsula beach is separated from the mainland on the west by a series of inland bays; Chincoteague Sound, Assateague, Sinepuxent, Isle of Wight, and Assawaman Bays. Accurate knowledge of the ancient coast is not to be had from any one source. In a general way this peninsular formation of a long outlying beach is shown on the map of America of 1610, found in Spain and copied in "Brown's Genesis." But the drawing is general, and without detailed accuracy. Our early records, too, indicate that this beach existed, and was cut by many openings,—was really a series of islands. For example, the *Virginia Merchant* was wrecked in 1650 "among the Islands of Assateague Bay." [10] This occurred a day's journey north of Chincoteague Island or in the region of old Sinepuxent Inlet. Sinepuxent Neck, where Major General Edward Whalley took up a tract of land called "Genezer" in 1684, is described as "open to ye Atlantic Ocean." [11] This is the location of old Sinepuxent Inlet, which in the latter part of the 17th, all of the 18th, and part of the 19th centuries, was the scene of some foreign and a large coastwise shipping. This inlet was closed by filling in with sand about 1860.[12] There are many references to Sene Puxone (variously spelled) both the Neck and the Hundred, but the first reference found to "Cinnepuxon Inlet" is in 1698.[13] The beach south of the opening opposite Sinepuxent Neck seems to have been called strictly Assateague Island; and above it North Beach. There was also a small inlet, further south,

[10] *Va. Car.*, Neill. See note 16.

[11] *Penn. Mag. of Hist. Biog.*, vol. II; *The Whaley Record*, S. Whaley (1901), 77; *The Days of Makemie*, L. P. Bowen (1885), 526.

[12] Sinepuxent Inlet, Worcester County, Md., is the entrance from the ocean into Sinepuxent Bay,—in 38° 10′ 30″ N. Lat. The bay is long and narrow, separated from the ocean by Assateague Island. *Harp. Stat. Gaz. of the World*, 1855. The remains of a wreck may still be seen buried in the sand marking the location of the old inlet. A boat is said to have grounded while passing through the inlet, which, when the channel was thus choked, rapidly closed.

[13] *Sussex Records;* Turner, C. H. B. (1909), 41.

on "Green Run" beach, which was "closed shortly before the Civil War." Indeed, of the three inlets known to have been formerly used by ships, only the most southerly, Chincoteague, is now open and in use. The transformation of our beaches seems to show a long process of filling in, so that we may infer that Assateague Bay must have been very open to the sea in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Now Verrazzano may have sailed into Assateague Bay through the southerly opening, known to us as Chincoteague "inlet"; here lay at anchor; and then departed by way of the opening, off Sinepuxent Neck. For, if he had sailed outside, he could hardly have observed the beautiful wooded mainland across the intervening beaches and a bay, seven miles wide. Above Sinepuxent Neck, however, the bay narrows considerably, and the woods of the mainland are visible today to a boat at sea. Very likely he landed at the lower end of Assateague Bay, somewhere opposite Chincoteague Island, and then passed through the bay, and also landed at the upper end of the bay on Sinepuxent Neck. In such event he must have observed the shores of Accomac and old Somerset very closely. Remaining here for three days, he gathered some interesting information.

IV.

The "History of the Dauphine and Its Voyage" occupies nearly 23 pages in Dr. Hall's translation, of which three are devoted to Arcadia. He tells us that the wild people whom he found there fled on their approach through fear, but seeking everywhere for eight miles inland, they eventually found an old woman and a damsel hidden in the grass. Each of these carried three children on her shoulders or neck. They then stole a boy to carry back to France, and attempted to steal the damsel, who was "of much beauty and tall of stature, but it was not possible on account of the very great cries which she uttered for us to conduct her to the sea." These people were lighter in color than those previously seen, and they apparently used the mossy foliage (such as may still be seen hanging from

the cypress trees along Pocomoke River) as covering for their bodies. They subsisted on "pulse" or wild peas, and by hunting and fishing. In this land, barren of rocks and metals, their arrows, which were made of reeds, were pointed with bones of fish and other animals. They had large "barges," or dug-outs, as long as 20 feet, and as wide as four, which were hollowed out with fire. Wild grapes, roses, lilies, violets, and many sorts of herbs were observed, but no habitations, on account of their being inland. At this point in the narrative the paragraph follows which mentions the name "Arcadia," previously quoted in full.

The incident there given of a man approaching to within two fathoms of the "Dauphine," as if to propitiate the strangers with a burning stick, shows the primitive state of these savages. Since even the canoes were hollowed out by burning, such worship of fire is easily credible. Indeed, quite generally the Eastern tribes of the Algonquian Indians worshipped as their manitus or deities such objects of nature as "the sun, the moon, fire, trees, lake and the various animals."[14] Of course, the idea that the burning sticks were offered as a propitiation may have been a misinterpretation. One might easily have misunderstood the antics and signs of this terrified Indian. A letter to Mr. F. W. Hodge, the ethnologist, has brought this interesting comment and suggestion: "The Cherokees and the whites of the Southern mountains carry pine torches to light their way at night, using 'fat pine knots,' which blaze for a long time. It may be that such burning pine knots or other torches were sometimes carried on short moves as a convenient way of keeping fire." At all events, virtually all Indians, "so far as known, reverenced fire, and made fire ceremonies, as the lighting of the new fire, an important part of their ritual."

Iron ore might have been found here if they had gone far enough inland. "Gath," in his *Entailed Hat,* has familiarized us with the presence of bog ore at the old Furnace between Snow Hill and Princess Anne. The deserted village

[14] *Bur. of Am. Ethn.*, Pt. 1, 40.

still stands in the forest. But the American aborigines made a very limited use of iron. "Since smelting was unknown to the natives, the only form of metallic iron available to them, and sufficiently malleable to be shaped by hammering, is of meteoric origin."[15] Little stone has been found here. Some arrow heads, battle-axes and mortars and pestles for mashing corn have been occasionally picked up on the seaside, but they were probably brought from the north in the course of trading. The description generally is in consonance with the facts of this region.

These first inhabitants of Arcadia were forerunners, and may have been forebears, of the Assateague Indians, who rescued the Norwood party, in canoes, from the Assateague island on which they were marooned, January 5, 1650. This party, consisting of 19 men and women, had landed in a wherry from the *Virginia Merchant* in search of drinking water, when the crew, who had long been in much distress, turned the ship's head south for the capes and left them stranded. The Indian werowance, named Kickotank, showed much hospitality and humanity to these refugees not only by rescuing and caring for them, but by dispaching a messenger to Accomac who brought back Jenkin Price, a fur trader, to guide them south. For such gracious services, Kickotank of Assateague deserves to be celebrated by the side of the Laughing King of Accomac. As the party stayed a month either on the island or with Kickotank, the close details of the Norwood narrative are of much value. It gives an insight into the Indians, now unterrified; shows generally the physical character of the seaside, mentioning the Spanish moss; and refers to such delicacies of food as oysters, mussels, shell-fish, deer, duck, geese, curlew and swan. "The shore swarmed with fowl"; and the Indians said that wolves did "greatly abound in that island."

The habitations of these Indians is clearly indicated, for it is described as being on the seaside 25 miles north of Gingo Teague, and 50 miles north of Nathaniel Littleton's plantation

[15] *Id.*, 615.

in Achomack. They eventually departed for Accomac on foot, and toward evening of the first day saw "the smoak" of Gingo Teague, an Indian town, where they spent the night. Toward evening of the second day, they ended their "wearisome pilgrimage and entered into our King's dominions at Achomat, called by the English, Northampton County," spending the night with Jenkin Price. After visiting Mr. Charlton's, and Esquire Yardly's "whose father had sometime been governor," they "had an opportunity to cross the bay, in a sloop, on February 13, and with much ado landed in York River, at Esquire Ludlow's plantation." [16]

The Assateagues were severely treated, by Col. Edmund Scarburgh of Accomac, before Gov. Calvert came upon the scene. During "the seaside war" of 1659 they could not have been numerous, for they were then described as "harder to find than to conquer."[17] They are believed to be related to the Nanticokes, who spoke a dialect of the Lenapes or Delawares, and so, were Algonquian. Unfortunately, they have not been fully described, and their identity has been generally mingled with the better-known Nanticokes, but not a little may be found out about them in our records. They suffered from the predatory incursions of roving Indian bands, made a treaty with Lord Baltimore in 1668, another in 1678, separately from the Nanticokes, and were then ordered into five reservations along Pocomoke River.[18] The first treaty was signed by Amungus as Emperor. From the signatures attached to the second treaty we may conclude the domination of the Emperor of Assateague over the King of Chincoteague and the Kings of the tribes along Pocomoke River. Their pricipal seat was at Askimenkonsen, the village shown on Herman's map, now lying in Coulbourn's

[16] The full text of Col. Norwood's "A Voyage to Virginia" appears in Force's *Hist. Tracts.*, III, No. 10 (1844), reprinted from Churchill's "Collection of Voyages" (1732) VI, 143-170. Shortly after the Commissioners of the Eastern Shore were appointed, a commission to trade with the Indians was granted to Jenkin Price (*Arch. of Md.*, 3, 490).

[17] *Archives of Maryland*, 3, 379.

[18] *Archives of Maryland*, XV, 171, 213, 236.

district, and still called Indiantown. In their day, they gave the name of Assateague to the large bay, much of the beachland, and the creek near Berlin now called Trappe. A farm a few miles below this is known as "Assateague Field."

V.

We may regret that the Italian explorer did not see more of the primitive Arcadians and did not leave a more detailed record of this land of the Assateagues. But he has really told us a great deal,—enough to differentiate the region and its occupants rather sharply from what he found North and South. Besides, we are not unappreciative of the fact that Verrazzano was a man of discernment and possessed a rare sense of the fitness of things, in reserving the name of ideal contentment of classical antiquity to apply it to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. We thank the Cellere manuscript for the name Arcadia, and we thank Augustine Herman for his record of the name on his map. Arcadia does not appear among the names used by Maggioli, 1527, or by Gerolamo da Verrazzano, 1529. Moreover, Giovanni Verrazzano does not seem to have borrowed this name from any earlier source such as Cantino or Canerio;[19] so I infer that he alone stands sponsor for Arcadia as our ancient original baptismal name.

I have no means of knowing the documentary sources available to and used by Augustine Herman, a century later. But if he possessed any debt to Verrazzano on this account, I am quite willing to overlook his earlier attempt to award the Delaware to the Dutch, even though now he may seem superficially to give Arcadia to Virginia. Upper Accomac and old Somerset were, of course, all of a piece in their virgin simplicity and Arcadian beauty; here, too, the bay was continuous. This fact, at least, Col. Edmund Scarburgh could hardly deny, since

[19] The "Arcay" of Canerio (1502), mentioned in "Marine World Charts" by E. L. Stevenson (text, p. 86), is in Venezuela on the coast of South America and is now called Paraguana. It lies just west of the Dutch island, Curaçoa.

it was found, when the Virginia Divisional Line was run and "marked with dubble trees" in 1668, that this Virginia Surveyor General had previously granted to settlers in the right of Virginia nearly twenty-five thousand acres of land, now fallen on the Maryland side.[20] Herman's Arcadia may not be an echo of Verrazzano at all, but an entirely independent and separate appellation, bestowed by some seventeenth century pioneer. It marks, however, the beginning of the earlier Arcadian coast which Verrazzano skirted and so named.

It is fortunate that at this late date, we are able by a combination of two sources, the one long buried in Italy, the other in England, to rescue from uncertainty this much of our lost history and to identify the region of Verrazzano's visit with the first party of Europeans known to have landed in the central part of the present United States. Arcadia lay on the Atlantic Coast certainly between upper Accomack in Virginia and Fenwick's island,—a part of the old "seaboard side." It probably included the present Accomac County, Virginia, and the present Worcester County, Md. (It may possibly have extended further north, but it is unlikely. For if he always skirted the coast "to the North and East," he would have left it at Fenwick's Island, above which the Delaware coast recedes to Cape Henlopen. This would explain why he failed to mention Delaware Bay.) Here, in the land of the later Assateagues, somewhere between the southerly end of Chincoteague Island, Virginia, and North Beach in Worcester County, Maryland, the party of twenty men, from Verrazzano's French expedition disembarked and explored the mainland for three days, going as far as eight miles inland (April, 1524).

In setting before you Verrazzano's story, freed from common misconceptions and errors of interpretation, I have in this paper endeavored to show the force of the evidence upon which it is based. I have besides been able to support the opinions as to the Maryland coast, of the editors of the Hakluyt, and the Cellere texts which I cited, by a reference to Herman's map and an analysis of its incompleteness. This contains the name

[20] *Archives of Maryland*, v., 43.

Arcadia, and so gives proof of the ancient distinctive physical character of this coast. In order to determine the extent of Verrazzano's Arcadia and the possible places of landing, I then found it necessary, because of the incompleteness of the map, to reconstruct the probable general form and character of our ancient coast line from the known available records, sufficiently to show that the bay was very open to the sea in the early days. This accomplished, a new interest arose in my mind as to what was said to have been found in Arcadia; and I have so endeavored to bring before you important incidents of the narrative, as for instance the wild natives of Arcadia in the stone age, their appearance, dress, customs, and means of subsistence, and have also connected them with the Assateague Indians, presenting the latter as dominating the Chincoteagues and the Pocomokes, nowhere closely described; all being of importance as growing out of Verrazzano's visit to Arcadia, and his discovery of Virginia and Maryland in 1524. The items contained in Verrazzano's letter to King Francis I are often mere impressions, but are important as being apparently the earliest contribution to the early history of our ocean frontier.

This coast generally impressed its early observers with its natural beauty. The Swedes called the place where they landed, near the present town of Lewes, Del., "Point Paradise."[21] The Dutch named the same region in 1651, Zwaanendael or Valley of the Swans, while the Maryland-Virginia divisional line of 1668, ran east from Watkins Point to a creek called Swans Cut. Thus, though there were myriads of wild water fowl on the early beaches, the swans seem to have elicited special notice,—along with the sylvan beauty of the background. It was, I think likely, along the Maryland shore below that historic, illusory, headland at Fenwick's Island, known as the "False Cape," that Bartholomew Gilbert saw land in 1603,—"very fine, low land, very farre off to be full of tall trees and a fine sandie beach and a great siege." But Master Canner's "relation" is worthy of separate and minute study.[22]

[21] Lündstrom's map in Acrelius' "New Sweden."

[22] *Purchas*, IV, 1656, Ch. XII.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from Vol. X, p. 159.)

Febr^y the 11^th^, 1758. [28]

D^r^ Papa,

I wrote to you the 4^th^ of this month a very long and circumstantiall letter in answer to yours of the 1^st^ and 13^th^ of Janu^r^. Yours of the 15^th^ of De^br^ did not come to hand. This day I received another from you dated the 21^st^ of Janu^ry^. I am afraid this letter which is an answer to it will come too late. I intend to keep up a correspondance with my Cousin Anthony I have wrote to him since my arrivall here. I am entirely persuaded he had allways my interest and wellfare and heart; Pray are people more particularly merry in England during Shrove-tide than at any other time. There are masquerades, danceing and God knows what all in this place. I went masqued to a ball last shrove tuesday night. I was mightily diverted with my own and others ridiculous figure. I had the pleasure of accompanying and danceing with one of the most butifull young ladies I ever saw. Don't be affraid now that I am fallen in love with her there is no danger; she is a going in few day's time to Paris to be married there to a handsome gentleman of a pretty fortune: her's is but very inconsiderable.

By what you write me and by what I hear ellsewhere the English seem really to be in earnest at last; I am of the ministery's way of thinking videlicet that the best way of forwarding our arms in America is to pursue the war in Europe with the uttmost vigour. France will be more employed and consequently will not be able to fix her attention on her Colonies and settlements in America, or at most she will only be able to send but very moderate supplies which interupted by the English squadrons at sea will entirely distress her in that part of the world. But after all I believe the French are not so easily

to be distressed; they have innumerable resources and are a cunning warlike nation two qualities quite necessary in war, one of which we are entirely destitute of. The Queen of Hungary's forces are certainly greatly diminished by the severall losses they have lately sustained but not so much as the English papers make them. I am surprised to hear that money is so easy to be had in England after such immense expenses. Its certain that the commerce of France is nigh its last gaspe but notwithstanding the King still finds as much money as he stands in need of.

Pray send me or desire Mr Perkins to send me with the other books two little pocket Horaces of the Glascow edition. The books that may be allready bought or those that I may write for to Mr. Perkins must be sent to and directed to Mr. Crookshanks at Paris. I have received two or 3 letters from Mr. l'Isledieu he desires to be remembered to you in the kindest manner. 200 guineas are to be remitted to Mr. Crookshanks this month. I believe that sum will be sufficient to pay my expenses during my stay in this town. Perhaps I shall be obliged to draw upon Mr. Perkins once on this side of the water in order to make a collection of all the Latin Classick authors. I have remaining by me of the 30 guineas 14. I believe they will last me to Easter or thereabouts.

I left behind me at Paris a very pretty Collection of Rollin's mapps for use and intelligence of ancient history. I shou'd be glad to know wether you carried them away with you to London. I don't exactly remember how you are to use Mr. Sheltons waters but I believe the preseription is more or less as follows. Wash your mouth at night with the red; take a teaspoonfull of the saffron coloured every morning in a cup of luke warm water and at the same time make use of the little brush up and down but not cross ways.

The inclosed is from Mr. Champion: be so good as to deliver it to the Duke of Norfolk. You must know that that nobleman come to Bourges some years ago where he made acquaintance with Mr. Champion and stood godfather to one

of his children. Mr. Champion is an honnest worthy man and a merry one tho' not rich: two or 3 years ago he lossed 600lb by a bankrupt; he has a numerous family to mentain; and I believe a present from the Duke of Norfolk wou'd be agreable to him in his present circumstances. If you see the duke and have an occasion you may if you think proper, insinuate this to him: he was a particular friend of Mr. Champion's.

Your opinion of the English and French stage seems to be very just; its as I thought; but I did not really think there tragedies so obscene as you seem to mention. Mr. Power gives his kind compliments to you. Remember me to my Mama in the most affectionate manner don't forget to write to immediately when you leave London and when you arrive in Maryland. I suppose you have all the letters I have wrote you from this place by you. they will be agreeable to my Mama and may afford her somme satisfaction. does not Cousin Anthony go with you to Maryland. I wish you a short and happy voyage and good health. my sincerest wishes to all my friends my Compliments to Mr. Perkins. I am Dr. Papa

Your most dutifull and affectionate son

C. Carroll.

P. S. be pleased to send me Sr. David Thomas' essays 4 volu: in 12. Remember me to Harry Carroll, when the war is at an end I suppose he will go to sea again; if so I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing him in London in two or 3 years time; it will afford a great pleasure to see him at any time. I bear him a true affection and wish him all happiness. I desire you will give my compliments to Mr. Lawson Mr. Croxall Charles and Doctt Lyon.

Assure my Grand Mama of my love and affection for her all that's kind to my Aunt Genny. Vive et vale.

June the 14th, 1758. [32]

Dr. Papa & Mama.

This is my seeond letter to you sinee your departure from London: my last was dated the 23d of Mareh: Yours of the 1st & 8th of March & 1st of Aprill are all come safe to hand. The books you sent me from London are not as yet arrived. They remain still with Mr. Galloway at Ostend; but I hope to reeeive them in a short time. I advance on in the study of the civill law and as I advanee it appeares more and more agreeable. I have at length finished the Institutes and have began to read Domat's eivill laws: a usefull and profitable book. I was obliged to buy it here being not able to borrow it; the price is 26£. the advantage I hope to reap in the reading of it will answer the price.

The uniformity of my way of living can scarce furnish me with matter enough to fill up a letter. My chief nay my allmost only amusement is reading; I find no conversation more agreable than that of a Horaee's a Virgil's a Raeine's &e. their eompany is instruetive and at the same time agreable, monent et mulcent sometimes I forsake the Poets & prefer to the mellodious harmony of the muses the profitable and faithfull lessons of History; here I learn to be wise at the expense of others and to attain to true glory by the example of the great, good & just. These and such like amusements are now and then interrupted by others of a quite different nature.

I lately made a little exeursion into the adjacent country. I went from Bourges to Sancerre to see a Scotch Lord, who is established in that town a good, honnest, man, unhappy tis true but worthy of a better fate. He was in the late rebellion and lossed his estate of about 3 thousand pound sterling a year. I dont ever in my life remember to have seen a finer eountry than the Sancerrois nor a more beautiful or a more extensive prospect. From a high eminenee, on which the town is built you see before you as far as the eye ean carry the view is only bounded by the horrison. On each side are hills adorned with vines and woods (the wine is exceeding good). Between these

hills layes wide and extensive meadows covered with flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, country seats, &c. But nothing contributes more to the beauty and ornament of this so delightful a counry than the River Loire. Charmed with the beauties of the place he peacefully glides along the meadows in so many and various meanders, that he often seems to return upon himself and quit this enchanting abode with reluctance. From this terrestrial Paradise I went to la Chanté, a little town in sight of Sancerre and 12 leagues from Bourges. Here I met with one M^{r} Alcock an Englishman who has established at la Charité a factory of buttons. His method of makin 'em is curious and amusing; but not half so amusing as his young, pretty, witty daughter. After a day or two's stay I returned to Bourges in good health but a little dull and pensive.

There has lately been made a change in the ministry. Moras has laid down his post, and has received from his Majesty as a recompense for his services done the State £40,000 per Str^{l}. Massiac an old experienced Sea officer has succeeded him and Mon^{r}. le Norman is appointed his adjoint. [I wrote the latter a letter to compliment him upon his promotion. I likewise wrote as you desidered me to M^{r}. l'Iledieu and endeavoured to season my letter with all the politeness and all the gratitude a grateful heart can be capable of: But as yet no answer. The 200 hundered guineas are not as yet paid.] I have bought half a ticket in the Cologne Lottery, & have allready gained to my share £10: a ticket costes £35. 11s.. I hope to acquaint you in my next of the acquisition of the gros lot. Amongst 5 tickets there are 3 prises, so you see I stand a chance of getting something. La lotterie est de 6 differentes tirages et chaque tirage se fait chaque mois.

I earnestly desire to hear often from you, nothing gives me greater satisfaction than to hear you are well. I humbly intreat my Mama to make her letters to me a little longer; she may be assured that anything coming from her is agreable and welcome. When you write you wou'd oblige me in giving me an account of our American war. Pray have you as yet met with an offer for selling your lands? or do you remain still

determined to sell them? does our ennimies still continue to persecute us? Their injustice and ungratefulness quite surprises me: what have we done to deserve such treatment from them? their complaintes as well as their reasons I am convinced are entirely groundless how did you find your affaires at your arrival? I doubt not but in a prosperous way; this is owing to the prudence of Mr. Croxall; my sincerest compliments to him and to his brother. My Mama I dare say made you a number of questions concerning me, I wish I cou'd satisfy them myself by my presence. I long to see you both with all my heart. I am Dr. Papa and Mama.

Your most loving and obedient Son,

C: Carroll.

P. S. I quite forgot the snuff box. I shall repair my fault when I pass by Paris in my way to London: My love and duty to my Grand-Mama, my sincerest respects to my Aunt Genny, compliments to Mr. & Mrs. Lawson & their children, to doctor Lyon, &c.

Augst 10th, 1758. [33]

Dr. Papa and Mama,

Ily aujourd'huy un an que Je vous vis pour la 1re fois apres 8 ans d'absence que ce Jour est different de celui là! Quelle Joie ne sentois je pas alors? il n'y manquoit rien pour etre complette que d'etre d'une plus longue durée Quand Je songe à ces momens agreable que nous passames ensemble, ces promenades que nous fi'mes aus Thuileries, au Louvre, au Palais royal, ces petites courses dans les environs de Paris tout cela me frappe si vivement l'esprit que Jene puis m'empecher de verser quelques larmes voila qui est bien foible me direz vous: soit mais du moins vous devez aimer cette foiblesse, si vous m'aimez, puisque c'est vous qui etes la cause. Mais laissons la ces idées et ce souvenir d'une Joie passagere qui ne laisse apres soi que du regret de n'en plus Jouir: cherchons en plutot

quelque chose qui peut nous egayer. Souvenez vous d'avoir ou Mon^r. Willoughby, c'est lui qui vous donnat à diner à Paris. Je l'ai rencontré dernierement a la Charité chez Monsieur Alcock (voyez ma derniere lettre) il y etoit lors que J'arrivois; oui ily etait, mais à n'en point sortir sitot. Mademoiselle Alcock le tenoit enchainé, il l'aime perduement, et elle le meprise: heureusement pour lui. Les Biens de mademoiselle Alcock sont tres mediocres ou pour mieux dire elle n'a d'autre bien que son esprit et sa beauté; les sienes sont considerables; cependant il etoit dans le dissein de l'epouser, si elle avoit voulu, et meme sans le consentement de son Pere. Il est à la fin parti de la Charité, Je ne sois comment el a pu se ressondre à quitter sa maitresse. Il lui est arrivé un peu avant son depart de la Charité un incident assez plaisant. La fantasie le prit d'accompagner Mademoiselle Alcock à Sanserre ville voisine et dont Je vous ai deja parlé Ils y allerent donc, mais non pas seuls; y etant arrivé il va voir My Lord qui lui fact mille amities, le fine à souper, il s'excuse d'abord on le presse il se defend mal et enfin se rende toutefois. Le voi la à souper, il y cause beaucoup, mange de bon appétit et boit de même. Le souper etant deserv on apporte a large bowl of punche, il y en avoit assez pour noyer une armée presque entiere. Mon homme deja echauffé par le vin qu'il avoit bu, boit encore copieusement de ce liqueur seduisant l'effet s'en suivit de prés; le voila grisé comme il faut; on le conduit dans sa chambre, et il s'endort mais son sommeil fut bientot interrompu. Le devoîment le prend tout d'un coup, il court aux commodites, au lieu des commodites il entre dans la chambre de la domestique, monte sur son lit croyant à coup sur trouver la ce qu'il cherchoit: elle ——— au lit. Je vous laisse à deviner le reste.

Je m'applique toujours à l'etude des loix civiles et principalement à Monsieur Domat; c'est auterer clair, net, et precis: Jespere et par son secours et par mon travail d'acquerir dans l'esparce d'un an une connoissance assez complete du droit civil Apres un travail aussi continue et ennuieuse vous penserez peutetre qu'il ne sera pas mal apropos de prendre quelque chose et de se divertu un peu. C'est dans cette oue que Je me pro-

pose d'aller à Lyon dans quelque tems d'ici et peutetre plus loin si mes finances me le permittent. Mon^r. Power m'accompagnera; il sexet trop ennuieux, de faire un si long chemin tout seul; il a la même envie de voir ce pais là que moi; Je l'obligerai beaucoup en le faisant compagnion de mon voyage; la politesse et la recoinaissance exigent de moi que Je le fasse: et J'ose me flatter que vous ne le trouverez pas mauvais. A mon retour Je vous enverrer une longue relation bien detaillié de tout ce que J'ai ici de plus ennieux et en même tems le memoir de mes depenses pendant cette année.

J'ai recu il n'y a pas long tems une lettre trespolie de Mon^r le N. malgré cette politesse il me donne tres peu d'esperanns de voir votre projet reussir: il n'y faut pas penser seulement on n'a pas encore remis à monsieur Crookshanks les 200 Louis d'or quand seront t'ils remis? c'est ce que Jignore. Monsieur de l'Isledieu ne me fait pas l'honneur de me repondre; Je lui ai pourtant cent deux lettres de suite, il est difficile à deviner quelle soit la cause de son silence.

Bourges commence à ménnuier un peu: elle est toute propre a cela, point de spectacles, point de petites parties de plaisir, point de promenades, 'estun pais isolé; il y fautt Jouer aux cartes ou revoir personne; J'aime mieux vivre en he write ou comme Diogene sous un tonneau que de perdre tant de tems à Jouer aux cartes. Cela etant ainsi el est naturel à croire que Je souhaite d'être au bout de mon exil: cependant Je prendrai patience Jusqu'à tems là patientia fit levius quid quid corrigere est nefas comme dit fort bien Horace l'ami de bon sens.

Cette lettre (du mains Je l'espere) vous causera doublement du plaisir 1°. vous verrez par là que Je commence a seavoir un peu la francois. 2°. vous aurez la peine à l'expliquer à ma tres chere Mere; cette peine sans doubte vous sera bien douce Mais tandis que vous enpliquerez cette lettre, n'oublier pas celui qui l'a cent: il ne vous oublis pas: il vous aime, et ne pense qu'à vous. I am D^rs. Papa and Mama.

Your most dutifull and Loving

Son Charles Carroll.

P: S: I desire to be remembered to my Grand Mama, to my Aunt Genny, to the two Croxals, to Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, to Doctor Lyon; in general to all friends and relations.

Augt 30th, 1758 [36]

Dr Charley,

As this is the Safest Conveyance I shall have for a long time (our Fleet sailing with convoy) I with Pleasure embrace it to inform you of my health. I often wish it was possible for me to inspect & direct your Conduct, I am sensible you entered into the World fully instructed as to yr Duty to God & with a sincere disposition to comply with it & Believe me the only way to comply with it, is not to omit on any Acct. yr daily Prayers to yr Creator, such is his infinite Goodness tht he never abandons us unless we first abandon him: Business Company late hours &c gradully seem excuses for first Postponing & then neglecting our Prayers & this Rampart being once Overthrown it's impossible to Enumerate the sad train of Evils wch inevitably enter at the Breach. Prayer does not consist in a set form of words it is the Heart the Will the Attention & intention wch accompanies them tht carries them like a pure Sacrifice to the Throne of the Allmighty. A due sense of yr own Misery & wants & of the Power & infinite Goodness of God will move him to grant you those Graces & Blessings you Stand in need of. Chuse yr Compa. with the greatest Circumspection, fly those whose Manners & Conversation is not chaste & Pure. Evil Communication corrupts good manners, avoid any intimacy or familiarity with the fair Sex especially Visits or Conversations without witnesses, I should chuse tht Women should almost always make part of yr Company they will Contribute to soften & Polish yr manners, a chearfull lively easy & Polite behaviour is no way inconsistent with Religion or yr Duty to God, Faith & Reason teaches us tht God is every where present & that he sees & knows all our thoughts & actions how incumbent it is therefore on us to Act

with the greatest Circumspection before such a judge & witness, It is not only to promote y^{r} Eternal Wellfare th^{t} I write thus to you, nothing contributes so much to our comfort here as innocence & a clear conscience it heightens all the Pleasures of Life & enables us to bear as we ought the crosses & afflictions incident to it. You have now before you Models by w^{c}h to form y^{r} cariage & Manners, the advantages of a Graceful Cariage & deportment are inestimable what Strikes us at 1st sight but a je ne scai quoi in the Person & Manner of the Man th^{t} addresses us, hence a favourable proposition which if supported by good sense & Judgement facilitates everything he has to Sollicit. But this Cariage this manner tho acquired must seem quite easy & natural, any Affectation is disgusting & points out the Ape. Study to acquire this Manner this Cariage; I often told you if a little stooping & pokeing out y^{r} Head to w^{ch} you were Subject, its a habit you contracted at school for no Child ever held himself up better than you did. Correct it, it is absolutely inconsistent with the cariage I Recommend a constant reflexion will mend it. I desier you will find time to learn to Ride it will greatly contribute to give you a Habit of holding up y^{r} Head keeping you streight & Erect & will Compleat you in y^{r} Exercises. By the time this Reaches you you will be able to inform me how long it may be necessary for you to Read the Civil Law in order to acquier a complete Knowledge of it, not such a knowledge as to enable you to teach it but such a foundation in it as might be sufficient to commence a Councillor or Advocate, for they read & Study after they begin to practice, you are young & 6, 8 or 12 months must not be thought of if necessary to the Study you are imployed in. As to y^{r} Expences I know not how to limit them, in y^{rs} of Dec^{r} 19th, 1757 you tell me £130 will do genteely £5, 10, 15 or Twenty Pounds a Year more or less are not Sums of such Consequences as to be regarded if they be necessary to y^{r} living or doing things genteely. But this requires judgment, for it's certain, a very trifle either spent or saved on particular occasions may make you be esteemed Generous or Stingy: If you happen to be with too Expensive Company

pay at the time y^{r} money readily & chearfully But avoid the occasion a second time, in short do everything with a good Grace Economy & Generosity are so far from being inconsistent th^{t} it is by economy we are enabled to be generous without hurting our circumstances. If at certain times or on Certain occasions you are obliged to be at an Extraordinary Expence th^{t} Expence may be Ballanced by retierment for a time & particular Savings, out of some Articles of Expence a little ought to be saved for the Poor. In short y^{r} Judgment & discretion must direct y^{r} Expences & you cannot Regulate y^{r} Expences with judgement & Discretion without keeping a Regular Acc^{t} of them, & by often perusing & Considering th^{t} Acc^{t} you will see what Articles of Expence may be avoided, an early habit of so doing will save you thousands in the course of no long life. Y^{r} Friends in General are well, Capt. Carroll maried in my Absence one Miss Thompson with a Fortune of £2500 Ster: or thereabouts. In the Postcript to a Copy of mine of July 25th I think I informed you th^{t} Louisbourgh was not in our hands the 25th past & th^{t} by our Bombs we had Burnt three French line of Battle Ships in the Harbour & th^{t} the French seem's to be persuing the advantage gained over us at Ticonderoga or Carillon. We have been since informed th^{t} a Considerable Body of them in 300 were advanced to the Head of lake George & th^{t} there have been some Skirmishes between small Parties not to our advantage & Private reports say th^{t} our Northern Militia there are returned & returning to their several homes so th^{t} Gen^{l} Abercrombie will have only the Regulars with him, it is also reported th^{t} the Miscariage of our Attacks at Carillon was oweing to the Bad behaviour of our Militia Our Papers also say they have a Prospect of a Bad Harvest in Canada & th^{t} part of our Troops agst Fort du Quesne had Crossed the Mountains & Entrenched at the great Meadows the others being to follow immediately, But I think this expedition goes on Heavily. We have at last an Acc^{t} th^{t} Louisburgh surrendered the 26th past 4500 Soldiers & Sailors were made Prisoners of War th^{t} the Inhabitants are to be sent

to France th^{t} the Town was almost reduced to Ashes before it surrendered, th^{t} the Besieged lost 1500 Men the Besiegers only 300, th^{t} in the Course of the Siege 4 Capital Ships were Burnt & one taken, on the Surrender the Rest (exeept a 74 Gun Ship & a Frigate w^{c}h are said to have escaped) were either Burnt or Sunk. You have heard of the Freneh losses at Senegall on the Coast of Afriea. The Freneh are not as we hear advancing on us from lake George. We have news from London to the 25th of June & are apprised of our Suecesses there & the Pleasing prospeet of our own & the King of Prussias Affairs. Our Ministry seems to aet with Vigour & to avail themselves of the great Superiority of their Naval Foree w^{ch} threatens Ruin to the French Islands & Colonies in Ameriea. I have wrote to M^{r} L'abbe de L'Isle Dieu, & M^{r} Crookshanks by this Conveyance. My sineere eompliments & Serviee to M^{r} Power, I make bold to pay my hearty aeknowledgements & Respeets to Mons^{r} L'intendant for the Civilities he shews you & the Hon^{r} he does you, it would give me infinite Pleasure to have it in my Power to make a return to any one th^{t} is dear to him. I pray to God to preserve y^{r} health & to Bless you & I am My D^{r} Charley

P. S. You will see this letter was not wrote at one Setting the acct of takeing Louisburgh is in our Northern Gazette but not Confirmed by Authority.

Y^{r} Mo. Aff^{t} Father
Cha: Carroll.
(Copy)

Jan^{y} the 17th, 1759. [38]

D^{r} Papa,

I wrote you a very long letter in french from Bourges the 7th of Nov^{b}. 1758. I write to you at present from Paris, where I intend to finnish my 2^{d}. year of the eivil law. I am lodged in the College of Louis le Grand; I preferred living in that place than in town, as more eonformable to your way of thinking & Safer for myself. I shall enjoy as few perhaps fewer pleas-

ures, certainly less liberty than at Bourges; my diet is not so good, & the manner less agreable: hence you may plainly see no desire of ease & pleasure determined me to this change; the only reason is my advantage & advancement in the law. I informed you in my last letter, and as you may see by a copy of it that accompanies this, that no proper person cou'd be found at Bourges to instruct me in the study of the Law, that Mr. Champion the only one capable at least willing to render me that service was inferiour to the task. Poor Champion is now no more. He died lately & suddenly of a violent pluresey. His death deprived me of all assistance: thereupon I resolved to quit Bourges & come to Paris; I executed my design by the advice of my friends, who are all of opinion that Bourges was the most improper place I cou'd be sent to in order to study the law. A few days after my arrival in Paris I agreed with a person of merit and capacity & well versed in the law to instruct me in that science: he demands £30 a month for his pains; I spend an hour with him every day: he is of opinion that I shall acquire a competent knowledge of the civil law in six months time however I propose to stay here 9 if not 10.

There is no such thing as a riding academy at Bourges; I mention this, because you seemed desirous in your last letter of my learning to ride; at present I can comply if you think proper with your desire it will cost me 6 guineas the 1st month and 3 the ensueing: certainly nothing can contribute more to form a genteel and easy carriage, of which I stand in great need. If you are willing to consent to this expence lett me know it as soon as possible: 3 or 4 months exercise will be as much as I shall want. I drew on Mr. Perkins some time ago for £130 (as Mr. Crookshanks can by no means obtain the payment of the 200 guineas so often promised, & never intended to be paid). My expences will amount to more here than at Bourges; how much they will amount to I can't exactly say. My chamber alone, that is the furniture of it will cost me 300£ but this is not losst money, as I intend to sell the furniture I have bought at my quitting the College, perhaps I may lose upon the whole near 60£. I shall endeavor to be as great an

economist as decency will permit. I hope you received the memoir I sent you of my last year's expenses, and that you find them reasonable & are satisfied with my conduct. I continue to keep an exact & regular account of all the money I lay out.

I desired you in my last to send me a list of all the french books you have by you. I intend, with your leave, to buy their best authors, as for example Boileau, Rouseau, Voltaire: the latter has lately published a new & correct edition of all his works. I proposed likewise by your advice to get the Classicks of the 4° edition in usum Delphini; but as they are so excessively dear (for I am informed they cost about a 100 guineas) I must go without 'em: perhaps they may be had at a better rate in England. It wou'd be ridiculous to have studied latin 6 years & forget it for want of books.

I received about a month ago your letter of August the 30th, with one from my Mama dated the 29th of the same instant with a duplicate of the former & triplicate of the other two dated the 26th of June & 25th of July. I need not mention that they were all exceeding agreable, & wellcome, & satisfactory. I thank you kindly & sincerely for the good advice contained in your last letter. If I practised what you teach, I should not only be a compleat gentleman but a good Christian, which is much the most important of the two. A good conscience & a virtuous life are certainly the greatest blessings we can enjoy on earth. I don't aim nor never did at cannonization; I detest served up devotion, distorted faces, & grimace, I equally abhor those, who laugh at all devotion, look upon our religion as a fiction, & its holy mistress as the greatest absurdities. I observe my religious duties, I trust in the mercy of God not my own merits, which are none, & hope he will pardon my daily offenses. I retain as yet that salutary fear of his justice which by the wisest of men is stiled initium supientie. I love him tho' far less than his infinite goodness deserves & I cou'd wish to do so.

What shall I say to my Mama? My paper permits me to say but little; yet I have a great deal to say in answer to her

kind letter, which has no other fault than that of being too short and concise: I intend to write her soon a long & curious letter even interesting; at least I flatter myself it will be such: in the mean while assure her of my love and duty not the least impaired by 11 years absence. I can never leave off but against my will, when I once set down to write to you; yet my paper and time oblige me to call off my mind from tender Parent whose remembrance, love & affection for me makes my chief happiness. Farewell continue to love me as long as I continue to deserve your love. I am Dr. Papa

Your most affectionate dutifull & loving son,

C. Carroll.

P. S. I arrived at Paris the 8th
of January 1759

Pray present my love & duty to my Grand Mama; my love to my Aunt Genny; my kindest compliments to my friends in partieular to Mr. Lawson & his wife, to the Croxals, to Doctor Lyon &c.

[Anthony Carroll to Charles Carroll.]

Dr Sr, [39]

I have been a long while in a supposition that I shou'd be able to write to you from London, as I did not imagine Mr Corbie designed to keep me in this place for any considerable time. It gave me great Satisfaction to hear that you and the other Gentlemen were safely arrived and in good health. In my opinion one must have a good constitution to undergoe as much fatigue as you did, without feeling some bad effect from it. You may judge I am very curious to know how the Doctor's son is disposed, and how he behaves in the affair. I wish it may not be troublesome to let me know by the first opportunity if the business be any way advanced, and how you suppose it will end. I have not heard from Charley since the 29th Decr last. He was then very well and getting ready to

set off for Paris. Jack is still at Liege and continues to do well; he is esteem'd and beloved. I conclude with many thanks for all favours. Dear Sir,

Your obliged and Aff^{te} Kinsman

8th Feb. 1759 An: Carroll.

Feb^{ry} the 17th, 1759 [40]

D^{r} Papa and Mama:

I lately received yours of Nov^{r} the 7th 1758, which gave me the Satisfaction to hear that you, my Mama and all my friends and relations are well. I wrote to you the 17th of last month; in that letter I informed you of my leaving Bourges and coming to Paris. M^{r} Hunter wrote to me a few days ago from London that he proposed to set sail for Maryland with the fleet the 10th of March. I cou'd not let slip so fair an oportunity of writing a line or two, in case my last letter shou'd miscarry you have here the Substance of it. My reasons for quitting Bourges and coming to Paris are I believe well grounded & will meet with your Approbation: but that I leave to your decision when you have considered them. My first and chief reason was the impossibility of finding a proper person to instruct me in the civil law. M^{r} Champion the most capable of such a task, and yet by no means sufficiently instructed to instruct others died sometime ago: indeed in case of necessity I might do without any such helper, but it wou'd be far more Laborious and require more time and study; besides I shou'd be apt to forget what I read if not inculcated by word of mouth. I have met here with a man under whom I hope to make a considerable progress in the law, & be able in 7 or 8 months time to commence the study of the common law, nay in a shorter space of time. I spend an hour a day with the above mentioned Person to wit from 7 o'clock in the morning till 8: I pay him 30$^{£}$ a month. My second reason for abandoning Bourges, was the disagreableness of that Sejour

the stingy behaviour of my Landlady, and the difficulty of finding another convenient house to board in.

There is no such thing as a riding academy at Bourges; if you think proper I may go to the academy while in Paris: it will cost me 6 guineas the first month and 3 the ensuing. But in that case I cant possibly leave Paris before next spring: besides I have little time to employ in such exercises and the College of Louis le Grand, where I am lodged at present, is at a great distance from the riding schooll: nothing indeed can contribute more to give me an easy and genteel carriage, which I am sensible, I stand in need of. I have lately taken a master of design at the rate of 18$^{£}$ for 12 lessons, I believe I shall succeed, as I have allways had a taste and turn that way: it's a pretty amusement, even usefull not to say necessary in Several occasions. In about 8 or 9 months time perhaps I may send you some of my performances.

My expences here will be more considerable than at Bourges; mine and my Servant's pension during the whole year will cost 1000£: his wages amount to 200$^{£}$ a year. I reckon to lose upon the furniture of my chamber near a 100£ at the selling of it: besides I am to furnish myself with wood candells &c; these Joined to other unforseen expences may amount to about 130 pounds Sterlin: I own I cost you a deal of money, more than ever I shall be worth. For supposing you had the power of the Ancient Romans *jus vite et neus in Liberas* and consequently of selling them I am certain you wou'd never get more for me than 10 or 12 pounds Sterlin at most: for if I remember right a good lusty strong nigro only costs 30. Be it as it will I endeavor to manage with as much econnemy as is consistent with decency. [M^{r} Crookshank's has not as yet obtained the payment of 200 guineas, he has lately made a petition to that purpose, what will be the event I cant really say.] Since my arrival at Paris I have been once or twice with M^{r} de l'Isledieu: he talked a great deal in your commendation, praised the exactness & quickness with which you performed Ma^{de} Boison's affair, in short gave me the same demonstrations of zeal, friendship and cordiality as formerly,

politely excused his not answering my letter even cunningly. He desires his kindest compliments to you as likewise Mr Buttler, Fiteau, and Crookshanks.

I find by the gazettes that General Forbes has at last made himself master of fort du Quesne that the success of his enterprise was chiefly owing to the dissentions that reigned between the french Garrison and the Indians. There is no particular news stirring at Paris: the armies are preparing on all sides to enter into the feild: I am afraid a great deal of innocent blood will be shed this campain. The conspiracy formed against the king of Portugal makes a great noise. Pamphlets printed here and translated, as its said from the Portuguese accuses the Jesuites of being the ring leaders of the conspiracy. I attribute in great measure these reports spread out against them to animosity of their ennemies. I dont really well know what to think of the affair, I suspend my judgement till further confirmation. I promised in my last to write to my Mama but must defer it to another occasion. I have no time at present. Its needless to assure her of my Love and affection I pray God may grant you both all health and happiness. I am Dr Papa and Mama

Your most loving & dutiful Son,

C: Carroll.

Dr Papa [41]

Your long silence begins to make me uneasy; the last letter I received from you was dated the 7th of Novr, 1758, and the last I wrote you the 17th of Feb. 1759.

My expences will not mount so high as I first Imagined; I have dismissed my Servant, as little serviceable and extremely expensive; his wages alone wou'd have cost me 200£ his pension 550£.

(You may lay asside all hopes of ever getting the 200 guineas. Mr Crookshanks has allways been put off with some indirect answer; there is no going to law with such people and

in a country so far distant.) My designing master seems to be very contented with the progress I make in designing: I dont expect ever to be a Michel Ange or Raphael. I shall be able to amuse myself & that's all I desire.

I hope you have not forgot to send me a list of your french books. Voltaire published sometime ago a new and correct edition of all his works I shou'd be glad to have them. I wou'd willingly buy Cicero, Vergil, Horace, Juvenal the infolio edition in usum Delphine. I must renounce bying all the Classicks (as you advised me) they cost near a 100£. I intend to leave Paris about the beginning of Sept. I hope you have regulated upon what footing I am to be at London, with whom wether with an Attorney or privy Counsellor, or in chambers; it woud be difficult being so little acquainted with London to take these arrangements myself and pitch upon the best.

The conspiracy in Portugal occasioned here for some time a prodigious uproar against the Jesuites infamous Libelles were published publicly: stories destitute of common sense invented to throw the odium upon them; they were said to be the ringleaders et pour parley francois l'ame de la conspiration. At present one wou'd imagine that never any such thing had happened, the king of Portugal and Jesuits are quite forgot, which makes me apt to believe that what has been said against the Jesuites is mear calumny tho at first it seem'd not quite destitute of probability. I have lately read a french pamphlet that attributes the Jesuites disgrace in Portugal, the King's misfortune, the troubles in Paragay to our national debts; this is certainly mounting quite to the source et genuino Trojanund bellum ordetur ab ovo: This strange Politician asserts after a positive manner that our formidable fleet that conquered the Isle of Daix in the year 57 was first destined to carry over into Portugal his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland, in order to be married to the Infanta and be proclaimed king after the present reign. The Jesuites zeal for their religion the discontentment of the Nobility and People disapointed this wonderfull scheme. The Portugeeze seem not to be less submissive than the frogs according to the fable.

Loud thunder shook the boy
And the hoarse nation cried God save king log.

I have been informed that Mr Hunter has met with success; that our ministry & my Lord Baltimore are satisfied with the Catholick's conduct in Maryland that orders have been given to your Governour and Assembly not to molest the Catholicks for the future. If this be true I suppose you will lay asside all thoughts of Leaving Maryland: This alteration must be agreable I dare say to my Mama; she certainly prefers her native tho uncivilised country, to any other. I have allready performed her commission; I have bought her a genteel and pretty snuff box a'la mode de Paris et même a'la plus nouvelle mode. I shall send it by the 1st oportunity I meet with after my arrival at London.

Pray give my duty to my Grand Mama my love to my Aunt Genny, I desire to be remembered to all my friends and in particular to Mr & Mrs Lawson to the two Croxalls, to Dr Lyon &c. I am Dr Papa & Mama

Your most loving and obedient son

Juin the 22d, 1759 C: Carroll.

Dr Papa, [42]

Since my last of the 22d of June I have received two letters from you one dated the 9th of Feb. the other the 16th of April, and one from my Mama the 4th of March. They were all three extremely agreable & came very apropos; I was quite uneasy not having heard from you for a long time.

[I have been obliged to draw lately on Mr Perkins as it is impossible in the present situation of affairs to get the 4800£. The gentlemen are quite out of cash they are puzzeled how to find out mony for their own use & necessary expences. In my opinion we shall never be paid; if we shou'd we must wait several years for the payment. I went a few days ago to see Monsr de l'Isle-dieu, payed him your compliments after the

most affectionate & politest manner my french will allow of. He is grown very cool, what can be the reason I will not really presume to say, unless that there is nothing more to be done pour son service. he received a long time ago Mon^{r} Monjan's receit, I think you deserve at least a letter from him for your paines: however he desires his kindest compliments to you: you seem persuaded he will do all he can to get the 200 Louis dors paid; I am persuaded he thinks no more about it]. M^{r} Power accompanied me in my Tour thro the South of France, and prooved an agreable companion: my Journey was pleasant & instructive, I have made a Journal, when I have time to digest it I shall send it you.

I intend to leave Paris about the latter end of Sept. or beginning of Oct. I shall write to M^{r} Perkins before my departure from hence as you desire me. I proposed going once more to Versailles & Chantilly. I believe M^{r} Crookshanks will accompany me thither; he seems desirous of seeing the latter. He thanks you kindly for the present of the 10 guineas; but I fancy I shall not be able to prevail upon him to accept them out of the money he received for me. He intends to wait for the payment of the 4800$^{£}$ which in my opinion is refusing to accept of them. A good insight into the constitution of France concerning the administration of Justice in civil and criminal matters wou'd require 3 years hard studey; the administration of Justice both civil and criminal is different in every province each has its own coustoms (coutumes) and each coutume is commonly very different. Hence an able Lawer for example in the isle of France wou'd make an ignorant one in Languedoc where they follow the roman law (le droit ceu't). As to appealing from one parliament to another there is no such thing, each parliament is independent one of another and all depend upon the King: Yet how far the king's authority may in Justice limit & controul his parliaments proceedings is hard to determine. Apply to a Parliamentarian for a solution he will restrain his Master's authority as much as possible: Ask a Minister, his answer is ready at hand. S^{r} the King's power is bound less because by this means he hopes his will be so too.

What is certain you may appeal from any parliament (if not by fair means at least by foul) to the great council (grand conseil.) This in french is not call'd appealing but évoque du parlement au grand conseil. Cui est un abus et n'a lieu que quand l'une des partias est assez puipante pouv le faire; ou pretend que relui qui a assez dc credit pour faire êvoquer ainsi sou proce's du parlement au grand conseil est sur de le gagner.

However there is one case where one may justly appeal from the Parliament to the great councill videlicet when the Parliament issues out an a orêt contrary to an express law: this even is termed in french se pouvoir en cessation d'aviêt du parlement. This expression was probably invented by some parliamentarian in order not to make use of the word *appealing* which denotes a Superiour merit of Justice que messieurs de parlement ent etè en tout tems bien jachés de recoinnoitre. You seem to be vastly disgusted at our People; I am fully persuaded you have reason to be so. Perhaps the orders that have been sent from England to your Gouvernour may check their malice, they are not, I suppose, so audacious as to trangress them. Who knows but that they will become milder & treatable, when they begin to grow more civilised, for I take 'em to be at present an uncultivated insolent rabble. I thank you kindly for the list you sent me of your french books, & the permission you give me of buying such as I think proper; I shall not make an ill use of it: I intend only to buy such as are usefull & entertaining & the most esteemed in the french language, for example their best Dramatick poets & some others as Boileau Rousseau &c. I have all ready bought a fine, new & correct in 4° edition of all Cicero's works by l'abbe d'olivet. The edition in usum Delphine does not comprise all Ciceros works & is not near so much esteemed as what I have.

Immediately upon the reception of your letter I went to the Academy, it will not cost me so dear as I was informed; for a 162$^{£}$ I may acquire a sufficient knowledge in the art of riding I intend to continue as long as I stay here. I desire to be remembered to my Mama in the most affectionate manner; I

shall answer her letter by the 1st oportunity mine has allready passed the bounds of one. Assure her of my Love & duty, as also my Grand Mama & my Aunt Jenny: My kind compliments to the two Croxals to Mr and Mrs Lawson & their Children & to Dr Lyon. I am Dr Papa

Your most affectionate & dutifull Son

August the 14th, 1759. C: Carroll.

Dr Papa & Mama, [43]

I take this oportunity of acquainting you of my safe arrival in London; I left Paris the 11 instant & arrived here the 24th. Mr Diggs the bearer of this letter did me the favour of calling on me a day or two before he sett off for Maryland; I desire you to receive him civilly & politely but this admonition I am persuaded is unnecessary. I am at present exceeding busy in getting all things to rights, so I have not time to be so circumstanciall as I wou'd desire. I can only say I have allready got into chambers I find them handsome & convenient, but of this Mr Diggs will better inform you, he is actually with me: I am to pay £140 a year.

My Journey hither has been very expensive on account of my heavy baggage & the duties I have been obliged to pay for my books and other things. Mr Diggs will deliver you the 28th Lettre edifiânte as likewise my Mama's Snuff box. I hope it will please her; I think it a pretty one & of a very good taste its certainly the latest: I have got by me le nouveau testament du Pere Berryer as also his epistles; but as I have not as yet read em, & as I dont like to incommode Mr Diggs with so many books, I shall send em by an other opportunity. I have bought a good number of french books I shall give you a list of em, & lett you know what they cost. More money will be necessary in my present sejour, than in any I have hithertoo been how much I really cant determin; it depends upon the company I shall keep, if I get into the grand monde it will be very expensive. I must keep a servant I begin to find one absolutely necessary.

I have a number of things to say, but time does not permit me. All your friends & acquaintance in Paris particularly Mr Crookshanks give their kindest compliments to you. I had allmost forgot to tell you that Mr Crookshanks & myself by a deal of trouble & bustle have at length obtained 1200£ of the 4800; it was paid to Mr Crookshanks in my presence the very day I left Paris, & he was promised to be payd the same sum the following week; they are not able to pay it all togeather, & really I dispair'd of its ever being pay'd. Mr Diggs will tell you what the shortness of time will not permit me to do: the next letter I write shall be fuller & more satisfactory: in the mean while, I remain Dr Papa and Mama

Your most dutifull & affectionate Son

Sept the 27th, 1759 C: Carroll.

Novr the 13th 1759 [44]

Dr Papa and Mama

I hope Mr Diggs has delivered you my letter & the last volume of the Lettres edîfiantes, and a snuff box for my mama, which I hope will please her my compliments to Mr Diggs and thank him from me for the trouble he has taken. I lately received a letter from you dated the 16th August, which gives the most sensible satisfaction of hearing you are well: as to the news therein contained I allready knew, but am not the less obliged to you: I imagine you will now have no more news to write me, as our American war, will I dare say be finish'd by the reduction of Quebec. I Iam allmost settled at present: as Mr Twinkio is but lately come to town I have but Just begun to Study the common law; I have bought by that gentleman's advice Woods institutes and Jacobi's dictionary of law terms; if you have any good law books, I think it would not be improper to send me 'em, if of no use to you, by that means I shall avoid a considerable expence. I shou'd be glad to know wether you wou'd have me entered of the temple; as the Roman Catholick religion is an obstacle to my being call'd to the Bar,

I dont see the necessity or need of it, especially as I cannot be entered as a member under 20 pounds.

I am not as yet able to determine how much my expences may amount to: and this greatly depends on the footing you intend I shou'd be upon. I have hitherto been without a Servant but as a servant is absolutely necessary, I propose getting one soon; his cloths and board wagers will cost me 40 Pounds a year: my chambers cost me exactly that sum; my washing (a very dear article in London) will amount to 9 or 10 pounds: add to this, fewel, my own living, and other extraordinary expences such as buying law-books, parties of pleasure, riding into the country, going to the play (for these amusements are necessary and innocent) all this, I say, will come to a good deal of money especially in a country so extravagantly dear as this is. Pray let me know what you think will be genteel and sufficiently of this you are a better Judge than myself, and I am persuaded as you have allways acted with generosity in my regard, you will continue to do so: but let me take the liberty to remind you that it will be more necessary I shou'd appear in a proper genteel handsome way in my present station than in France, as you are much more known in one country than in the other besides frequenting company will draw on expences, which a College life is exempt from.

My Present station is widely different from any I have hitherto been in, and tho' I have been happy in all the different scenes thro' which I have passed, yet my present sejour promises to turn out the most agreable of all: my Chambers are genteel and convenient and in the most wholesome pleasant part of the temple. The choice of good company is the most difficult & yet the most important article, in which the temple appears to be deficient, tho extremely convenient in every other point, few young gentleman are here to be found of sound moralls I cou'd pardon a little obscenety, provided it be not too barefaced and extended no farther than words: castum decet esse Poetam, says a chaste Latin Author, versiculor esse castos o decet: however this doctrine I am sensible is not too Christian and if a Jansenist should chance to see this, I shou'd certainly fall

under his censure, & be Accused of having adopted la morale relachée des Molinistes the most hideous of all crimes in a Jansenists eye. I am persuaded you foresaw this difficulty & having foreseen it to expose me to such danger is paying me the highest compliment, which I cannot better answer than by not abusing of the confidence you place in my good behaviour Tho' indeed no place in itself can be the Seat of virtue, as none can be secure from vice; and a person naturally inclined to be vitious and not able to subdue his passions, wou'd in the very cloistre seek to gratify 'em, and infalably succeed in his desseir, how soever great the difficulties he has to encounter and surmount, may be [Mr Crookshanks has not been payed the 1200 livres as he was promised: the payment was postponed to another time.] The King of France has Stop'd the interest for a year of money sent him: this shews that his kingdom is reduced to the greatest extremity or else they wou'd never have consented to a remedy for this present exigencies so fatal to their credit and so serviceable to their enemies: The King of Prussia notwithstanding his great losses keeps his ground, nay I think seems to be gaining ground upon the Austrianes: Politicians here are of the opinion that the Russians have been bought off; how true I won't pretend to say; but really their slow way of acting after their victory seems to favour this opinion: tho perhaps what we attribute to corruption may proceed from their policy; They wou'd perhaps be glad to see the Russians and Austrians so weakened by their mutual losses, as to be able to dictate to both what terms of peace they shou'd think proper for their own interest to empose. I think I have said all I had to say: by the next time I write something new will occur & make the Subject of as long & tedious a letter as this is: till then I remain Dr Papa & Mama

Your affectionate and dutifull Son

C: Carroll.

P. S. be pleased to send by the 1st oportunity 2 pounds of gentian root, 2 red birds a mocking bird a live if possible, if

not preserve in his feathers and a dead humming bird preserved also and some of the best peach plants. My Love and duty to my Grand Mama & Aunt Genny my compliments to the Croxalls, to Mr and Mrs. Lawson and to Dr Lyon. Would it be proper for me to go to visit Mr Bladen late governour of Maryland? is there a good understanding between you? this I ask you because I remember few governors & you used to agree; I shou'd not care to pay such a compliment as a visit to any person you don't like or esteem.

Dr. Papa [45]

My last was dated the 13th of Nob. I have received several Letters from you since most of them copies. Yours of Sept. 22d came to hand a few days ago: you seem to complain of my not keeping my word of writing to you six times a year. This makes the 7th Letter I wrote to you Janur. 17th, Febr. 17th, Juin the 22d, August the 14th, Novb. 13th and one by Mr. Diggs upon my arrival in London. I must acknowledge that there appears some unsteadiness in my resolution of quitting Paris: but that is not to be attributed to me but the times. I had resolved upon setting out from Paris in the beginning of Sept. but my friends persuaded me to lay aside that resolution, as it might expose me to dangers and difficulties supposed to be occasioned by an invasion I cou'd not at first persuade myself the French were serious but the vigorous preparations that were carried on all along the sea-coast at last convinced me they intended to invade some part of the British dominions: but la Clue's defeat put an end to their project; after that blow it was out of their power of attempting it, at least with any prospect of success. My silence in regard to these preparations proceeded not from neglect, but from thought and reason, Had I mentioned anything concerning them, my Letters wou'd certainly have been stopped, perhaps something worse might have happened. Thus am I vindicated from neglect and unsteadiness: perhaps I may clear myself

also of your reproach of my not being punctual in my promises. I really had promised my Mama a curious and interesting Letter and such I flatter myself it wou'd have been (for I am persuaded that anything that regards me so nearly as that Letter did, wou'd have been agreable to her.) It was wrote by a gentleman of my acquaintance at Bourges to one of his: he therein gave his opinion of me so much the more freely as he thought it wou'd never have fallen into my hands: I unluckely lossed in packing up my papers at my departure from Bourges: I remember some particulars: but beg to be excused from mentioning them; I might exaggerate some, diminish others for how is it possible not to be partial when we are talking or writing of ourselves [The letters you left with M^r. Crookshanks are still in his hands, the few that remained with me concerning that affair I burnt for greater security, as also the memorial you drew up to be presented to the M——. You judged prudently in not giving up the 200 guineas for lost. I received yesterday a Letter from M^r. Crookshanks with advice of his being paid the £4800 I shall transcribe his words—I pleaded hard against the threatened stoppage I remembered you so much dreaded, and prevailed at length with much adoe. In so very critical times I dare not trust to any bankers bill here otherwise shou'd have remitted it to you. [You see by this how low publick credit is at present in France. You know I cant have a more real pleasure than that of being serviceable to yourself or worthy Papa: pray assure him of my tenderest thoughts and best wishes, when you have occasion to write to him.] I have drawn out an account of my expenses from the time of the last account, till my arrival in London. They expences of my journey from Paris to London are not quite copied out, when they are I shall send them all together. How much my expences in London will amount to every year I am not able to determine even to guess at: this I know that to appear genteely and with credit, to pay my Logings, to keep a Servant &c anything under 300£ will be too stinting; but believe

that sum a just and handsome allowance. This Letter is to go off to night; else I shou'd answer my Mama's Letter more at length: she seems to like Maryland better than any other country: i'ts natural; she has seen no other, knowes no other, and has friends in no other. Perhaps had she been as long absent from it, as I have been; that love so undeservedly bestowed on an ungreatfull country, wou'd be greatly diminished I cant conceive how any Roman Catholick especially an Irish Roman Catholick can consent to Live in England or any the British dominions, if he is able to do otherwise. Its true we are quiet and unmolested at present; because the reigning king is not prejudiced against us: but the most tyranical laws are still subsisting, they can be put into execution to day to morrow, whenever it shall please the King for the parliament wou'd allways readily comply with such a demand. Now where is the man of spirit that can behold the rod lifted up, tremble and kiss the hand of him that holds it. [at this thought and remembrance of all the wrongs we have unjustly suffered, I cou'd wish with Dido exonare aligens nostris ex opibus ultor &c] Notwithstanding my natural aversion to all such oppressions, and to an humble, silent, groveling submission, I cou'd even rather bear all this, than be deprived of the pleasure and comfort of living happily together. I am Dr. Papa

Your most dutyfull and affectionate Son

C. Carroll.

P. S. I shall take care to forward Monsieur de Buisson's Letter. I desire my Love and duty to my Grand-Mama & to my Aunt Jenny, shall comply with her request of sending her a design of my own fancy; it will not be comical. I am of serious turn of mind & think grow more so daily. My compliments to Mr. Lawson; I have seen his Son and think him a fine youth; he is set off for Cambridge & I dont doubt in the least of his doing well. I have received Mr. Croxall's Letter in answer to mine as also Mr. Lawson's: my compliments to the former & to Mrs. Lawson, to Dr. Lyon &c.

The King of Prussia, at least his forces have met with another overthrow. Generals Finck & Wunch have with 20-000 men been surrounded & taken Prisoners of war by Marshal Dawn, with the loss of all their artillery, baggage &c. Great talk of a peace; the success we have had will oblige the French to come into a very dishounourable peace for them: Some Pretend to say that the ministers of the respective powers at war have mett together at the Hague: wether true or not I cant say.

Dec^{b}. the 10th 1759.

D^{r}. Papa [46]

I am just informed of an oportunity of writing to you a line or two: a convict ship is ready to set sail for Maryland, the captain is acquainted with you, I know his name, but know not how to write it. I think it is Macklorkley or some such thing. My last Letter was dated the 13th of last month: by that you have seen that M^{r}. Crookshanks has received at last the 4800£ a sum a long while ago despaired of and gave over for lost by me.

I have nothing material to say at present: I am well hope you are, wish you a merry Christmas, a happy new year and many of them. This is particularly in answer to my Mama. I let her know by my last the reasons of my not sending the promised and so much wished for Letter, these reasons must certainly be found good, tho' perhaps they will not satisfy her curiosity, even may increase it, when she finds by them, what the subject of that Letter was to be. Yet I can supply her with means to gratify that passion so natural to all women, namely curiosity. She may ask of others, as for example of M^{r}. Rozer & M^{r} Plater, who both have seen me, their opinion, & by their reports, form her own. This will be the surest way not to be deceived: that Love so natural to Parents for their children, prejudice &c may make her too partial in my favour. Parents like Lovers are apt to be so much blinded

as not to discover the faults of their Children, unless strongly pointed out, or perhaps to think those very faults good qualities. *Turpia de cipiunt cecum vita, aut etiem ipsa hec delectant veluti Balbinum polypus Hague.* I am not at all surprised at the great desires my Mama expresses of seing me; tis natural; I shou'd be surprised if she had not that desire; if an interview between us depended only on desires, as they are mutual, it wou'd a long time ago have been brought about, I am as yet to undergo 3 or 4 years banishment, such is your will and such my inclination, as I know it conformable to yours & benefieial to me. My kindest compliments to my Cousin Raehael Darnell; I am touched at what she suffers or has suffered from an ungratefull husband, if I eou'd afford her any relief or eomfort I wou'd do it with all my heart, not meerly as to a relation, but even as to an unfortunate person, undeserving of the ills she has undergone. All I ean say is to reeommend to her patienee & resignation, the best tho' poor resouree of the afflieted. My tender Love to my Grand Mama & to my Aunt Genny & the eompliment of the season the same to all my friends, as to M^r^. & M^rs^. Lawson, the two Croxalls, Doctor Lyon &e.

I am D^r^. Papa and Mama
Your most affectionate and dutifull Son

Dee^r^. 26^th^, 1759. Ch: Carroll.

Dec. 26, 1759.

D^r^. Papa

As I see by the papers that the ship by which I sent the original of this, is lossed I here send you the copy. It is searce worth transcribing. My last letter was dated y^e^ 13^th^ of last month, in that I let you know that M^r^. Crookshanks had reeeived y^e^ 4800£, a sum quite despaired of by me. Thus I see we must never give up any thing is this world. . . . . [Enelosed in letter of Jan. 29, 1769. From this point it is substantially a duplieate of preeeding letter.]

[Jan. 29th, 1760] [47]

Dr. Papa

I received a few days ago yours of the 6th of Octr. never was Letter more agreeable or more instructive. That my present situation is the most dangerous of any I have hitherto been in is evident: advice is necessary but most of all a sufficient resolution to put good advice in execution. Few are so blinded as not to see their duty; but how few are there who follow it? Who is so profligate as not to love and esteem virtue: yet how seldom is the man to be found who sticks up to its true principles. Young person's passions are strong of themselves & need no outward encouragement; but when roused by occasions, strengthened by example, fired with wine & jovial company become almost irresistible. Tis therefore with the greatest prudence and forecast you recommend to me the choice of my company. A matter really difficult in London, but most so among young men. *O tempora! O mores!* Men ashamed of appearing virtuous I have seen none, but several guilty of criminal actions, who deemed them & least pretended to deem them indifferent. That the greatest resolution, prudence & virtue are requisite to protect me from such contagion is undoubted. Here is the place for protestations of the most heroic virtue: but such protestations are not conformable to my way of thinking, besides they imply presumption and too much self confidence. I never like to promise unless morally certain of being able to fulfill my promise: and who can promise to others even to himself to remain always virtuous. I am now in an open sea, hitherto I have rode triumphantly; I have met with shoals and sands which tho' perhaps not avoided by me with all the skillfulness of an understanding pilot, have not occasioned a shipwreck.

The chair for a Professor of the common law is established at Oxford: he is a man of parts, answers the expectation of the publick & believe will be very beneficial to those who profit of his lectures from the number of these I am excluded by my religion as it is only intended for the use and instruction of

the Students of the University. Such an Institution was certainly very much wanted, and tis to be wondered at why it was not thought of & executed sooner. The difficulty of the common law proceeds chiefly from its want of a certain method & order, which perhaps this gentleman may introduce into it, at present it is a mere chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, which added to the natural dryness of this study, renders it almost insupportable to every beginner. However neither its difficulty or dryness frighten me; I am convinced of its utility and therefore am resolved at all hazards to plunge into this Chaos, I expect to meet with no smaler difficulties than attended Satan on his voyage thro' the primeval one: but I shall not be alone & without a guide: Mr. Tuinihoe will assist me as much as his affairs will permit him. I have begun to read Wood's institutes by the recommendation of that gentleman. As my Grand Father went thro' a regular study of the law in the temple he must have had a considerable number of law books; these I suppose, remain in a great measure in your hands: wou'd it be improper to send me such as are the most useful & necessary? law books are extremely dear: this would save a considerable expence: That a common place book if properly digested is useful, is I believe commonly allowed. Notwithstanding in my opinion no person ought to enter upon any such scheme, till he is pretty well versed in the law. The reason is obvious: if a raw beginner immediately undertakes to make remarks & commit them to paper, they must be trivial & of course not worth penning down. You have laid a very heavy task upon me, but very undesignedly I dare say. I mean the reading of all the pamphlets that make their appearance in this town for a day or two, then die, are buried & forgotten. Without troubling myself with the perusal of such nonsense I shall be able to send you those that merit your reading; for such recommended by their own intrinsic value will be talked of by the Publick. There is at present one that has met with publick approbation, and very deservedly; but of this you will yourself be better able to judge after having red it. Its entitled a Letter to two great men. The end is particularly

remarkable. This naturally leads me into some reflections started in your Letter. A change in our constitution is I think near at hand. Our dear bought Liberty stands upon the brink of destruction. The reasons are pointed out in the abovementioned pamphlet. Is such a change to be wished for by Roman Catholicks? They enjoy great peace and tranquility under his present Majesty I mean in England. They may perhaps enjoy the same hereafter in Maryland: but men's minds and dispositions in that country must undergo a great change, before so favorable a revolution can happen. How is our Lord Proprietor disposed? if credit can be given to certain reports he is not master of his own will, but a mere weather cock to point out where the wind blows from. This is not my sentiment or private opinion. Nay I believe it. As I have never seen his Lordship I am unable to form any idea of him, when I shall have that honour I really can't say, if ever the occasion presents itself, I shall embrace it. God be thank'd that I am born to an independant fortune, for I never shou'd have acquired one by a servile dependence on the Great. I have too much pride to cringe and too much sincerity to flatter: both necessary to that man whose hopes are grounded on the Great men. I can't close this Letter without touching on that part of yours precautioning me against too great familiarities with women. A most necessary precaution indeed: for what so deceiving, what so engaging as women! I have often wondered when Providence has bestowed such art such sagacity on that sex, and at the same time so much beauty. However set aside the charms of beauty, all their alluring inveighling arts will avail them little; for I have frequently remarked, that the most beautiful are always the most powerful, at least with me. I would defy an uggly woman endowed with all the sagacity of a sphinx ever to entrap me. Your advice with regard to my countrymen here, shall be most scrupulously followed, melins enim est entril quam parum dicere of such young gentlemen: by saying Little it might be enterpreted, that little is to be said in their favour, and as to saying a great deal—that I must decline, as I have neither time nor a turn for pane-

gerick. I think I may now safely end this overgrown Letter. I am Dr. Papa

Your most dutiful & Loving Son,

C. Carroll.

[A duplicate of this date differs slightly in text.]

[Feb. 30th, 1760] [48]

Dr. Papa

The inclosed is a copy of my last Mr. Stevens was so obliging as to charge himself with this. I cou'd not let slip so fair an opportunity of writing a few lines. I say a few lines, for really since my last long Letter little remains to be said: I intend to send by Mr. Perkin's ship a copy of this Letter together with the new testament of Pere Berruger and his epistles, an account of my expences from the last to my arrival in England, the Letter addressed to two great men. The new Professor of the common law has published lately an Analysis of the laws of England with an introductory discourse on the usefulness of the study of those laws, and a treaty on descents all which I have bought.

I omitted in my last to answer that part of your Letter relating to my expenses, not being then able to determine how much they wou'd amount to. At present I think I may give a good guess. 40 pounds for the rent of my chambers and 35-16-0 to my servant, his board wages included are 75£ 16s 0d now putting my own Living at 60 pounds a year we have a 135£ 16s 0d which joined to 30 pounds expended in buying several little conveniencies for my chambers, as tables, a set of China, cups and saucers a few plates and dishes, glasses, punch bowls a dozen of silver tea spoons, tongs &c (all which I assure you are necessary for no young gentleman that has a mind to appear genteel can go without them) make 165£ 16d 0 my expence in clothes will amount to 30, for I brought but two suits from France and those can be wore only on particular

occasions; washing will cost 8 or 10£ a year which if added to 165-16-0 we have in all 205£ 16d 0 there remains out of 250£, my allowance, but 44-4-0 a sum which I leave you to judge, wether sufficient for private expences, as playing at cards, diversions, going to the play, riding out on parties of pleasure &c. I must own to have put the several articles of these expenses at a round tho' no ways exagerated computation. What has been laid out this year in furnishing my chambers and in dress is a peculiar expence incident to every setting out. Be persuaded of this that I shan't fool away my money; & shall endeavour to act with economy and at the same time appear genteel, so as to avoid all imputation of meanness, but of the 4800 Livres received of M^r. Crookshanks, 271-12-0 have been deducted (for expences at different times for payment 27£-18-0, for y^r order to M^r. Crookshanks 240-0 postage 3-14-0) thus there remains 4528£-8-0 which has been remitted to me and makes of our money 190£-5s-⅓.

I have not enjoyed of Late as good a state of health as usual, I have been advised to keep a horse; but don't think proper so to do till I know y^r opinion of the matter, the keeping a horse (prime cost not included) will stand me in 35 pounds a year if not 40.

I shou'd be glad to know, if you think proper, how long you intend to keep me in London: three years in my opinion with all due defferance to yours, will be sufficient to acquire a competent knowledge of the law, so far as will be necessary & useful to me. If you have a mind I shou'd thoroughly understand the law, and become another Lord Mansfield, a serious application of twenty years aided by a bright capacity will not enable me to attain to such perfection.

By y^r last you seem still resolved upon Leaving Maryland; I must own you have a great reason to be displeased with the people; yet as much as I can learn concerning the country *ut sic* you won't be able to exchange it for a better, and as the people become more civilized we may reasonably hope that their prejudices and animosity will wear off with time. True happiness on earth is not to be met with until ea ac parte bea-

tum. We suffer at present in Maryland for our religion, that same religion exposes us in England to the very same oppression, which tho' not openly exercised even suspended for the present may brake out a new whenever our government thinks proper. If you repair to France there you will only exchange religious for civil Tyranny, and In my opinion of the two the greatest evil. Civil oppression has nothing to console us; religious persecutions are always attended with this consolation at least, of not going unrewarded.

When I first took up my pen I was only to write a few lines, however I think I have made shift to compose a long Letter: before I end it I must beg a favor of you.

I shall be much obliged to you if you can contrive to send me some good Madera wine, what we have here is so detestable that I can't drink it. As I drink no malt liquor and as cyder does not agree with me I am obliged to have recourse to wine & water. I desire my sincerest Love & duty to my Mama, shall write to her at Large when I send the copy of this Letter. I am D^{r}. Papa

Your most affectionate and dutifull son,

C. Carroll.

P. S. My Love and duty to my Grand Mama & Aunt Genny my compliments to M^{rs}. & M^{r}. Lawson to the two Croxalls & Dr. Lyon.

D^{r}. Papa [No. 49]

This makes my 4th by this fleet; I have wrote by M^{r}. Stephenson a very modest youth the highest commendation that can be bestowed upon a young man now a days: by M^{r}. Leonards, & the present accompanies the account of my expences, which I put into the hands of M^{ss}. Brown & Buchannon two of M^{r}. Perkin's Clerks. As those gentlemen upon my arrival in London, behaved very politely to me, & were ready to render me all the service that lay in their power, I beg

it a favour of you, to return their civilities, protect & recommend them.

In your last of the 9th of January you seem to give some hints that new oppressive laws have been introduced against the R. C. The passive indolence of our Proprietary offends you as much as the malice & injustice of our enemies. As I am perfectly ignorant of the Maryland government its laws & power of the Proprietary, I am unable to determin wether he deserves the imputations of meaness & ingratitude. That I may be fully instructed herein you may make this the subject of your next Letter, and send me for my further instruction the Charter of Maryland you brought over with you to Paris. I have seen Mr. Calvert dined with him & my Lord Baltimore at Mr. Sharpe's, brother to our governor & and in appearance a worthy gentleman. Mr. Calvert has returned my visit We had time to discourse at Large upon Maryland affairs; I reminded him of the unjust laws enacted against the Roman C—s hinted at the Proprietarys inactivity, not to use a more severe word, wondered that such tyrannical proceedings of a despicable vile mob, shou'd meet no check from lawful power; that they shou'd be tamely permitted to go on in making arbitrary laws (if they may be call'd by that name) not leveled against the R. C alone but also against the Proprietary family: Laws highly iniquitous in themselves and destructive of that Liberty of conscience which had been granted in the Charter of Maryland & always exurcised there without molestation from the 1st settlement of the Colony to the Revolution. He told me he was much offended at those laws & at the violence of our assembly & some Protestants who had painted the Proprietary in the blackest colours and thrown the most heinious aspersions on him: that one Brooks had brought over & presented to my Lord Halifax a memorial loaded with the deepest & most severe complaints of the R. C & Proprietarys family. That he knew full well their intentions; that in consequence of this memorial he had wrote to the Governor of Maryland to enquire after the conduct of the R C, to examine the sheriffs of the different counties concern-

ing their behaviour & deportment, that their depositions had been unanimous in our favour, that he had by him & wou'd show to me there declarations signed by the sheriffs; that he had shown them to my Lord Halifax as a convincing proof of our innocence, and by the injustice done us by our enemies. What reply cou'd I make to all this? ought I to have asked why the Proprietary being convinced of our innocence permitted that very innocence to groan under oppression, why he approved, or at least by not openly refusing his consent to laws so iniquitious even in his own opinion, tacitly approved of them? I omitted to propose this question & am sorry for it. My Chambers have been painted upon condition that I remain in them three years; you seem to think of keeping me longer here, tho' really I am of opinion that 3 years will suffice what to attain a perfect knowledge of the law? no—but to get a tincture of it, so as to be able to study it, without being obliged to attend the courts of judicature or the assistance of others; and this I may do as well in Maryland as in the temple, perhaps better. Besides several things, you say, of importance will be left me to be disputed must I not be informed of their nature, of our right & title of the pleas of our adversaries? and by whom can I be informed & instructed in all this but by yourself? What must I live all my life time separated from you? What in me have I done to deserve perpetual banishment? but if it is your will & pleasure that I remain 4 years in London I readily submit. You have found me hitherto dutiful and obedient and hope you will always find me so in every respect. Since my arrival in England I have in a manner left off drawing not from disgust, but partly from want of time & a good & cheap master to instruct me. I have, I think I have, a turn for designing but it requires more time & practice, to attain a tolerable skill, than I am willing to bestow, since I can employ my leisure hours much more to my advantage, and even more to my amusement. I learnt to ride about a month & a half, I shall consult the Lottery register.

I am not acquainted with M^{r}. Bladen, nor do I desire to be since he is a gamester, I detest gaming & gamesters; but

this is not my only reason for declining his acquaintance. I have seen his daughters at a ball.

My Mama's indisposition gives me great uneasiness; I was informed that she was with child, but cou'd not give credit to that report; I have been greatly apprehensive of its turning to a dropsy, but hope my fears are vain, since the swelling is going off without any sensible alteration of her health. My Poor aunt Jenny! but why shou'd I pity her? tis I that am to be pitied who have lossed one who loved me & was dear to me. She certainly now enjoyes the reward of her virtue, sufferings and patience. My Love and duty to my Grand Mama. I am Dr. Papa

Your most dutiful affectionate Son,

C. Carroll.

P. S. One Mr. Bird a marble merchant, & a very nigh neighbour of mine, A Roman Catholick & a very honnest man, desires to know wether it would be worth his while to send to Maryland marble chimney pieces & tables, if these can meet with a good & profitable debit, he desires also to be further informed of a proper intelligent person on whose honnesty he may depend & make his agent. Pray dont forget to answer this. I shou'd be glad to render Mr. Bird this little piece of service, as he has behaved in a very civil genteel manner to me.

April 10th, 1760.

Portsmouth, 15th 1760 [50]

Dr. Papa,

I arrived here the 14th almost choked with dust, but have washed it down at last and am now preparing myself for all the wonders of Portsmouth. I am informed the Belle Isle Captain Therrot's ship is in the harbour I propose going on board.

I have nothing particular to mention at present, everything material has already been said in my foregoing Letters: Cap-

tain Kelty, with whom Mr. Leonard a german missioner is to go & who has a couple of Letters for you, desired me to give a line or two to introduce him to you.

Mr. Perkins is here with me & several gentlemen of my acquaintance all friends & good natured & chearful, so you may easily Imagine that the short time we stay here, will be spent agreeably.

As to publick news I have nothing at all to impart to you: we have not heard as yet Lord George Sackville trial; some pretend to say it will be degredation & that he will be rendered incapable of all employt.

There are now 500 highlanders in town going to shiped off imediately for the east Indies; they grumble very much cause all blunders & non sense I scarce know what I say. My Love & duty to my Mama & my Grand Mama I am well & better than I have been for some time past.

I am Dr. Papa
Your most dutiful &
Loving Son
C. Carroll.

P. S. Mr. Brown & Buchanan came down with me; they have Letters for you & can satisfy yr curiosity in my regard as they know me well. Mr. Perkins gives his kindest compliments to you.

NOAH WEBSTER IN MARYLAND.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

The Diary of the famous lexicographer, as printed by his Granddaughter, Mrs. Ford, in the first volume of his life, at pages 137 and following, contains some interesting glimpses of a sojourn he made in Baltimore to conduct a singing school. He arrived there from Charleston, South Carolina, by sailing vessel, on July 15, 1785, and lodged first at Mrs. Sanderson's with his New England friends and afterwards at Mrs. Cox's, where two ladies from St. Kitts were also lodging. He remained in the town until November 4, when he went to Virginia. He waited on Dr. Patrick Allison, of the First Presbyterian Church, on the day after his arrival in Baltimore and was offered the use of the church for a singing school. On July 19, Webster met a number of the gentlemen at the church to "agree upon a singing school" and, on the evening of the 25th, he recorded that the first meeting was held and that the people were pleased. He also gave private lessons in music and studied French, with Telemachus as a text-book. His social life seems to have been pleasant, though in a moment of depression he wrote, "I lament that I am in Baltimore." He breakfasted several times with Dr. Allison and once "had a dish of discourse upon my Grammar" with him. Webster also tried to sell some of his books, first at Mr. Snow's and then at Miss Goddard's Shop. He sailed to the fort to meet the East Indian ship, and went on board the Pallas, from China, navigated by three Chinese and a number of Malayans. Again he went for a "walk to Howard's Spring with the ladies," or to Fell's Point, or he rode ten miles into the County with Mr. Gittings" to "pass Sunday with Mrs. Croxall's family." At the election of sheriffs, on October 3, he saw "parties run high and some bloody noses" and, on October 27, he attended the races. "Horse races in these States, every spring and autumn," he

wrote, were "like holidays, like the Election and Thanksgiving in Connecticut. Seven horses enter the lists, five run three four mile heats. The Brilliant wins the purse £75." He notes a terrible storm on September 24, in which many vessels were lost and the marriage of "the Nabob O'Donnell to Miss Elliott" on October 14. Webster's 27th birthday occurred on October 16.

The singing school progressed so well that on September 4, they began to sing in the church and all Baltimore was astonished by his ten scholars. As a result of this public appearance, great additions were made to the school. On September 26 and 27, in company with Messrs. Gardner and Dorsey, he numbered the houses in Baltimore and found one hundred and fifty stores and public buildings, beside "nineteen hundred and fifty dwelling houses, one half of which have been built in three years."

On August 25, he began his "remarks on the English language," and completed the five dissertations on October 6. He carried them to Dr. Allison and, at breakfast and tea, read him extracts from them, which reading induced the clergyman "to permit me to read them as lectures in his church." The lectures were read from October 19 to 26, and "received so much applause" that Webster was "induced to revise and continue reading them in other towns."

On December 26, Webster returned from Virginia to Bladensburg and, on the next day, he went to Baltimore. Sailing thence to Annapolis on the 31st, he arrived "precisely at twelve o'clock P. M." and so "entered Annapolis and the New Year, at the same minute." There he met Governor Smallwood, "a very good kind of character," and found two hundred and sixty houses, "a pleasant city and more elegant houses in proportion than in any town in America; the earth is covered with verdue." On January 4 he went to the Assembly, where he found a "brilliant circle of ladies" and danced with Mrs. Davison, "the wife of an honest Scotchman." Obtaining "permission to read Lectures in the State House" by vote of the House of Delegates, he began them on January 5, with an

audience of "about thirty respectable people." On the next day, when there was a "small fall of snow and cold weather," his audience shrank to fourteen. On the third day he completed his course. Mr. Lloyd, a "senator, a sensible man from the Eastern Shore," told Webster that "great numbers of men, who acknowledge deeds before him cannot write their names." On Sunday, January 8, there was no church. Webster dined on that day with Governor and the Senators and, on Tuesday, he returned to Baltimore. There he stayed until Thursday. On Wednesday evening, he wrote "Visit the Ladies; tell them pretty stories." Starting for Frederick, he arrived there on Friday and met among others: Baker Johnson, Esq., Dr. Philip Thomas, "one of the best of men," Mr. Murdoch, "no great head," and Mr. Runkle, the German Reformed "parson." On Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday he lectured there to an increasing audience. On Saturday, he breakfasted with Mr. Benjamin Ogle and, on Sunday, with Dr. Thomas and Dr. Ridgely. Afterwards he heard Parson Beard and dined with him and with Mrs. Long and Mr. Neil. On the return ride to Baltimore, Webster's horse took a fright, fell and hurt his rider's leg, so that he was lame for several days. On January 30, he took leave of Baltimore and lodged at Charlestown in Cecil County. Thence he rode to Dover to present the Delaware legislature a petition for a copyright law.

URIA BROWN'S JOURNAL.

Of a Journey from the City of Baltimore to the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and through Some Part of the State of Maryland.

The following journal of travel in 1816 contains no remarkable adventures but the daily record sheds a curious light on the land speculations of the period and records interesting observations of persons and places. The biographical note concerning Uria Brown has been contributed by Mr. Kirk Brown.

Uria Brown, the son of David and Sarah (Brown) Brown, born in Nottingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 4th Month 18th, 1769. David Brown was the son of Mercer and Dinah (Churchman) Brown, whose parents were William and Ann (Mercer) Brown. William Brown migrated from Puddington, near Williamsborough, England, 1682, and settled near Marcus Hook, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

William Brown was convinced of Friends' principles in early life, by the preaching of William Dewsbury, an eminent minister, and contemporary of George Fox, in the organization of the Society of Friends.

David Brown, father of Uria Brown, was a blacksmith, with a shop near the Green Tree Tavern, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Uria assisted his father in early life in the shop. He was considered an "Educated Blacksmith."

I have heard my father, who called him uncle Uria, say he was a well educated man, for his time, versed in surveying, conveyancing, etc.

Uria Brown, married Mary Brown, daughter of Jacob and Mary Brown, 1st. Month 10th. 1793.

1807 Nottingham Monthly Meeting of Friends granted Uria Brown, his wife Mary, and children, Elizabeth, Sarah, Maria, and Dina Brown, a certificate to Baltimore Monthly Meeting, of Friends.

Here Uria took up his business of surveying and conveyancing.

The McKim's Free School, Baltimore and Asquith streets, was established in 1821, Uria Brown being the first teacher of the school.

I copy from the minutes of Trustees of McKim's School, his application for the position of teacher.

"At a meeting of Trustees of McKim's School, held 1st Mo. 22nd. 1821.

"Uria Brown, a member of the society of Friends, who proposes to qualify himself for a situation, by a strict personal attendance in a school or schools, taught upon the 'Lancasterian' system, for 4 weeks, in which time he conceives he can become sufficiently qualified to undertake the station of a teacher of McKim's school, and he therefore wishes to be considered as a candidate, at the salary of $450.00 per annum."

He was elected teacher, and held the position until 10th, Month, 8th, 1827, when he resigned.

The roll book of McKim's School, show 88 pupils for 3rd. Month, 100 for 4th Mo., 104 for 5th Mo., 106 for 6th Mo., 1821, with a very full attendance.

Uria continued his business as surveyor and conveyancer in Baltimore until he started upon his Western trip, for an account of which we have his Mss.,—Diary or Journal.

1816. Baltimore. 6th. Mo. 2nd. of the Week & 3d. of the Month. This day received of John Trimble, Merchant of and in the City of Baltimore, One Hundred dollars, it being on purpose for bearing my Expences on the intended journey for which I gave him my receipt Specifying the Sum & for what purpose.

4th. This morning left my family; paid 3 Cents at the Falls-Turnpike-Road or Gate; 18¾ Cents at the Trap, 25 Cents at the White house; Din'd at Robert Sinclairs. Spent the remainder of the day in making Arrangements for the going up of my Barn & Conducting of my farm for the Ensuing Summer. Suped and Lodged at Wm. Goulds.

5th. This Morning Breakfasted with Wm. & Mahlon Kirk. Din'd at John Knight's, proceeded to Powhatten Cotton Manufactory, from thence on the painted path to Jonney Cake Town; thence to the Union Cotton factory thence to Ellicott's 10 Mile Mills. Sup'd & Lodged with John Ellicott; received much friendly information from him respecting the Stages & places right & necessary for to proceed to & Stop at on my intended Journey.

I might have observed that before I left Batlimore I paid for repairing Saddle & Saddle Bags 25 cents, 50 cents for a Lock for the Saddle & Bags and 3 Dollars for a Blanket, in

all	$3.75
I paid for the present Book $1.25 . . .	0.00
I also paid in Baltimore for Shorts & Straw . .	0.64
To the amount of Expenses brought from page 1 .	0.44¾

N. B. When I commenced on this Expedition I had in my pocket of my Own Money which I have Laid Out . $10.00

besides One Dollar I paid John Stevenson's Wife for Cost on Barney Donahoo on my way out of Baltimore.

6th. This morning took Breakfast with John Ellicott, proeeeded up the Frederick Road in Anne Arundle County to the gate, paid 9½ Cents, eontinued on Said Road 8 Miles from Ellieotts to a tan yard, a turn'd off the Road to the Right 4 Miles through a Hill Country to Warfield's Mill. Crossed 1 Braneh of the Patapsco into Baltimore County thence 4 Miles to a quite small Town (on the Liberty Road) called Freedom, Dined and Fed $0.50. 20 Miles from Baltimore from the tan yard to this plaee. No farmers, a poor Hill Country well watered & adapted to Plaster without Doubt; thenee 16 miles through a Hill Country well adapted to Plaster & well watered, in a High State of Cultivation, Farmers equal to Brandywine, the Buildings in General Not So Good, to a Handsome Town Called Liberty, in Frederick County & there fed $0.18¾, thenee 5 Miles through a Hill Country well water'd & Adapted to Plaster the Farmers Not quite So good as would be best for them, to a Snug Little Town called Woods Borough put up at Colonel Barricks, Sine of the White Horse, Sup'd & took Breakfast this Morning (7th.) my Bill $1.50 thenec 3 Miles Crossing the Monocacy a Beautiful & heavy stream to Creggers Town a Nice Village, the Land to this place was in a high State of Cultivation, well watered & well Adapted to Plaster. Buildings Elegant; thenee 5 Miles through a flat Low Country to Mechanicks Town (at the foot of the Catoctin Mountain) there is stone enough in this Town to pave & fence it without Halling; thence 6 Miles up the foot of this Mountain to Harbaugh's Gap where I enter'd the Mountain; & went 7 Miles through, (in passing through there was a valley which contained Several tolerable good Plantations) to an Inn the Cross Keys Not of the first rank by a good ways & fed $0.25 thenee 3 Miles through a beautiful Hill Country in a High State of eultivation well watered & well Adapted to plaster, with Good buildings, to Waines-burgh a Post Town in the State of Pennsylvania, County of Franklin & Township of Washington, about 2 O'eloek

& Dined; & had a friendly interview with William Bleakney Esquire a Merchant in this place who has undertook to Seareh the records at Chambersburgh for the 17¼ Acres of Clement Brookes Land Near Wains-Ville [1] in Pennsylvania & forward me an aceount of the Same at Clarksburgh in Harrison County, Virginia. Last Night frost So as to kill the Beans &c, &e. Yesterday & to Day So Cold that I wore my Great Coat eaeh day.

8th day. Wrote a letter to John Trimble informing that I eould Not find the 17¼ Acres of Land near Waines Ville and Paid my Bill whieh is with 11½ Cents of paper $2.01½ including my Breakfast this Morning. This Inn is kept by John Coughran Sine of the Green tree, thence 6 miles (through a Hiil Country in good state of Cultivation, well watered & well Adapted to Plaster) to Washington County State of Maryland: Thenee 6 Miles through a beautiful Limestone Country as ever my Eye beheld not Level nor yet Hilly. the fields abound with Loeusts and Walnuts, woods also: Clover big enough to Mow, wheat dont look any better than in the Hill Countrys, Corn ankle high & the ground nicely farmed, scarce of Water and wood the South Mountain in full view to the Left all the way the whole a delightful prospect to Hagers-Town. Dined & fed at Jesse Brown's Hotel an Inn kept in High Stile with Billiard Room &e. &e. &e. made Considerable enquiry in this place respeeting the 17¼ Aeres of Clements Brook Land, all to know purpose; my Expenees here was $1.00 thenee 6 Miles through a handsome Country full of Limestone Walnuts & Loeusts, but scarce of Water & badly farm'd; to a snug Village Called Williams-Port, situated on the Banks of the Potomac River which is ¼ of a Mile wide precisely where Big Connecoeheague emptys into the Potomac, the Prospeet here Romantick and beautiful, Crossed the River in a Flat 20 Minutes on the water & paid $0.12½ while Crossing saw 2 Waggons fording the same with Safety. I am now in Virginia in Berkly County, thenee 19 Miles part through a Slaty poor Barren Country, the greater part of the way next Martinsburgh Lime Stone very

[1] Waynesboro, Franklin County.

Troublesome both in the Road and fields the woods also & very scruby timber or rather Wood Interspers'd here & there with Walnut & Locusts & badly farmed in general; of Course this Last 19 Miles looks rough & bad To Martins-Burgh where I put up at Andrew Goulding the Union Inn who was very kind & accomodating to me in assisting me to get the offices searched on first day Morning.

First day morning & 9th of the Mo: } Frost, goes to the Barber & had liberty to pay for shaving only } $0.12½

Captain Robert Wilson so accommodating as to search the Office for recording Deeds, the office for the reception of the Taxable inhabitants of Berkly County: thence to the Superior Courts office: For said County but no Account of the three Houses & Lots 16 ft Both as represented in the Schedule can be found, or any other property in this County for Clement Brook: paid Capt Wilson for his search - - - $0.25

paid in the Superior Courts office $0.00 - - - $0.00

Martins-Burgh is a County-Town & Post Town situated in a Rough Lime Stone rocky high piece of ground, it lays high & Dry, the North Mountain about 5 Miles Distant in full View, which affords a romantick prospect. Some good Lime Stone Buildings, a few Brick houses; too many frame & Log Houses, Looks rather Antient for Comfort to the Eye. People Hospitable & kind, the Bell now ring for Church: My Bill here is - - - - - - - - - - $2.65

& from the appearance of the Publick Buildings Berkley County must be poor. thence 5 miles through a rough Country full of Lime stone so as to be troublesome in the roads & fields some Locusts, Woods not good, and bad farming to the foot of the North Mountain; thence 20 Miles through the North Mountain & over the poorest Ugly Hills I ever saw, Abounded with pines of a scruby kind, Jack Oaks and other Scrub Wood the Roads tolerable smoothe but Extremely Hilly & tolerably well watered, with a few Miserable poor farms & several Saw Mills and 2 or 3 Grist Mills to the Town of Bath, at the Warm Springs; this place bears the Name of Berkley Springs in the

List of Post Towns; it is situated in a handsome narrow Valley directly at the foot of a Mountain called the ridge which when on the Top you are in Hampshire County, this Mountain bears N. 31° E. Out of which Ushers several Large, strong and beautiful Springs, called the Warm Springs the Water tastes warm & soft the more you Drink the Better it will be liked & Can't drink as much as will do hurt; if 40 or fifty 1½ & 2 Story Log houses that is abandoned Haunted and frequented with Cows, Sheep & Hogs, the Doors & Windows all carried away & the Chunking Rockets out the roofs a flying away were all set on fire the Houses Left; with the very Romantick Appearance of the Mountains on each side the Lovely appearance of the Valley with the Spring Branch which is sufficiently large to run a Grist or Saw Mill running through the Valley, the whole taken together affords in the summer Season an Elegant Romantick Prospect; it is Visited in the Summer seasons from 5 to 7 hundred of Both Sexes in Order to Bathe & Drink Water which seldom fails to Cure Rheumatism & Billious Complaints; I think from the effects of the Water it would be Excellent for the Dropsy. Bath or Bathing Houses, for each Sex are provided, as well Billiard rooms for the Gamblers & many other matters in high stile fare at $10.00 p^{r} week. The people here are in high spirits of Having the County Divided & then Berkley Springs becomes a County-Town I arrived here six o'Clock this Evening put up at Major Bayly's, was presently accompanied to the Springs by James W. Wheat, A Deputy Surveyor & a Conveyancer who was friendly with me, & gave me what information he Could respecting the 3 houses & Lots as represented in the Schedule annex'd to the Deed of Trust from Clement Brook to W^{m} Lee & Jn^{o} Trimble.

6th Mo: 10th 2nd of the week. This morning delivered a Letter to John Robinson Merchant of this place which formed an acquaintance, he also showed a friendly disposition & rendered me what Assistance and Advice he Could, was introduced to John Sherrod, Collector of the direct tax

for 1815, Who is an amiable young Gentleman & lent me a friendly hand in the business; Also introduced to John Hunter Esq^{r} who was exceedingly kind & gave me every information he could respecting the 3 houses & Lots. 2 houses on those Lots are Log 1½ Story high, One of them the Chimney, Doors, Windows, floor & shingles all carried away, they Logs Sound but following hard after, About 24 by 18 feet: the other same Size & quality. Doors, Windows & under floor all fled, the remainder on the Wing: the situation of those 2 is Low & very wet all around during the Winter. The 3rd House is Log and frame with Double Porches; & weather boarded all round, has been finished in Stile 40 by 24 feet, Cellar under, and 2 Story High a hole in each Side of the Roof big enough to Let Cate[2] through besides Divers other small holes large enough to let children through; weather boards tumbling off very fast, windows all gone Back Side of the house the sill Broke, house looks like coming Down Cellar full of Cow Dung, Kitchen & Stable stand Back. Logs sound, Roofs, Doors, windows &c. &c. &c. all fled; the remainder Looks as though it would not stay long behind: this Lot fronts Wilks Street lays high & Dry is well Situated for Publick business & the house ought to be kept from going Down. Those 3 Houses & Lots are allowed to be well worth $1000 10 years Ago; they Allow now they might be worth from $400 to $500 Dollars: five o'Clock in the Evening calls my Bill when rendered amounts to $2.41½.

Sets out from Bath, thence 17 Miles thorugh those Hills & Mountains to Robert Snodgrass Assessor where I took supper from the Town of Bath & surrounding neighborhood; examined his Assessment Books found no Lands, Houses or Lots taxed to Brook, nor Lee, nor Dillon; thence 1 Mile to Robert Snodgrass Inn keeper; arrived here 10 at night put Cate by & went to Bed.

11th of the Month & 3rd of the Week. Called my bill this morning which was $0·75 thence 1 Mile back to R. Snodgrass

[2] His riding mare.

Assessor & reexamined his Assessment Books Discover'd that Brooks property in Bath must have been taxed in the name of Anguish McDonnald & no further information here, thence 8 Miles through the Hills & North Mountain to Martinsburgh again, Court Now Sitting; reexamined the Land records & Map of the Town of Bath, and Deeds Laying in the office not recorded & the Superior Courts office and Can find no property of any kind recorded for Clement Brook, Wm Lee, John Dillon nor the firm of Lee, Brook & Dillon nor none of the name; now Examines the Commissioners books for Taxes, Finds 3 Lots taxed in the name of Angnish McDonald, & Anguish McDonald's Executors, which is said to be the property of said Brook; Order'd the bill to be made out and paid the same as pr bill receipted for Lot No 108 $6.28. Finds ½ a ⅓ & ⅔ Labor Lots taxed in the name of George Dyke, Valentine Dyke & Valentine Dyke's Executors, which is also said to be some of them the property of Clement Brook, Ordered the bill to be made out; and paid the same as pr two bills & two receipts for - - - - - - - - - - - $2.54½

taxed in the name of Wm Lees Heirs, which is a Direct Tax for the year 1815. Said to be the same property as above stated. I also paid this Tax as pr receipt for the 9th Collection district in Virginia - - - - - - - - $1.17

and Lost in the Above payment for want of change - $0.08

Paid for Searching the office & making out bills of Taxes this Day - - - - - - - $0.50

Paid for Discounting Hagers Town paper for taxes $1.05

12th of the Month & 4th of the Week. This morning accidentally fell in with Wm Riddle Esquire High Sheriff of Berkly County had a friendly Conversation with him respecting 3 Houses & Lots, he introduces me to Edward Beeson and he informs me of the Settlement of Friends near this place, which Constitutes Middleton & Hopewell Meetings, this felt very pleasant to me as I thought I was far and wide from any of the Society of friends. E. Beeson introduces me to Phillip C. Pendleton Attorney at Law residenter in Martinsburgh who

saw my Difficulties & Volunteer'd his Services turn'd into the office for recording of Deeds and examined it from Dan to Beersheba, Could find nothing to afford any satisfaction, thought it advisable to go to Winchester, & examine the offices there & see Archibald McGill Attorney at Law as it was said that he sold Anguish McDonalds property in Bath by Deed of trust & that Clement Brook was the purchaser the said Pendleton making no Charge for his trouble; Din'd & paid my bill which was - - - - - - - $3.12½ thence 12 Miles through a Land of Lime Stones quite troublesome in the fields and badly farmed the Country interspersed with walnuts & Locusts the timber not good to Bunker's Hill in Frederick County Virginia. Thence 12 Miles through a Beautiful Level country & rich Lime stone Land fields very large & full of walnuts & Locusts, scarce of Timber & Water, the farming principally left to Providence; though some chance farms well managed which looks delightfull, to Winchester in Frederick County & State of Virginia; this is a smart Village situated on a roughish Lime Stone piece of Ground many good buildings and too many Wooden buildings, the Publick Buildings entirely below Parr for this place, very Little Better than at Martinsburgh, the Market House built on a Lime Stone rock inconvenient to get at, an Ugly old stone house with a late addition of Brick which they tryed to make look a Little better the whole a Dirty Stinking Market House: I arived here at Sun Down put up at Wm McSherry's he is a figure of 9, with the tail off; his Wife an Amiable Woman well calculated to keep a publick House.

13th of the Month & 5th of the week. This Morning went to the old District Courts office, now called the Superior Courts office & there made search for the 3 houses & lots situated in Bath, all to no purpose, thence to the office for recording of Deeds for Frederick County alone, as it was thought it might possibly be recorded there in a mistake; & no inteligence here; thence to Archibald McGill Attorney at Law, he's 7 Miles in the Country. Mounts Cate & goes after him. Meets him on

the road & returns with him to Winehester, he Examines his offiee & finds 2 Deeds to Wit: Buchanan to McDonald for Lot No 108 in the Town of Bath; & McDonald to Magill by Deed of Trust for the same Lot; which the said McGill sold at Publick Auction in Bath, he says the purchaser was a tall man from Baltimore. He thinks the sum or purehase money some where abouts $100.00. Says he made him a Deed & promise to make him another, if the former should not be found on record or if it be Lost; he gave me the above mentioned 2 deeds; for his trouble he charged me for bees & Caps $5.00 as pr his receipt & assumption - - - - - - - $5.00
for to make a new Deed if necessary; went to my Lodgings call'd my bill & paid the same which was - - $1.73
thenee on the Apple-Pye ridge road 7 Miles through a beautiful Hill Country, well watered & timbered, Lime stone Land, well adapted to Plaster, here & there a good farmer; to John Pugh's; arrived here this Evening treated exceedingly kind by John & Cousin Debby who appears to be in a prosperous way as to this world & lives in Stile for a Country-Man, Just entered into the Mercantile Business; Ellis Pugh & his Wife also Lives in this small Village called Gadelope:

14th of the month & 6th of the week. This morning took Breakfast enquired for my bill, which was paid with $0.00 thenee 8 Miles through such a country as the last described to Bunkers Hill; thence 12 Miles through the same road as notieed on bottom of page 14 & top of page 15. To Martins Burgh & put up at A. Gouldings, this afternoon fell in with the before mentioned Phillip C. Pendleton who was aneious to know how I come on at Winehester. I showed him all that I had done seemed displeased at McGill for taking the $5.00 for bees & Caps & also Discovered that the Sheriff had taken about $10, as for taxes more than he should have done & Caused him to refund the same whieh he had to bare midling Patient; said Pendleton also recommended me to an Attorney in Clarks-Burgh when I should arrive there & wrote to a Mr Schon in the Clerks offiee at Clarks-burgh to assist me in the prosecution

of such enquiries & searches that I should make there, he would not receive anything for his trouble but said he was very much pleased & Gratifyed when he had it in his power to Assist a Stranger (so much for this Lawyer).

15th of the Month & 7th of the week. This Morning searched the office again & felt satisfyed that Lot 108 which is 5 perches fronting on Independent Street & 8 both with 2 Log houses that I first described 1½ Storys high was the property of Clement Brook, & am satisfyed that part of Lot N° 100 on Wilks Street is the property of said Brook this Contains the big house 40 feet Long &c. &c. but have found no papers to show for part of Lot 100. Calls my bill & pays the same $2.93½ thence 8 Miles through the North Mountain to the Assessor for Direct tax & entered Lot N° 108 with the 2 One & ½ Story Log Houses, & part of Lot N° 100 with the 40 by 20 odd feet 2 Story Houses in the name of Clement Brook in the Direct tax list, for which I paid - - - $5.00 as p^r receipt; thence 1 Mile to the Assessor for revenue or State tax & entered the same property in the name of Clement Brook for which I paid $1.50 as p^r receipt; thence 16 Miles through an Ugly hilly unsettled Country in the night to the Town of Bath & put up at Major Baylys at 11 o'Clock; put Cate by & went to bed.

16th of the Month & 1st of the Week. This day spent in writing my Journal thus far & Consulting with John Robinson respecting the 3 Houses & Lots in Bath.

This morning Cate Lame, had 2 new shoes put on her $0.62½ & 2 Moves $0.20 - - - - - - $0.82½
Left 40 Cents with John Robinson - - - 0.40
to pay Tax on ⅔ of a Lot in the Town of Bath Charged to George Dyke & returned delinquent for the year 1815, the tax 36 Cents 3 Mills, & 10 per Cent added according to Law.

Wrote Peter Dyke Orders to give up the House he now occupys on Sight to John Robinson, which is the 40 foot house on Lot No. 100, this Lot is 8 perches front on Wilks Street & runs back towards the Mountain 5 perches, a house Standing

on Each Corner of the Lot, the 40 foot house between the two; I incline to think ⅓ of this lot in the Middle must be Clement Brook's which would Leave 44 fect fronting on 2d Street; I allowed said Peter Dyke to have the preference of becoming a Tenant if he Chooses. I Also have Nominated John Robinson in writing to Rent the 3 houses and Lots untill the 1st of 9th Mo. 1818, the rent to be put on the Houses. Robinsons Authority here Ceases. then on the middle of the 8th Mo. it was allowed to offer them at publick Sale in the Year 1818, by the person that John Trimble might think proper to appoint, the purchaser to have possession on 1st of 9th Mo: 1818 if sold.

paid this day for paper - - - - - - $0.06¼

Now Calls my bill which is - - - - 5.00

Now 5 O'Clock in the Evening, hears that Nicholas Orrick Esqr would be likely to give information respecting the title papers of Lot No. 100. Sd Orrick being in Bath, I went in quest of him, he kindly invites me home with him. I accept the invitation we set out 5 Miles together down the Narrow Valley or the Warm Waters of Bath; Squire Orrick informs that the Coldest weather never was known to freeze this stream for 2 Miles down this Valley is very Narrow, land of not much Account farm'd bad, but tolerably well adapted to plaster, at Lenth we arrive at the Squire's farm 600 Acres, 100 of the same beautiful bottom on the river Potomac, the remainder Mountains a great part may be farm'd & is adapted to plaster, he has a Merchant Mill, a Saw Mill, a Carding Mill all on the Waters of Bath, this stream affords him 4 Mill seats, one after another, he says that his bottom Land would sell for $100.00 pr Acre, & the up Land taking his mills in to View is equal to the Low land. I was treated extremely kind he's much of Gentleman & his Wife's an Amiable Lady indeed; of good Statute, desires to be remembered in a particular Maner to her Cousin Hannah Taylor of Baltimore.

This morning My bill was - - - - - - $0.00

6th mo: 18th: & 3rd of the wk. Squire Orrick accompanys me 1 Mile down the waters of Bath, to a Man of the Name of

Marshall who had married the Widow of Valentine Dyke, She well remembers the Sale of her Husband for part of Lot N°. 100 to Clement Brook; She refers me to Brent a Merchant in Hancock, we thence proceeds 1 Mile farther to the Potomac & fords the same directly where the sweet waters of Bath enters the River & directly on the opposite side where the Carrolloway Creek emptys in the same; the Town of Hancock situated on the Bank of the River in Washington County Maryland; This

Brent was the Acting Executor to the Estate of Valentine Dyke he examined the papers of s^{d} Dyke & but to little Satisfaction, he promised to re-examine & if he could discover anything in favour he would send it to J^{no} Robinson of Bath: There are a good many new frame Houses painted in this small Town looks tolerable well 3 or 4 Stores & as many taverns; thence 1 Mile on the Cumberland road to the top of the Hill Looks back the new little Town, with the View of the river for a Couple of Miles & the river bottoms with the surrounding Mountains affords a handsome, but Romantick Prospect; thence 3 Miles through a rough but passable hill Country if it had farming & Planter it would do very well; to where the old & the new Cumberland road forks; thence 8 Miles on the old Cumberland road through the Dreariest, roughest, Mountainous Country my Eye ever Saw, not room for a single farm nor Ground to put on it, A Succession of Mountains to the right & to the Left & as one would disappear on the rear 2 or three in Lieu thereof would appear in front covered with rocks, Scrub Pines (now & then a few Midling ones) & Jack Oaks of the Meanest Grade, now & then a miserable Hovel of a house, the inhabitants thereof well adapted to the Country they live in; to sideling Hill Creek into Aleghany County Maryland. This would have been a Noble Asyulm, when the British was Bombarding at Baltimore; & a Noble Asylum it must have been to the Indians in the Time of Braddocks War, too much so indeed, thence 3 Miles to 15 Mile Creek & fed $0.18¾; thence 15 Miles through such a Country as above described; the Potomac once in a while appearing affords a little comfort to the Eye for a

Moment, to Oliver Cromwell's Mills (this was not the Oliver Cromwell we read of in history) thence 2 Miles up and on the Margin of the River on a handsome flat, a niee bottom on the right but narrow, directly reaehing the dreary pines; on the Left of the River immediately horrid Mountains in Virginia, Hampshire County to where the south Branch and the north branch of the Potomaek, Comes together whieh forms a body of Dead still water for ½ a Mile in the River, thenee 3 Miles to old Town through a nice bottom. This also relieves the Eye for a short time now dark & puts up at the sign of the deer, This little old Town well enough named is situated in a handsome level flat Long bottom of Ground, but other Horrid Centinals Surounding the same.

19th of the Mo: & 4th of the week. I might have Noted in its proper plaee, that I wrote a Letter To John Trimble in Bath dated the 16th & 17th Instant; & put it into the Post offiee at Haneoek on the 18th Instant; informing him of my progress in & about Bath; I also enelosed a letter in the same for my Wife; & further on the 18th Instant I reeeived in the road at Oliver Cromwells Mills as I set on Cate $20 Dollars from Joseph Cromwell a Debt due to the Estate of Thomas Taylor late of Baltimore (deceased) whieh I was to Deliver to Hannah Taylor Admix to the Estate of Said Thomas Taylor but have Converted it to the Use of the Expedition I am on, whieh must be paid her by John Trimble Merehant of Baltimore.

Called my bill & paid the same - - - - $1.91

Thenee from Old Town 15 Miles up a narrow Valley, some times a long on the margin of the River Potomae, and some times a little in those serub Hills, this narrow Valley with a small portion of the adjaeent hills & with the help of Plaster as it is well adapted to it, & Good farming (but alas no farmes here) would make a Delightfull farm 15 Miles Long To Cumberland, formerly Fort Cumberland. I arrived here about 3 o'Cloek Put up at Walter Slieers Sign of the Spread Eagle went to Samuel Smith Esquire to deliver my letter of introduetion &e. he being out of Town at his farm, gave me a Short

period of time to make a Survey on this place, The Town of Cumberland is a handsome little place with many good brick buildings in the same, it is situated on the North Branch of the River Potomac, Wills Creek a large Stream of Water running through the Town (directly emptying itself in the River) affords an opportunity for the erection of several Merehant Mills, One large New Briek Mill looks well is an acquisition to the place, is bounded in the front by Spurs of the Alegany Mountain, on the rear, the right & the Left by those Little Bull dog Mountains, the whole Afford when on the neighboring hills a pleasant lively romantick appearance (no scarcity of Romanticks in this world).

There is a handsome Bridge hung upon Chains which carry over Wills Creek into the other part of Town, directly ascending the Hill after crossing bridge on an high yes very high Emminance stand the ruins of the old fort (which takes the mind to Braddocks War) it has full eommand of the river Down the same for a mile & up about ½ a Mile, the river here makes a very quick short Bend in the form of a horse Shoe, the fort directly standing on the out side of the Shoe at the Toe of the same, which gives comand on both sides of the Shoe, or other wise both up & down the River; directly opposite this Fort over the River in Virginia Hampshire County, within the Shoe or in the Bend of the River on an high Eminance was erected another Fort which had good command of the River up & down where this fort was, now, stands a large & spacious Brick Dwelling: The beautifulest Stone Coal I ever saw is here from 8 to 12 Cents p^{r} bushel, they ship in time of high water this Coal & other produce of their Country to George-Town & that Neighbouring Country & brings back in their boats in return one Ton to a man, of Plaster, Herring, Shad & other goods Materials as they may want. Herring $12 Shad $16 p^{r} Barrel. This Country will gradually grow Better & richer: Now 6 O'Cloek Survey being made I returns to Samuel Smith Esquires, delivers him a Letter & after reading the same, promises to give me every information & assistanee he ean in regard

to Clement Brook's interest in the 170 Acres of Land near Cumberland as set forth in the Sehedule & valued at $3400 he invites me from the Store into his dwelling & had an interview on the subject of Brooks property, then Adjourns to meet to Morry morning at 8 o'clock; It Appears that this Samuel Smith Esquire Merchant in this Town is the proper person for me to be introdueed to; he keeps the Post Office & is the Principal Assessor for Direet Taxes for the County of Aleggany & of Course knows all the Land in the County.

5th of the Week and 20th of the Month. Pursuant to Adjournment we met; Squire Smith Examines his tax Books, ean find no taxes nor Land taxed to or on the name of Clement Brook. He then accompany's me to Ninian Coehran Late Surveyor of this County, who informs that Thomas Brook the father of Clement Brook owned three Tracts of Land 6 or 7 miles from this plaee, One called Gibson Containing 20 Aeres, Another Ajalon 20 Aeres & a third Brookfield Containing 92 Aeres; friend Coehran was so kind as to go with me to Major Hanson Briscoes who kept the offiee for recording of Deeds & upon examination Could find no Land standing in favour of Brook, discovered that on some Occasion a Copy of Thomas Brooks Will was filed in the offiee, Demanded a Copy of said Will the charge was $0.96⅔ but for want of Change had to pay - - - - - - - $1.00

Friend Coughran, introdueed me to Roger Perry Attorney at Law, who had & has for six years past the Agency of Judith Briscoe Brook's (who is the Wife of James Linsey of Union Town Pennsylvania) Lands in this Alleghany County near Cumberland, which led said Perry to beeome acquainted with all the Lands of sd Thomas Brook (Deceased) he having a list of all the familys name & well aecquainted with his & their Lands gives his Certificate, Certifying that a resurvey had been made in the name of Thomas Brook on Ajalon & shewed me the patent for the same where 72 Acres of Vacant Land was added to Ajalon & reduced the whole into one entire Survey Containing 92 Acres; Now Thomas Brook Devised this Ajalon

or 20 Acres in his last Will, to his Daughter Rachel, Ajalon is said to be worth from 20 to 30 Dollars p^{r} Acre, & the remainder of Brookfield worth from 8 to 19 Dollars p^{r} Acre which is 72 Acres; Now Lawyer Perry states that only the 1/7 undivided part of this 72 Acres is Coming to Clement Brook & that Rated at 9 Dollars p^{r} Acre would only Amount to $90 Dollars or nearly thereabout; this is so far & wide from $3400 the Valuation of his property in the schedule near Cumberland that I could not think of offering it for sale until I can get some other information respecting his property near this place: Major Briscoe States that on a resurvey he had made; he is informed that there is 5 Acres of Land belonging within his Line or resurvey to the Estate of Thomas or Clement Brook which he is willing to purchase if a Satisfactory title can be made him, but he knows nothing where the Land lays, nor nothing of the Title papers, has promised to write to Annappolis concerning the same by the first Male that goes from here and give me Information respecting the 5 Acres: Paid Major Perry for his services as p^{r} his receipt at the bottom of his Certificate $3.00 & $1.25 to Ninean Coughran for his Certificate taken from his records as County Surveyor the whole making for Perry & Coughran - - - - - $4.25

6th Mo. 21st & 6th of the week. This Day holds a Consultation with Samuel Smith Esq^{r} in respect to the property near Cumberland; make farther enquiries after the same all to know Satisfaction. Writes a Letter to John Trimble informing him of my Movements in & about Cumberland.

Writes a Letter to Hannah Taylor of Baltimore informing her that I received $20.00 from Joseph Cromwell a Debt due the Estate of her Husband, & that she must Charge me with the same.

Writes a Letter to My Wife & Children.

Pays for Stationary - - - - - - - $0.06¾

Pays my bill up to the Morning of to Morrow - 5.06

22nd of the Month & 7th of the Week. This morning set out from Cumberland and rode 5 Miles up the Potomac & on

the Cumberland Turnpike road to Carters at the foot of the Aleghany Mountain fed & refreshed - - - $0.37½
Several little farms appears this far on the Potomac & amongst the Hills: thence 16 Miles on this Great Western Turnpike road on the Alleghany mountain to Tomlinson's fed & dined $0.68¾
thence 13 Miles to the Widow Janas and fed - 0.12½
this is in or near Somerset County in State of Pennsylvania, thence in Somerset County 6 Miles to Phillip Smyth's Sine of General Jackson & Lodged; This great Turnpike road is far superior to any of the Turnpike roads in Baltimore County for Masterly Workmanship, the Bridges & Culverts actually do Credit to the Executors of the same, the Bridge over the Little Crossings of Little Youghegany River is possitively a Superb Bridge; The goodnes of God must have been in Congress unknownst to them; when the fell about to & Erected a Lane for the making of this great Turnpike road which is the Salvation of those Mountains or Western Countrys & more benefit to the human family than Congress have any knowledge or any other Tribunal on the face of the Earth; I have seen no place on the Aleghany Mountain where they have Carried this road through but that has been done with as little Difficulty as making the Turn-pike Road up Joneses Falls, & one place in particular on this Mountain the road is Carried on a Direct straight line for 3 Miles & I believe more & many other places from ½ a Mile to 1 & 2 Miles in a Strait line; this Great Western or Cumberland Turn Pike Road is free from Toll, it is not only good & handsome but is Ellegant & is & will be of more benefit than the Idea of man can possibly have any knowledge of:

23rd of the month & 11th of the week. My Land Lord Phillip Smyth is a proud Empty Ignorant Rich Dutchman, Lives in a big wooden House with a Stone Chimney in each end, the house kept prodigeously Dirty; the Living for man & horse is as good & looks as well as any of their Taverns, Inns or Hotels, he is situated Just on the East Side of the big Crossings of Youghagany River in Somerset County, owns about

250 Acres of Land which he says that would sell for $50 p^r Acre Just like a Top; he has Laid out a Town Just on the Bank of the River & directly on the Turnpike road which he calls Smyth-field and is now disposing of Lots some of them he says sells at $250 which is for ¼ of an Acre & fronting on the road (Baltimoreans Looke, Land Selling in the Middle of the Allegany Mountains @ $1000 p^r Acre) at this intended Town they have Commenced the erection of the Bridge over this River, no doubt but from the speciman of the work already on the road, but this Bridge will be a superb & Magnificent Building, this Mountain afords noble Stone for buildings & all that I have seen nearly of the same quality: when broken the grit looks like a rough Course Sand Stone.

Calls my Bill which is - - - - - $1.37½

Moves off & fords the River a Beautiful stream indeed, into Fayette County on General Braddock's old road 14 Miles to Freemans one hundred yards from this General Braddock was Interred. fed & Drank some Elegant Cyder - $0.37½

thence 4 Miles to John Slack's very warm Stops to let Cate blow & Cool gives her a Gallon of Oats - - $0.12½

thence 6 Miles on & over Laurel hill to Union Town; on the top of Laurel hill, about 3 Miles from Union Town; the Town & surrounding Neighbor Hood affords a delightful Prospect indeed; leads the mind in spite of the Heart to contemplate on the Promised Land that good old Moses was suffered to have a Sight of but not to set his foot thereon after his Long and fatigueing Journey through the Wilderness.

I am now in Union Town Formerly Beeson Town on the West Side of the Aleghany Mountain, the Back-Bone of America & Bug Bear of the World; Who pilated General Braddock so well through this Mountain 50 or 60 years ago; he from old England could never have had the oppertunity to explore this Country & Carry this road through which bears the name of Braddocks Road even unto this day:

O the Traitorous Indians; some of them must have been his Guide; This great western Road is Carried and Laid out a

great part of the way on the same Identical ground & totally carried through on the General direction of Braddocks road: This Mountain in Traveling through is but a mere flea bite to travel over, to the Mountains from Martinsburgh in Virginia to Cumberland in Maryland at the foot of the Alleghany Mountain; It is true Bradocks road Is a rough & prodigiously stoney road, the stones principalley loose, but no worse than the same distance I have rode in many other parts of the world, if the same attention & Labour had been put on the road; it appears there is no roads mended or repaired on this Mountain if there is it is very little, the roads is no harder to keep up here than the roads in Baltimore or Chester Counties or of the County of Lancaster, they people are too abominably Lazy to repair roads here, Loose Stones & water running on the roads are the principal Evils; the Stones is very easy removed & that water would be easily turned off, but it gets liberty to run untill it makes Mires in the middle of the road & a Waggon will Swamp or Mire going down a Steep hill as well as going up; I saw one handsome & Larg Brick House, with extensive back buildings of Brick on the Aleghany Mountains, also one Large Stone house that Looks as well as the Comonallity of the best Stone House, and many Very good & 2 Story log Buildings: and many Comfortable little farms & some Large farms appears; it is true they will be very poor in a short time without great Care, but no poorer than Hundreds of Farms in Baltimore County; there is room for and there will be many farms Opened and made on this Mountain particularly on the Turnpike, this Mountain has also several Saw-Mills & perhaps one or more Grist Mills on or near the road:

If I had been Carried & set at Cartes which is said to be the foot of the Aleghany Mountain & known nothing About the Aleghany Mountain, I should have went on to Union Town & pronounced the same to have been a poor stony rocky Country which abound plentifully with good Water, with an abundance of good Chestnut rail Timber, a great deal of Thin white oak Land with Grand White Oak trees on the same, & White or

Spruce pines in Abundance, many very large & lofty. If not as lofty as the Cedars of Lebanon, they are as lofty as the Pines of the Aleghany: The Aleghany as well as its Surrounding Mountains are ruined & kept poore by the raskally practice of seting fire to the same every 2 or 3 years; the persons that do it ought to be confined in the Mountains within the walls of a penitentiary built of the Materials they produce and fed on the beef of Rattle snakes & bears foot soop until the Great Masterly forests should Assume their natural & official Magnificence again: They destruction on this vast Extensive Aleghany forest done by fire, is not to be described with a pen: If this forest had never have been fired it would have been a vast Large Extensive handsome Timbered Country, of Course the Land would have been thin, but it never would have Assumed the present horrid aspect which now prevail over the whole I have rode through their negro Mountains, their Shades of Death (here is the tall pines) their savage Mountains & many other desprate Mountains as they represent but I saw nothing so savage like as many of the inhabitants thereof that appear in some degree like a part of the human race: If the fire could be stopped this part of the wourld would grow better, there are some places Contains Lime Stone in the Alegany forest, which is Adapted to plaster, where ever it happens; & some few places Adapted to plaster where there is not Lime stone; with this lime stone and Acconomical farmer a great part of this Extensive now Barren forest might become a tolerable handsome hill Country & no doubt but it will in less than a Couple of Centurys from this.

In short 9 tenths of the people have no conception of the Alegheny Mountain that talks about it; the base false representations of it deceives the Idea of the mind & leads it to believe and conjecture Ideas that is Desperately Erronious: & many that see it speaks Erroniously of the same because the hear others at it.

Land genneraly sells on this vast great road through the Mountain from 10 to 50 Dollars p^{r} Acre & particular small pieces as much as 3 or 4 Acres in a piece at $100 p^{r} Acre.

Union or Beeson Town is a Post & Country Town; where at it, dont look so promising as from Laurel Hill, some good building of Brick in the same, too many wooden houses for the Credit of the place, its situation is handsome & the surrounding neighborhood is a handsome hill Country in a good State of Cultivation; Red-Stone Creek runs through this Town which affords a Merchant Mill in the vicinity of the Town. I have put up at Thomas Brownfield sign of the Swan as soon as I came to Town which was yesterday 5 or six o'Clock.

2nd Instant 2nd of the week. It seems this day was heretofore appointed by the Masons (as termd) to walk in procession in the Town of Union which afforded an Opertunity to see many of the redstone farmers as they with their wives & Daughters &c. &c. &c. came on together a little Gape Led: This afternoon I was introduced to Jacob Beeson of Uniontown, who as well as his wife & daughter Jane (which was all the family now on the home place Except some White servants) gave me a kind friendly reception; where I sup'd & Lodg'd.

25th & 3rd of the Week. This morning after breakfast my good friend Jacob Beeson & myself took a walk through Town; he Introduced me to his son-in-law Robert Skyles Merchant of this Town & his Wife, who treated me very friendly: now went to James Lindsay Esquire who married Judith Briscoe Brooke the Sister of Clement Brooke; where I discover that Thomas Brooke father of Clement; had Eight Children, To wit: Elizabeth who was the Wife of John Simonson Esqr (both deceas'd & the Estate Insolvent) Judith Briscoe the wife of James Lindsay Esquire, Merchant in Union Town:— Rachel who married a Donell; thence became a Widow & now her name is R. Colland: Clement Brook; Susan who married Wm Lee: Anna Green H Field now Winders:

NOTES FROM THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

(Contributed by Mrs. George W. Hodges.)

Maryland. These may Certify whom it may concern that on the ninth day of this instant February in the 39th year of the Dominion of Cecilius Absolute Lord & proprietary of the province of Md & Avalon Lord Baron of Baltimore & over this province of Md Anno Domini One thowsand six hundred & Seventy in the presence of us whose hands & Seals are hereunto Subscribed William Sterns Sonn of William Sternes of the County of Dorset in the said Province of Md, did take Mary Sharpe Daughter of Peter Sharpe of the County of Calvert in the said province of Md to Wife, & the Said Mary did also acknowledge the Said William to be her lawfull husband & did Sign us underwritten to Certify the Same under Our hands & Seales which accordingly we have done this ninth day of February in the Year Above Said

William Berry [SEALED]
Mich. Offley [SEALED]
Tho. Preston [SEALED]
John Jadwyn [SEALED]

[Lib. J. J. Provincial Court, 1670, fol. 51.]

Maryland. These may Certify whom it may concern that on the 12th day of this instant January in the 39th year of the Dominion of Cecilius absolute Lord and proprietary of the province of Md & Avalon Lord Baron of Baltimore & over this province of Md Anno Domini 1670 in the presence of us whose hands & Seals are hereunto Subscribed William Ford of Bristoll in the Kingdom of England did take Sarah Preston dau. of Richard Preston of the County of Calvert in the said province of Md to Wife & the said Sarah did also acknowledge the Said William to be her lawfull husband, and did sign us underwritten to Certify the same under Our hands & Seals which

accordingly was here done the 12 day of January in the Year abovesaid.

Peter Sharpe [SEAL]
William Berry [SEAL]
James preston [SEAL]
Thomas preston [SEAL]

[Lib. J. J. Provincial Court, Feby. 6, 1670, fol. 51.]

Jan. 11, 1677, came the widdow of John Halfehead late of the bayside in St. Maries County deceased intestate showed that her S^{d} Husband by the fall of a tree was struck speechless so that within few dayes hee dyed intestate—therefore prayed that ad:^{ion} of the goods and chattels of the said deceased may to her bee committed that Nicholas Guyther & Thomas Courtney may be appointed appraisers of the goods & chattles of the said deceased & that Gerit Vansweringen Alderman of the Citty of St. Maries may bee empowered to sweare them. Ordered that Jane Halfhead have ad^{ion} of the goods & Chattles of her said Deceased husband & that Nicholas Guyther & Thomas Courtney bee appraisers & that Gerit Vansweringen doe swear him, thee said Jane taking the Oath of Adm^{nx} & giving bond with two sufficient surities in double the value of the said goods & the said Jane tooke the Oath of Ad^{mnx} immediately gaue bond with Nicholas Guyther & William Guyther of St. Jerome for her Services adm^{ion} to make & the said Letters of administration with warrants & appraisirs & to sweare them issued and the Seale of this Court immediately.

Invent: rec^{dt} Apl. 11 next.

[Test. Proceedings No. 9, 1677, fol. 445.]

MERRYMAN FAMILY.

(Continued from Vol. X, page 185.)

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

13. NICHOLAS MERRYMAN [5], (John [4], John [3], Charles [2], John [1]), was born 11 Dec. 1726, and died 1801 (will). He married (1) *circa* 1750, Elizabeth Ensor, and (2) Jane ———, who survived him but a short while. His will, dated 10 Aug. 1799, and probated 7 Oct. 1801, mentions his wife Jane; a son Elijah (deceased): a son, Nicholas: daughters, Jane Merryman, Mary Bond, Elizabeth Bosley and Sarah Orrick: grandchildren, John and Nicholas Merryman (sons of Elijah Merryman, deceased), Eleanor Merryman (daughter of Nicholas, Jr.), and the children of his daughter, Sarah Orrick. (*Balto. Wills,* Lib. 6, folio 443). The first account of Nicholas Merryman, Jr., administrator of the estate of the widow, Jane Merryman, was filed 10 September, 1803. (*Balt. Admin. Accts,* Lib. 15, folio 357).

Nicholas Merryman had issue, but the order of the births of the children is not determined.

i. Elizabeth Merryman[6] b. 28 Aug. 1750; m. 29 June 1769, Elisha Bosley.
23. ii. NICHOLAS MERRYMAN, JR., b. 1751; d. 1832.
24. iii. ELIJAH MERRYMAN, d. 3 July 1799.
iv. Micajah Merryman, married and had issue.
v. Jane Merryman, d. 1819, unmarried (will probated 5 Dec. 1819).
vi. Mary Merryman, m. 1787, Dennis Bond.
vii. Sarah Merryman, married John Orrick.
viii. Ann Merryman, married [Elijah Bosley?].

14. JOHN MERRYMAN [5] (John [4], John [3], Charles [2], John [1]), was born 16 February, 1736/7, and died 14 Feby., 1814 (Epitaph). He removed from near Hereford, Baltimore county, to Baltimore Town about 1763 (*Land Rec. B—L,* 24), and resided on Calvert street, just south of Baltimore street. His name appears in a list of the leading citizens of Baltimore Town, 22 April, 1767 (*Md. Arch.,* xxxii, 204). He was chosen a member of the "Baltimore Town Committee of Observation" 12 November,

1774, and was serving as such in 1776. On 28 Nov. 1778, he was commissioned one of the Justices for Baltimore county, residing in Baltimore Town (*Md. Arch.* xxi, 242), and was a Judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County in 1784. His estate which he owned in Baltimore county, called "Hereford Farm," comprised over 1000 acres in 1788. (*Laws of Md.,* 1788, chap. xxxvii.)

He married in St. Paul's parish 9 December, 1777, Sarah (Rogers) Smith, widow of John Addison Smith. She died 21 August, 1816, aged 74 years, and was buried 23 August, 1816 (St. Paul's), in Loudon Park Cemetery. The will of John Merryman, Sr., of Baltimore Town and "Hereford Farm," dated 19 January, 1813, and probated 23 February, 1814, mentions his wife, Sarah: four children, John, Jr., and Nicholas Rogers Merryman, Sarah Rogers Merryman, and Elizabeth Merryman: and a married step-daughter, Eleanor Addison Bosley. (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 9, folio 417). The will of the widow, Sarah Merryman, dated 24 February, 1814, and probated 14 September, 1816, mentions her own children by a former husband, namely, Eleanor Addison (Smith) Bosley, William R. Smith; and four children by her husband, John Merryman, who are enumerated above. (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 10, fol. 216).

John and Sarah (Rogers)-Smith Merryman had issue.

i. John Merryman,[6] b. 3 Nov. 1778; d. 24 June 1854.
ii. Benjamin Rogers Merryman, b. 27 Oct. 1780; d. inf.
iii. Anne Merryman, b. 8 Nov. 1782; d. 8 Mch. 1785.
iv. Sarah Rogers Merryman, b. 22 Mch. 1784; m. 1 May 1828, Dr. Ashton Alexander; d. 1856.
v. Elizabeth Merryman, b. 4 Mch. 1786; d. 1860, unmarried.
25. vi. Nicholas Rogers Merryman, b. 26 Apl. 1788; d. 21 Jan'y 1864.

15. Benjamin Merryman[5] (John[4], John[3], Charles[2], John[1]), was born in 1739, and died 30 May, 1814, aged 75 years. He lived near Monkton, Baltimore county, upon the tract known as "My Lady's Manor." He was a staunch patriot in a veritable hot-bed of Toryism: in fact, My Lady's Manor was confiscated during the Revolutionary War as "British property," and was later divided into several lots, or smaller tracts, and sold. The following, from the "Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Safety" of Maryland in the year 1777, indicates

the sentiment which existed in that section in those times. In a letter, dated at "Monecton Mills, 3d January, 1777," from one Samuel Baxter to the Council, reference is made to the existence of an unusually large number of Tories in his section of the county. Baxter continues: "I was sorey to see a set of toreys trampel the good law of the Country under foot as I am shure thare is not a man in this setelment [Monkton] but Mr. Bengeman meriman and myself that would doe anything to suport Government, as they all are glad to heer of hour conquests [defeats] and will say they knew the English would conker," etc. (*Md. Arch.* xvi, 12).

On 4th December, 1778, a commission was issued to Benjamin Merryman, appointed captain of a company belonging to the "Upper Battalion" of militia in Baltimore county (*Md. Arch.,* xxi, 257).

He married in St. John's parish, 2 February, 1762, Mary Bell. His will, dated 6 April, 1812, and probated 18 June, 1814, mentions his wife, Mary, who is bequeathed 200 acres of land, in lieu of her dower, to be laid out upon the east side of "Merryman's Inclosure Rectified." The latter tract he distributes among his children, Nicholas, Philemon, Rebecca, Eleanor and Ann Merryman, and leaves other landed property and money to the remaining children, John and William Merryman, Milcah Carr and Mary Talbott. He mentions his son-in-law, Nicholas Merryman of Nicholas. (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 9, fol. 465).

Benjamin and Mary (Bell) Merryman had issue.

i. Benjamin Merryman,[6] d. 1796, s. p. (will).
26. ii. JOHN MERRYMAN, d. Nov. 1749.
iii. Joshua Merryman, d. 1801, s. p. (will).
27. iv. NICHOLAS MERRYMAN, d. 1816.
28. v. WILLIAM MERRYMAN.
29. vi. PHILEMON MERRYMAN.
vii. Sarah Merryman.
viii. Catharine Merryman, m. 19 Nov. 1793, John Buck.
ix. Mary Merryman, m. 29 Jany. 1804, Thomas Talbott.
x. Elizabeth Merryman, died unmarried.
xi. Eleanor Merryman, m. (lic.) 19 July 1821, Thos. Henry Harland, s. p.
xii. Martha Merryman, died unmarried, 1801 (will).
xiii. Ann ("Nancy") Merryman, m. (2d wife) her cousin Nicholas Merryman, Jr.
xiv. Milcah Merryman, m. 27 Feby. 1806, Thomas Carr.
xv. Rebecca Merryman, bpt. 24 Oct. 1787; m. Lee Tipton.

16. MICAJAH MERRYMAN [5] (Moses [4] John [3], Charles [2], John [1]), b. 4 July, 1750, and died 7 June, 1842, aged 92 years (Epitaph). He was commissioned 12 October, 1776, 1st Major of Col°. Edward Cockey's "Gunpowder Upper Battalion" of Baltimore County militia (*Md. Arch.,* xii, 337). The original commission is still in the possession of his grandson, George H. Merryman, of Baltimore county. Micajah Merryman married in 1780 Mary Ensor (daughter of Eleanor Ensor, who died in 1801). Mary (Ensor) Merryman, wife of Micajah, died in June, 1788, aged 35 years (Epitaph), or 30 years (Bible record). The will of Micajah Merryman, dated 31 March, 1838, and probated 18 June 1842, mentions his son, Micajah, Jr.; grandsons, George W., Merryman D. and Joshua F. Todd; and granddaughters, Sarah M. Taylor, of Missouri (wife of Thomas Taylor), and Mary Ann Bucknell (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 19, fol. 89).

Micajah, Sr., and Mary (Ensor) Merryman had issue.

i. Sarah Merryman,[6] b. 1st Oct. 1781; d. Aug. 1806.
30. ii. MOSES MERRYMAN, b. 24 Mch. 1783; d. 19 Nov. 1819.
iii. Eleanor Merryman, b. 17 June 1785; d. 26 Sept. 1832.
iv. Mary Merryman, b. 23 Aug. 1786; d. 2 Jany. 1829; m. 29 Sept. 1803, Geo. W. Todd (d. 1818); (2) Benj. Bucknell.
31. v. MICAJAH MERRYMAN, b. 16 May 1788; d. 29 Apl. 1854.

17. JOSEPH MERRYMAN [5] (Joseph [4], John [3], Charles [2], John [1]), was born 15 March, 1760 (St. Paul's), and died intestate 17 August, 1829. He married (lic.) 25 April, 1793, Eleanor Gorsuch. She was born 30 January, 1774, and died 27 July, 1858. The first administration account on his estate was filed 12 November, 1829, by Eleanor, the widow, and Nelson Merryman, and distribution was made to the children enumerated below. (*Balto. Admin. Accts;* Lib. 28, folio 303).

On 16 June 1836, Eleanor Merryman, widow, Nelson Merryman and Sarah, his wife, Charles Merryman and Mary Ann, his wife; Lewis Merryman, Eleanor Merryman, Joseph Merryman, George Merryman and Oliver P. Merryman executed a mortgage to Samuel Brady of all that farm called "Clover Hill," etc., 200 acres, on which Joseph Merryman, deceased, formerly resided, etc. (*Lib. T. K.* 280, fol. 186).

Joseph and Eleanor (Gorsuch) Merryman had issue.

i. Nelson Merryman,[6] married Sarah ——.
ii. Mary Merryman, b. 1795; d. 22 Oct. 1815; m. 20 April 1815, Lemuel G. Taylor.
iii. Elizabeth Merryman, b. 1797; d. 29 Oct. 1836; m. W. Chalmers.
iv. Lewis Merryman, s. p.
v. Charles Merryman, m. Mary Ann Davis.
vi. Joseph Merryman.
vii. George Merryman.
viii. Oliver P. Merryman.
ix. Eleanor Merryman, d. 8 Sept. 1870, unmarried.
x. Deborah I. Merryman, b. 1810; d. 21 Jany. 1838; m. —— Rutter.

18. Job Merryman [5] (Joseph [4], John [3], Charles [2], John [1]), was born in 1770, and died 27 June, 1830, aged 60 years. He was, perhaps, thrice married—(1) Ann Neale (lic.) 4 August 1791: (2) (lic.) 1 April 1819, Margaret Lavely, who died in Baltimore 28 January, 1820, aged 40 years (*Balt. Patriot,* 1 Feb., 1820): (3) Keturah C. ———, who administered on his estate 31 December, 1833 (*Balt. Admin. Accts.* Lib. 31, fol. 99).

Job Merryman had issue.

i. John B. Merryman,[6] d. abt. 1827; m. (lic.) 23 Nov. 1819, Mary Ann Short.

19. Samuel Merryman [5] (Samuel [4], Samuel [3], Charles [2], John [1]), was born 17 June, 1745 (St. Paul's), and died 1805. He married Ruth [Price ?]. His will, dated 16 September, 1805, and probated 26 October, 1805, mentions his wife, Ruth; sons, Mordecai and George Price Merryman; daughters, Rachel Chapman and Rebecca Blizzard, and grandchildren, Samuel and Mordecai Merryman Welsh.

Samuel and Ruth Merryman had issue.

i. Mordecai Merryman,[6] m. (lic.) 27 Mch. 1811, Margaret May.
ii. George Price Merryman, d. abt. 1834.
iii. Rachel Merryman, m. —— Chapman.
iv. Rebecca Merryman, m. (lic.) 9 April 1804, John Blizzard.
v. Mary Merryman, m. (lic.) 17 Oct. 1795, Laban Welsh.

20. Caleb Merryman [5] (Samuel [4], Samuel [3], Charles [2], John [1]), was born 12 March, 1758, and died 21 November, 1824. He married (lic.) 2 January, 1781, Ann Wells, and (2), 16 August, 1787, Mary Merryman, his first cousin, a daughter of Nicholas and Avarilla (Raven) Merryman. His will, dated 29 May, 1824, and probated

17 January, 1825, mentions his son, John, who receives certain lands in Virginia: and refers to daughters (unnamed). Appended to the will is a list of "children and heirs"; namely, John Merryman of C., Avarilla Merryman, William H. Chapman, Rebecca Chapman, Mary Merryman and Eleanor Merryman. (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 12, fol. 85).

Mrs. Mary Merryman, second wife of Caleb, died 23 April, 1809, in the 44th year of her age. Caleb and Mary (Merryman) Merryman had issue.

i. Avarilla Merryman,[6] b. 25 June 1788; d. unmarried.
32. ii. John Merryman, b. 28 Jany. 1793.
iii. Ann Merryman, b. 1 June 1796; m. 20 June 1818, Basil Burgess.
iv. Rebecca Merryman, b. 25 Feby. 1799; d. 16 Sept. 1863; m. 2 Nov. 1824, Rev. Wm. H. Chapman.
v. Mary Merryman, b. 7 Feby. 1801; m. Henry D. Carleton.
vi. Eleanor Merryman, b. 16 May 1804; d. April 1845; m. in 1839, Isaac Chapman.

21. John Merryman [5] (Samuel [4], Samuel [3], Charles [2], John [1]), was born in January 1763, and died 18 August, 1849. He is mentioned in the will of his brother, Mordecai, dated 24 September, 1804, and probated 17 October, 1807, wherein his (John's) two children, Charles and Elizabeth Merryman, are named (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 8, fol. 262). The name of John Merryman's wife is supposed to have been Eleanor.

John Merryman had issue.

i. Samuel Merryman.[6]
ii. Henry Merryman.
iii. John Merryman.
iv. Charles Merryman.
v. Elizabeth Merryman (m. lic. 30 July 1817 Joseph Gorsuch?).
vi. Achsah Merryman, married Luther Wilson.

22. Luke Merryman [5] (Nicholas [4], Samuel [3], Charles [2], John [1]), died 12 February, 1813. He married (lic.) 29 January, 1794, Elizabeth Gorsuch, and had issue.

i. Nicholas Merryman,[6] (?), b. 5 Aug. 1795.
ii. Caleb Merryman, b. 5 Aug. 1798.
iii. Ann Merryman, b. 11 Jany. 1813.

23. Nicholas Merryman [6] (Nicholas [5], John [4], John [3], Charles [2], John [1]), called "White-headed Nickey" of Bacon Hall, was born in 1751, and died in 1832, intestate. (Inventory, 7 April, 1832). He was commissioned

4 February, 1777, 1st Lieutenant of Captain Thomas Moore's company, in Col. Thomas Gist, Jr.'s battalion of Baltimore county militia (*Md. Archives,* xvi, 113) and on 30 August, 1777, captain in the Upper Battalion of militia in Baltimore county (*ibid.,* 350), He married twice—(1) (lic.) 5 February, 1778, Deborah Ensor (daughter of Eleanor Ensor, who died in 1801), and (2) Nancy Merryman (1st cousin), daughter of Benjamin Merryman, Sr. (d. 1814).

The first administration account of his estate was passed 31 May, 1832, with John Merryman, of Benjamin, and Elijah Merryman as administrators (*Admin. Accts.,* Lib. 30, folio 464). Elijah Merryman, one of the administrators, died before the estate was finally settled and the third account filed by the surviving administrator, 2 September, 1840 (*Lib.* 39, folio 206), mentions the widow, Ann Merryman, and the following children of Nicholas Merryman, deceased:

By first wife:

33. i. John Ensor Merryman,[7] b. 20 Feby. 1781.
34. ii. Elijah Merryman.
35. iii. Micajah Merryman.
iv. Eleanor Merryman, bpt. 16 Aug. 1790; m. James Edwards Frisby.
36. v. Nicholas Merryman, b. 20 June 1793; d. June 1823.

By second wife:

vi. Benjamin Merryman, d. inf.
vii. Philemon Merryman, d. before his father.

24. Elijah Merryman[6] (Nicholas[5], John[4], John[3], Charles[2], John[1]), died 3 July, 1799. He married twice (1) Frances Ensor (daughter of Eleanor Ensor, who died in 1801), and (2) (lic.) 14 November, 1785, Elizabeth Cromwell, who died in 1833. His will, dated 8 December, 1798, and probated 17 July, 1799, mentions his wife, Elizabeth: his father, Nicholas Merryman; four children, John, Nicholas, Thomas and Frances Merryman; a brother, Nicholas, and a sister, Jane Merryman (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 6, folio 192). Elijah Merryman had issue.

By first wife:

i. John Merryman,[7] d. s. p. 1801, in Cuba.
37. ii. Nicholas Merryman, d. 30 May, 1823.
iii. Eleanor Merryman, d. young.

By second wife:

iv. Thomas Merryman, b. 1786; d. 6 Dec. 1819; m. (lic.) 17 Sept. 1812, Priscilla Britton, s. p.
v. Frances Merryman, bpt. 2 May 1788; m. (lic.) 24 May 1807, Jacob Bond.

25. Nicholas Rogers Merryman [6] (John [5], John [4], John [3], Charles [2], John [1]), was born 26 April, 1788 (St. Paul's), and died 21 January, 1864, at Piney Hill, Baltimore county. He married (1) 15 September, 1823, Ann Maria Gott (d. 25 January, 1829, aet. 31): (2) 19 June, 1832, Clarissa Philpot (First Presbyterian Church, Balto.). She died 5 November, 1877, aet. 71, and was buried at Piney Hill. Nicholas Rogers Merryman had issue.

By first wife:

38. i. John Merryman,[7] (of "Hayfields"), b. 9 Aug. 1824; d. 15 Nov. 1881.
ii. Sarah Rogers Merryman, b. 17 Sept. 1827; d. 5 Aug. 1828.

By second wife:

39. iii. Henry Nicols Merryman.
iv. Richard Smith Merryman, m. Mary Louise Brown.

26. John Merryman [6] (Benjamin [5], John [4], John [3], Charles [2] John [1]), lived at Monkton, Md., and died in November, 1849. He married, 14 December, 1790, Sarah Johnson (St. James). His will is dated 15 April, 1848, and was probated November, 1849 (*Balto. Wills,* Lib. 23, folio 291). John and Sarah (Johnson) Merryman had issue.

i. Catharine Merryman,[7] bpt. 14 Feby. 1792; m. Feby. 1813, Thomas Streett.
ii. Elizabeth Johnson Merryman, bpt. 11 Oct. 1793; m. —— Stansbury.
40. iii. Levi Merryman, b. Dec. 1795; d. aet. 73.
iv. Ann Maria Merryman, bpt. 17 Dec. 1797; m. Dec. 1834, Nicholas Gatch.
v. Sarah Rogers Merryman, d. July 1867; m. Jany. 1831, Edwd. Philpot, s. p.
vi. Joshua Merryman, b. July 1807.
vii. John Johnson Merryman.

27. Nicholas Merryman [6] (Benjamin [5], John [4], John [3], Charles [2], John [1]), died in 1816. His will, dated 4 Jan'y, 1816, was probated 10 February, 1816 (*Balt. Wills,* Lib. 10, folio 118). His brother, Philemon Merryman, was guardian for his two younger children, Ann and Sarah.

(*Admin. Accts.,* Lib. 21, fol. 54: *Gdn. Bonds,* Lib. 3, fol. 343). He married, 26 June, 1798 Sarah Anderson (St. James), and had issue:

i. Mary Merryman,[7] b. 11 June 1799; m. (lic.) 6 Mch. 1818, Wm. Tipton.
ii. Benjamin Merryman, bpt. 16 July 1800.
iii. Martha Merryman, bpt. 9 Apl. 1802; m. (lic.) 21 July 1821, John R. Gwynn.
iv. Gerard Merryman, b. 24 Dec. 1803.
v. Ann Merryman, b. 21 July 1805; m. (lic.) 29 Aug. 1822, John R. Gwynn.
vi. Sarah Merryman, (m. 21 Aug. 1823, Aquila Sparks?).

28. William Merryman[6] (Benjamin[5], John[4], John[3], Charles[2], John[1]), was elected sheriff of Baltimore Town and County in October, 1809. He married (lic.) 6 January, 1800, Ann Presbury (1780-1828), daughter of George G. Presbury. She died 22 November, 1828, in the 48th year of her age. (*Balt. American,* 26 November, 1828), leaving five children.

They had issue:

i. Eleanor Merryman.[7]
ii. Ann Merryman.
iii. George Merryman, b. Dec. 1805; d. young.
iv. William Merryman, b. Oct. 1808; d. 1823, unm. (will).
v. Gerard Merryman, b. 1809.
vi. Benjamin Merryman, d. inf.
vii. Martha Merryman.
viii. Elizabeth B. Merryman.
ix. Adam C. Merryman.

29. Philemon Merryman[6] (Benjamin,[5] John,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]), married (lic.) 4 March 1812, Elizabeth Norwood, and had issue.

i. Benjamin Bell Merryman,[7] b. 4 April 1813.

30. Moses Merryman[6] (Micajah,[5] Moses,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]), was born 24 March, 1783, and died 19 November, 1819. He was a physician and served as a Surgeon's mate in the 7th Regiment of Baltimore County, Md., militia during the War of 1812-14, being commissioned 9 February, 1814. He married (lic.) 13 June, 1805, Mary Cockey (1781-1809), daughter of Captain John Cockey. She died 24 February, 1809 (*Balt. Federal Gazette,* 25 February, 1809). They had issue:

i. Edwin Merryman,[7] b. 13 June 1806; d. 2 April 1809.

31. Micajah Merryman [6] (Micajah,[5] Moses,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John [1]), was born 16 May, 1788, and died 29 April, 1854. He married 10 April, 1826, Clarissa Harryman, daughter of George and Rachel Harryman. She died 15 April, 1879, aet. 80 years and 6 months. They had issue:

i. Moses Washington Merryman,[7] M. D., b. 15 Feby. 1827, d. 25 Jany. 1904.
ii. George Harryman Merryman, b. 27 Jany. 1829; d. 10 Aug. 1829.
iii. Mary Merryman, b. 9 July 1830; d. 26 Sept. 1830.
41. iv. George Harryman Merryman, b. 8 Sept. 1831 (living, in his 84th year). ...
v. Eleanor Cole Merryman, b. 20 Dec. 1834; d. 16 July 1905.
vi. Rachel Harryman Merryman, b. 4 Dec. 1836.
vii. Henry Clay Merryman, b. 27 Dec. 1838.
viii. Laura Virginia Merryman, b. 9 July 1841; d. 3 Oct. 1870.
ix. Clara Merryman, b. 2 Sept. 1844; m. Henry R. Crane.

32. John Merryman [6] (Caleb,[5] Samuel,[4] Samuel,[3] Charles,[2] John [1]), married, 24 June, 1824, Catharine Hammond. They had issue:

i. Ellen Merryman,[7] m. James H. Lloyd.
ii. Mary Merryman, m. Alex. Finley.
iii. John Merryman, m. Sarah J. Wotherspoon.
iv. Henry M. Merryman, m. Christiana Wolbert.
v. Elizabeth Merryman, m. David Gardner.
vi. Rebecca Merryman, m. Wm. C. Barclay.
vii. William Merryman, m. Eliza Roberts.
viii. Howard Merryman, m. Kate Weats.

33. John Ensor Merryman [7] (Nicholas,[6] Nicholas,[5] John,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John [1]), was born 20 February, 1781 (St. Paul's) and died about 1815 (see *Balt. Wills,* Liber 10, folio 55). Letters of administration on his estate were granted to William Jones 21 July, 1815. He married, 2 April, 1812, Augusta Matilda Deye Harvey, a daughter of Captain William Harvey, and had issue:

i. Harvey Merryman,[8] b. 19 Aug. 1813; d. 10 Sept. 1876.

34. Elijah Merryman [7] (Nicholas,[6] Nicholas,[5] John,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John [1]), died in 1840. His will is dated 25 March, 1840, and was probated 4 June, 1840. (*Balt. Wills,* Liber 18, folios 34). He married 20 Sept., 1804, Cassandra Harvey, a daughter of Captain William Harvey, and had issue:

i. Ann Merryman,[8] m. Samuel W. Merryman (cousin).
ii. Eleanor Merryman, m. Salathiel Cole.

iii. Nicholas H. Merryman.
iv. John H. Merryman.
v. Thomas Merryman.
vi. Penelope Merryman, m. Joshua M. Bosley.
vii. Sarah Harvey Merryman, m. Jacob Gilbert.

35. Micajah Merryman[7] (Nicholas,[6] Nicholas,[5] John,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]), was born in 1784 and died prior to 1828. He married (lic.) 8 April, 1807, Deborah Ensor, and had issue:

i. Nicholas Merryman.[8]
ii. Ellen Merryman, m. Darby Ensor.
iii. John E. Merryman, b. 1 July 1813.
iv. George Merryman, b. 28 Dec. 1814.
v. Elizabeth Merryman, m. Eli Stevenson.
vi. Abner Merryman.

36. Nicholas Merryman[7] (Nicholas,[6] Nicholas,[5] John,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]), was born 20 June, 1793 (St. James) and died in June, 1823. He married (license) 19 January, 1814, Dorcas Buck.

i. John B. Merryman,[8] m. Sarah B. Ensor.
ii. Charles D. Merryman.
iii. Catharine Rogers Merryman (d. 1904); m. James Andrews, of Annapolis.
iv. Grafton Merryman.
v. Nicholas B. Merryman.

37. Nicholas Merryman[7] (Elijah,[6] Nicholas,[5] John,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]), nick-named "monkey face," died 30 May, 1823. He married 16 December, 1802, Charlotte Worthington (1780-1859), and the marriage is recorded in both St. James' and St. Thomas' parish registers. Issue:

i. John Merryman,[8] d. s. p. 1841 (will).
ii. James O. Merryman, d. 27 July 1843.
iii. Frances Merryman, m. Eli Curtis.
iv. Catharine J. Merryman, m. Levi Curtis.
v. Samuel W. Merryman, married thrice.
vi. Elijah Merryman, b. 3 July 1810; d. 18 Nov. 1835; m. 6 June 1832, Rebecca Cockey.
vii. Susan W. Merryman.
viii. Elizabeth E. Merryman.

38. John Merryman[7] (Nicholas Rogers,[6] John,[5] John,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]), the first of the "Hayfields" Merrymans, was born 9 August, 1824, near Hereford, Baltimore County, Md., died 15 November, 1881, and is bur-

ied near Cockeysville (Sherwood Cemetery). He married in 1844, Ann Louisa Gittings (1825-1897), daughter of Elijah Bosley Gittings and Ann Lux Cockey. "Hayfields" came into the possession of the Merryman family through Nicholas Merryman Bosley, uncle of Elijah Bosley Gittings, the father of John Merryman's wife, Ann Louisa Gittings. Nicholas Merryman Bosley owned the estate in 1808, having acquired it by means of the purchase at sundry times, of certain tracts of land from various parties, until the farm comprised 560 acres. He put all the buildings on the place, and the mansion was finished in 1833. He then moved from the comfortable stone house, which he had previously built and occupied, to the more commodious structure. The first Merryman to occupy the estate was John, of Hayfields, (1824-1881.) Upon the demise of the latter's wife, Ann Gittings Merryman, in February, 1897, the property passed to their eldest son, in whom it was entailed.

In 1847, John Merryman, of Hayfields, was 3d Lieutenant of Baltimore County troops, and in 1861, 1st Lieutenant of the "Baltimore County Horse Guards." On 25 May, 1861, he was arrested and conveyed to Fort McHenry by the Federal authorities, and indicted for treason, but was discharged and never brought to trial. In 1870 he was elected State Treasurer of Maryland, and in 1874 was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates. John and Ann Louisa (Gittings) Merryman had issue:

i. Ann Gott Merryman,[8] b. 3 Aug. 1845.
ii. Elizabeth Merryman, b. 24 July 1849; d. 16 Mch. 1895; m. Lt. Com. Charles H. Black, U. S. N.
iii. Nicholas Bosley Merryman, b. 19 Feb. 1852; m. Willie McCloskey.
iv. John Merryman, b. 5 Sept. 1854; d. 3 Nov. 1885.
v. David Buchanan Merryman, b. 9 May 1856; d. 11 Mch. 1900; m. 23 July 1894, Bessie L. Montague.
vi. Elijah Gittings Merryman, b. 10 Feby. 1858; d. 8 Apl. 1913; m. Emily McLane.
vii. William Duvall Merryman, b. 29 Nov. 1859; d. 14 Apl. 1915.
viii. Louisa G. Merryman, b. 19 Sept. 1862: m. 25 Feby. 1913, James S. Nussear, Jr.
ix. Roger B. Taney Merryman, b. 5 Dec. 1864; d. 5 July 1865.
x. James McK. Merryman, b. 21 Oct. 1869; m. 4 Dec. 1891, Isabel Brown.
xi. Laura F. Merryman, b. 21 Oct. 1870; m. Philip A. S. Franklin.

39. Henry N. Merryman [7] (Nicholas Rogers,[6] John,[5] John,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John [1]), is mentioned in the will of his

aunt, Elizabeth Merryman, who died in 1860 (*Balt. Wills*, Lib. 29, fol. 252). He married Mary Griffith, (1836-1891) and had issue:

i. Harry G. Merryman,[8] b. 9 Nov. 1861; m. 18 Dec. 1881.

40. Levi Merryman[7] (John,[6] Benjamin,[5] John,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]), was born in December, 1795 (St. James), and died in 1868, aged 73 years. He married (1) 31 December, 1822, Mary Jessop (1805-1854), and (2) Mary Carr. He had issue. By 1st wife:

i. Rosalbert Merryman,[8] m. Peter Bosley.
ii. Georgianna Merryman, m. William Murray.
iii. Charles Merryman, b. 1827; d. 4 June 1829.
iv. Sarah Rogers Merryman, m. 29 May 1857, James A. Richardson.
v. Clara A. Merryman, b. 1832; died 4 Aug. 1853.
vi. Cornelia Merryman, m. Isaac Price.
vii. George Merryman, m. Fannie Powell.
viii. Joseph R. Merryman, b. 1844; d. 16 Jany. 1866 (unm.).
ix. Gussie V. Merryman, b. 14 Feby. 1845; d. 5 Mch. 1871 (unm.).

41. George H. Merryman[7] (Micajah,[6] Micajah,[5] Moses,[4] John,[3] Charles,[2] John[1]), was born 8 September, 1831. He married, 27 October, 1858, Mary Ann Gorsuch, and had issue:

i. Rev. Charles Gorsuch Merryman,[8] b. 31 Dec. 1860; d. 3 July 1894.
ii. Micajah Merryman, b. 31 Dec. 1860; d. 5 Jany 1861.
iii. George Micajah Merryman, b. 9 Feb. 1863; d. 12 Dec. 1899.
iv. Andrew Lowndes Merryman, b. 11 Dec. 1864; d. 19 Jany. 1868.
v. Harry Lee Merryman, b. 9 Feby. 1867.
vi. Samuel Howard Merryman, b. 10 Dec. 1868.
vii. Laura V. Merryman, b. 20 Oct. 1870.

(*Concluded*)

Note.—The compiler of this Merryman family genealogy will welcome any additions or corrections from readers of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

Merryman Family

Wanted—Any information tending to the identification of the following persons bearing the name of Merryman:

Births (Balt. County)

1 February, 1846—Mary Louisa, daughter of Nicholas and Catherine Merryman.

18 March, 1848—Wesley Martin, son of Nicholas and Catherine Merryman.

Marriages (Balt. County)

29 January, 1761—Elizabeth Merryman and Jethro Lynch Wilkinson.

16 February, 1764—Temperance Merryman and Nathaniel Harrington.

14 December, 1837—Elizabeth E. Merryman and Charles R. Powell.

Marriage Licenses (Balt. County)

14 April, 1781—Nicholas Merryman and Mary Ogg.

29 April, 1786—Benj. Merryman, of Wm., and Cynthia Doyle.

16 February, 1796—Nicholas Merryman and Mary Cornley.

10 November, 1804—Rachel Merryman and Jacob Crouse.

3 June, 1816—Juliet Ann Merryman and Stephen Johnson.

13 July, 1818—George Merryman and Eleanor Coleman.

8 May, 1821—Elizabeth Merryman and Joseph Laurence.

14 May, 1822—Thos. Merryman and Margaret Martin.

14 August, 1822—Elias Merryman and Susan Lavely.

27 February, 1823—Philemon Merryman and Maria Wilson.

18 April, 1823—Caleb Merryman, Jr., and Louisa Andrews.

19 November, 1813—Sam'l Merryman and Eliz. Shannaman.

18 March, 1813—Jane Merryman and George Lee.

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JOURNAL OF THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

September 12, 1775—October 24, 1776.

[In 1876, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, at that time a member of the Publication Committee, proposed to his friend, the Hon. Lewis H. Steiner that they edit the Minutes of the Committee of Observation of the Middle District of Frederick County for publication as one of the Society's Fund Publications. Dr. Steiner borrowed the manuscript from the Society, as it was one of the manuscripts in the collection, and copied it in his regular and careful penmanship. The first literary work of his eldest son, then a mere boy, was to read the copy with the original in company with Dr. Steiner, to insure accuracy in the copy. Dr. Steiner made some beginning of acquiring material for foot-notes and General Johnson began an introduction; but, for some reason, the project was never carried to completion. Upon Gen. Johnson's death, through the kindness of his son, the copy of the Minutes was returned to the Society's library and has been used in this printing of the Minutes. The importance of the Minutes and the prominence of the members of the Committee gives the records great value. The capture of Connolly, the provision for the forces raised in the Province, the lists of soldiers in the various companies, the constant evidence of the patriotism of Western Maryland give a varied interest to these Minutes. As to Minutes of Upper District see Steiner's

"Western Maryland in the Revolution," *J. H. U. Studies in Hist. and Pol. Science,* Series 20, No. 1, page 21].

At a meeting of the Freemen of the middle district of Frederick County at the Court House on the 12th of September 1775 agreeably to a resolve of the last provincial convention, the following Gentlemen were chosen a Committee of Observation for said district, viz[t]

Messrs. George Stricker,[1]
Charles Beatty,[2]
Christopher Edelen,[3]
Upton Sheridan,[4]
Baker Johnson,[5]
William Beatty,[6]
William Blair,[7]
Dr. Adam Fisher,[8]
Conrad Grosh,[9]
John Hanson,[10]
George Murdoch,[11]
John Adlum,
Michael Raymer,[12]
Dr. Philip Thomas,[13]
William Luckett,[14]
John Haas,[15]
Joseph Wood, Jun[r],[16]
John Stoner,[17]

[1] Born 1732; Captain in Smallwood's Maryland Regt., 14 Jan., 1776; Lieut.-Col. of German Regt., 17 July, 1776; resigned 29 April, 1777; father of Gen. John Strieker; died 1810.

[2] Surveyor, formerly of Georgetown; member General Assembly, 1773; Lieutenant of Frederick County, 1 Feb., 1777 (Commander of County Militia, with rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Continental Army); Deputy Quar.-Master General 1778; an active patriot throughout the Revolution, frequently mentioned in the *Archives.*

[3] Served in French and Indian War; member State Constitutional Convention, 1776; Justice for Frederick County, 1777; Sheriff, 14 Oct., 1779; active patriot.

[4] Born in Baltimore County, 1740; moved to a farm near Liberty, Frederick County; member State Constitutional Convention, 1776; State Senator, 1776; Judge of Orphans' Court, 1777-1800; delegate to second Congress (1791-93); died, 14 Jan., 1800.

[5] Brother of Governor Thomas Johnson; born, 30 Sept., 1749; lawyer; Colonel in command of a Battalion 1776-1780; died 16 June, 1811.

[6] Born 1739; served in French and Indian War; Sheriff Fred'k Co., 1776; Judge Orphans' Court, 4 June, 1777; Agent for Purchase of Provisions for the army, 25 Mar. 1778; Justice, 21 Nov. 1778; styled "Colonel" in the Archives; died 1 May, 1803. His son, William Beatty, (b. 19 June, 1758) entered the army as Ensign, July 1776 and was promoted to Captain 14 Sept. 1778; killed at Hobkirk's Hill, 25 April 1781.

And they likewise made choice of Messrs Charles Beatty & Baker Johnson (by Ballot) to attend the provincial Convention at Annapolis agreeably to a resolution of the Convention the 26th day of July, 1775.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Observation for the middle district of Frederick County the 14th Septr 1775, Were present: Messrs. George Stricker, Charles Beatty, Christopher Edelen, Upton Sheridan, Baker Johnson, William Blair, Dr Adam Fisher, William Beatty, Conrad Grosh, John Hanson, George Murdoch, John Adlum, Michael Raymer, Dr Philip Thomas, William Luckett, John Haas, Joseph Wood & John Stoner who made choice of John Hanson Jr Esqr as Chairman and Archibald Boyd as Clerk.

[7] Judge Orphans' Court, Frederick Co., 4 June, 1777; Justice, 21 Nov. 1778.

[8] Dr. Adam Fischer, born, 1736; graduate of a German University, enjoyed a large practice in Frederick Co.; member State Constitutional Convention, 1776; commissioned surgeon in Col. Beatty's Battalion, 10 Jan. 1777; died 27 August, 1787.

[9] Commissioned Justice of the Court of Appeals for Frederick Co., 23 May, 1778.

[10] Born, Charles Co., in 1715; member of Assembly for Charles Co., 1757, 1758, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1768, 1773; removed to Frederick Co., in 1773; Member of Provincial Convention, 1774; elected Treasurer of Frederick Co., 2 June, 1775; Member of Convention, 1775; Member of Assembly for Frederick Co., 1777, 1778, 1779; Delegate to Congress, 1779, 1781; President of Congress, 5 Nov. 1781; died, 22 Nov. 1783.

[11] Sheriff Frederick Co., 1765; Continental Commissary; Register of Wills.

[12] Lieutenant in French and Indian war.

[13] Born near Chestertown, Kent Co., 11 June, 1747; studied medicine in Philadelphia; moved to Frederick Co., 1 Aug. 1769; Medical Purevyor for county, 1781-83; Elector for Washington; one of the founders of and President of the Med. and Chirurg. Faculty of Md., 1801-15; died at Frederick, 25 April, 1815.

[14] Captain in French and Indian War; Colonel of Militia, 1776; Justice 21 Nov. 1778.

[15] Commissioned Justice of Frederick Co., 21 Nov. 1778.

[16] Born 17 Sept. 1743; Colonel, 1776; commissioned Justice of Frederick Co., 21 Nov. 1778; town of Woodsborough named in his honor.

[17] See Steiner Family in Germany and America, pp. 25-29.

The Resolves of the provincial Convention held at Annapolis the 26th July 1775 were considered and unanimously approved of.

The following Gentlemen were then chosen a Committee for licensing Suits, viz^{t}

Messrs.	George Murdoch,	Christopher Edelen,
	John Hanson,	William Beatty,
	Conrad Grosh,	Adam Fisher,

Philip Thomas, and

the following as a Committee of Correspondence, Messrs. John Hanson, Christopher Edelen, Philip Thomas,

Resolved unanimously that Messrs. George Stricker, David More, Jacob Young and Roger Johnson be hereby appointed severally to raise a Minute Company agreeably to the Resolve of the Convention.

Whereas James Mackall and Joseph Good have applied for Power to raise companies of Minute Men,

Resolved, that if any of the Gentlemen already appointed should fail of raising their Companies Mr. Mackall and Mr. Good shall have the preference to every other Person.

Resolved, that Messrs. George Murdoch, John Adlum and Adam Fisher be appointed to review the Company to be raised by Cap^{n} Stricker at Middletown next Saturday, & to report their opinion to this Committee.

The Committee adjourns to Monday the 2^{d} October 1775.

October 2, 1775. At a Meeting of the Committee of Observation at the Court House were present—Messrs. John Hanson, Michael Raymer, George Stricker, William Beatty, Charles Beatty, Joseph Wood, William Luckett, John Adlum & John Stoner.

Mr. Jacob Young who was appointed to raise one of the Minute Companies for this district, not having been able to inlist his number of Men, applied for longer time, the Committee granted him a fortnight's Indulgence, and required that

on Monday the 16th Inst he have his Muster Roll ready to lay before them.

Resolved, that the following Gentlemen be appointed to hand about the Association in the different districts, and to take an account of such as refuse to sign it, as also to take a List of such able bodied effective freemen in their respective hundreds from the age of 16 to 50 years, who have not enrolled and refuse to enrol, with their Reasons whether of a religious or political nature.

For upper Kittockton hundred—James Flemming & Michael Troutman.

Toms Creek—Benjn Ogle, William Shields & William Blair.

Lower Kittockton—Thomas Hawkins & Harman Yost.

Middle Monocasy—John Stoner & Matthias Ringer.

Burnt House Woods—James Wells, Chas Warfield & Conrad Dutterow.

Linganore—William Hobbs, Basil Dorsey & Nicholas Hobbs.

Pipe Creek—David Shriver & James Winchester.

Piney Creek—Jacob Good, Abraham Heiter & Robert Beatty.

Lower Monocasy—Alexr Magruder, James Mackall & Lewis Kemp.

Manor—John Carmack, Hazel Waters & John Barrack.

Upper Monocasy—Robert Wood, Peter Cassel & John Creager, Son of Handel.

Israel Creek—John Remsberg, John Midach & John Beatty.

Frederick Town—Charles Beatty & Thomas Schley.

Sugar Loaf—Edward Dyer.

The committee being informed that George and Peter Swinehearts had reflected upon, and upbraided in the most indecent Language, such as have enrolled themselves and mustered,—

Resolve that said Swinehearts be summoned to attend here the 16th instant and that Capn Stricker be appointed to summon them with a copy of this Resolve.

Resolved, that those persons formerly appointed by the Committee to collect money for the purchasing Arms and Ammunition bring in their Lists to John Hanson Esqr Chairman of this Committee by the 30 Instant to the End that an account be made out and transmitted to the Council of Safety that every Subscriber may have his money repaid him agreeably to the Resolve of the Convention.

Resolved, that the Treasurer of this Committee pay the money in his hands towards the discharge of the Bond passed by a former Committee of this County to the Vandalia Company for Ammunition.

Resolved, that the powder now in the market house be distributed into the different Houses in and about Town, that Messrs. Michael Raymer, John Adlum and Adam Fisher be appointed to make the distribution, and to take proper receipts from those persons with whom they lodge it.

Resolved, that Andrew Grim and Jacob Houser be summoned to attend here the 16th instant to show what foundation they had for saying that Messrs. Booth, Cary & Edelen had attempted to blow up the Magazine.

The Committee adjourned to Monday the 16th Instant.

At a meeting of the Committee 16th Oct. 1775 at the Court House in Frederick Town, were present—

Messrs. John Hanson Junior Esqr in the chair.

Upton Sheridan,	William Luckett, Jr.,
Charles Beatty,	George Stricker,
Robert Wood,	Adam Fisher,
William Beatty,	John Stoner,
Baker Johnson,	Philip Thomas,
Christopher Edelen,	John Adlum,

when the following Resolves were entered into.

Resolved, That Messrs. Christopher Edelen, Philip Thomas, and Baker Johnson be a committee to collect from the Gentlemen heretofore appointed to purchase Arms and Ammunition in this County, Accounts of the money received and purchases made, which they are to state correctly to be laid before the Council of Safety.

Resolved, that Messrs. Upton Sheridan, William M. Beall, Townly Bruce, Jacob Good, Arthur Nelson & Joseph Beall be appointed to receive donations agreeably to the Resolve of the Congress.

George and Peter Swinehearts having appeared agreeably to Summons acknowledged their Error and promised better conduct in future.

Andrew Grim appearing in consequence of a Summons gave in the following Evidence upon Oath.

That on the ——— day of ———— meeting in the street with a certain Jacob Houser, he was informed by said Houser that Mr. Booth coming by the market house where the Magazine was kept, the night before about 11 or 12 o'clock with 4 other Gentlemen in his company was challenged by the Guard and ordered to stand—But that in place of doing so he leaped from his horse and abusing the Centinel seized his Gun and had well nigh wrenched it out of his hands—That he, Grim, asking him what Mr. Booth's meaning could be by such conduct Houser made answer that it was thought he, Mr. Cary and Mr. Edelen who were the Gentlemen with him intended to blow up the magazine. And that meeting with Houser at his house next day Houser further informed him that by the Interposition of a number of Gentlemen Mr. Booth & co. had got off with a fine of £9.5 and that Mr. Booth pretended (as was said) he was drunk which however Houser did not believe adding that if a poor man had done what he did it would not have gone so well with him. Houser confirming the whole by telling him there were 100 in Frederick Town would testify what he said to be true.

Resolved, That the Committee are of opinion that the charge exhibited by Grim against Houser is [not] well founded,—

Resolved, that the Report raised and propagated by the said Houser is scandalous and without the least foundation in truth (except that part which relates to Mr. Booth's paying £9.5) that it tends as far as a report from a person in his obscure circumstances can operate to injure the character of the said Gentlemen and to create fears and jealousies in the minds of the People.—

Resolved, that said Houser acknowledge his fault, promise better conduct in future and beg pardon of the Gentlemen offended, which being immediately done, he was then discharged.

Resolved, That as Mr. David Moore has by Letter informed the Committee that he cannot raise a company of minute men agreeably to his Appointment, that Mr. Jacob Good be hereby appointed to raise one in his place.—

Resolved, that Mr. Jacob Young and Mr. Roger Johnson be indulged with another fortnight for raising their minute Companies.

Resolved, that William Derr be appointed to hand about the Association in Israel Creek hundred in the room of John Remsburgh.

The Committee adjourns to to-morrow morning 8 o'clock.

Tuesday, 17th October 1775—8 o'clock A. M. the Committee met according to adjournment.

Whereas a Resolve was entered into by the last provincial Convention to support the civil power in the due execution of the laws, so far as may be consistent with the present plan of Opposition, & whereas it is the opinion of this Committee that it is highly necessary to reiterate a sense of Obedience to the said Resolution upon the minds of the people for the maintenance of Order and good Government.—

Resolved, that it be recommended to the good people of this district to pay a strict regard to the authority of the civil Magistrate in the just execution of the Laws, and that this Committee do and every person ought to unite associate and sol-

emnly engage to support the civil powers in their Authority as aforesaid.

Resolved likewise as the Opinion of this committee, that the duty & Allegiance enjoined by the Oaths necessary to be taken to constitute the magistrate conformably to the Laws of this province, are not inconsistent with our present plan of opposition to ministerial despotism.

From the Examination of several respectable witnesses it is the opinion of this committee that a bay horse—belonging to John Shellman appraised to £21 currency that died two days after his return from the American Camp (having been employed to go thither with Cap^{tn} Cresap's Company) got his death by the fatigue of the Journey.

Resolved, that these proceedings be printed in the Baltimore paper.

John Larkin complaining of Peter Hoffman for selling salt at 7/6 p Bushell and Mr. Hoffman being from Home—Resolved that said Larkin and Hoffman attend next meeting.

The Committee adjourns till this day fortnight.

At a meeting of the Committee for the middle district of Frederick County at the Court house in Frederick Town on Tuesday the 31st day of Oct^{r} 1775—

The following gentlemen were present

Messrs.	John Hanson,	William Beatty,
	George Stricker,	John Haas,
	William Luckett,	Baker Johnson,
	Charles Beatty,	Philip Thomas,
	Conrad Grosh,	John Adlum,
	Adam Fisher,	George Murdoch,
	Michael Raymer,	John Stoner,
	Christopher Edelen,	Joseph Wood,

John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the chair.

John Larkin having appeared against Mr. Hoffman for selling salt at 7/6 a bushel, and Mr. Hoffman assuring the Committee that it was a Mistake committed by his Wife in his

absence and that his price at that time was 6/ p Bushel, is ordered to refund 1/6 to the said Larkin.

Resolved, that Mr. Jacob Young be indulged with another fortnight for compleating his minute company.

The committee being informed that Mr. Roger Johnson was not able to raise a Company agreeably to his Appointment— Resolved, That Mr. James Mackall is hereby appointed to raise one in his place.

The Committee adjourns to this day fortnight.

Tuesday 14 Nov., 1775.

The Committee met agreeably to Adjournment when the following Gentlemen were present—

John Hanson Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the chair.

William Beatty,	Philip Thomas,
Charles Beatty,	Christopher Edelen,
Adam Fisher,	Michael Raymer,
Conrad Grosh,	John Haas,
George Stricker,	John Adlum.

Resolved, that Messrs Hanson, Grosh, Raymer & Edelen be a committee to review the minute company raised by Mr. Young next Saturday.

The Committee adjourns to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

2 o'clock P. M. The Committee met according to adjournment.

Mr. Hoffman attending produced the Invoice for his Salt which being satisfactory he is dismissed without censure.

Resolved, that Messrs. Charles Beatty, William Beatty, Harman Yost, John Haas, Philip Thomas, Samuel Plummer, John Stoner & Peter Mantz Capt^{ns} of Militia shall meet once a month in this place to join their Companies in Battalion agreeably to the Resolves of the Convention.

Resolved, that Messrs. William Beatty, William Blair & Joseph Wood be appointed to review Mr. Good's Company of

minute men next monday and to report their opinion next meeting.

Resolved, That Cap^{tns} Joseph Wood, Val. Creager, John Carmack, Jacob Snowderberger, Benjamin Ogle, Robert Wood, James Johnson and Jacob Ambrose do form their Companies in Battalion

Resolved, that by the 28 Instant every Captain of the Militia shall make a return of his muster Roll, as it is hoped by that time that all effective Freemen will be enrolled; but if there should be any so disaffected and obstinate as to refuse, it is desired that those persons formerly appointed to take an Account of them, bring in their Lists, that they may be transmitted to the Convention which meets the fourth of next Month; it is also resolved that those persons appointed to hand about the Association papers bring in a list of all Refusers, and that this Resolve shall be fixed up in the public places of the district that every person may have an opportunity of complying with it.

Resolved, That this Committee think it expedient and necessary to recommend persons proper for field Officers to the several Battalions of Militia to the Convention but the recommendations are postponed till next meeting.

The Committee adjourns to thursday fortnight the 28 Instant.

A List of Enrollments of Militia Companies returned to the Committee by the Cap^{tns} of the respective Companies, viz.

Captains	William Beatty,	Christopher Stull,
	Charles Beatty,	Samuel Plummer,
	Harman Yost,	John Stoner,
	John Haas,	Peter Mantz,

which are to compose the first Battalion.

Captains	Robert Wood	Benjamin Ogle,
	Valentine Creager,	Joseph Wood,
	John Carmack,	James Johnson,
	[Jacob] Snowdenberger,	Jacob Ambrose,

are to compose the second Battalion

Captains	William Blair,	Samuel Shaw,
	William Shields,	Robert Beatty,
	Normand Bruce,	Michael McGuire,
	Abram Heyter,	John Kleinhof,

are to compose the third Battalion

Captains	Philip Thomas,	Michael Troutman,
	William Luckett, Jr.,	Philip Rodenpillar,
	William Duvall,	Ludowick Kemp,
	George Stricker of a Minute Company	
	Jacob Young of do	

are to compose the fourth Battalion

N. B. the two minute Companies are added to the last Battalion by consent till two Companies of Militia now enrolling shall be compleated.

Captains	David Moore	Henry Baker
	Basil Dorsey	

The Committee adjourns to thursday fortnight.

November 15, 1775. At a meeting of the Committee of Observation by special Order, were present

John Hanson, Junr,	George Murdoch,
Conrad Grosh,	John Haas,
Christopher Edelen,	Adam Fisher,
Michael Raymer,	John Adlum.

Sundry Accounts and Certificates of Expenses incurred on account of the Rifle companies were laid before the Committee whereupon it is ordered that the Committee of Correspondence do make out a general Account against the Congress of said Expences and transmit the same together with the Vouchers to Thomas Johnson Esqr one of the Deputies for the province of Maryland, to be by him laid before the Congress, and that he be requested to receive the money thereby due, and transmit the same to the Chairman of the Committee to be by him paid to the different claimants.

November 21, 1775. The Committee met by special Order. This Committee having received a Letter from the Committee of the upper district acquainting them of their having secured and sent to their care Mess^{r} Connelly,[18] Smith [19] & Cameron persons suspected of being inimical to this country.

Ordered that the said prisoners be put under separate Guards, that Cap^{t} Thomas with a Sergeant, Corporal and four privates be a Guard over Connelly, that Cap^{t} Beatty with the same number of Officers and privates take the charge of Smith and that Cap^{t} Haas with the same number of Officers and privates take care of Cameron and that Cap^{t} Mantz have the charge and safekeeping of Connelly's servant.

Resolved, that no person be allowed by the Guard to speak to the Prisoners or to either of them unless in the presence of the Committee or some one of them or by their permission.

Ordered that the Cap^{t} and Lieutenant of each company in Frederick Town do search the prisoners for papers &c.

The Committee adjourns to tomorrow morning 9 o'clock.

November the 22, 1775. The Committee met according to Adjournment.

The following papers were then laid before the Committee.

First a letter from John Connelly to John Gibson.

[18] Dr. John Connolly was born in Lancaster Co., Pa. about 1750. He was well connected, and married a daughter of Samuel Semple, a noted Pittsburgh lawyer. In 1774 Lord Dunmore chose Connolly as his agent. Connolly is accused of fomenting the boundary dispute between Virginia and Pennsylvania, and of bringing on the border troubles with the Indians. At the rupture between England and the Colonies he adhered to the former. After his arrest in Maryland he was kept a prisoner until 1781, when escaping to Canada he plotted a descent upon Pittsburgh, and the next year led a force which destroyed Hannastown. Later (1788-89), he was concerned in English intrigues to capture New Orleans, and visited Kentucky with that purpose; but was recognized, and expelled from the country. From *Dunmore's war, q. v.*

[19] Dr. John Ferdinand D. Smyth. A full account of this affair from the point of view of the captive may be found in Smyth's *A Tour of the United States of America*, 2 v. London, 1784.

Dear Sir Portsmouth, August 9, 1775.

I have safely arrived here and am happy to the greatest degree in having so fortunately escaped the narrow Inspection of my enemies, the enemies to their Country, to good Order and Government. I should esteem myself defective in point of friendship towards you, should I neglect to caution you to avoid an overzealous exertion of what is now so ridiculously called patriotic spirit, but on the contrary to deport yourself with that moderation for which you have been always remarkable and which in this Instance tend to your honor and advantage, you may be assured from me Sir, that nothing but the greatest unanimity now prevails at home, and that the innovating Spirit amongst us here is looked upon as ungenerous and undutifull, and that the utmost Exertion of the powers of Government, if necessary, will be used to convince the infatuated people of their folly. I could I assure you (Sir) give you such convincing proofs of what I assert and from every reasonable person may conclude the Effects, that nothing but madness could operate upon a man so far as to overlook his duty to the present constitution, and to form unwarrantable Associations with Enthusiasts, whose ill-timed folly must draw upon them inevitable Destruction. His Lordship desires you to present his hand to Cap^{t} white Eyes & to assure him, that he is very sorry he had not the pleasure of seeing him at the treaty or that the situation of affairs prevented him from coming down. believe me, Dear Sir that I have no motive in writing my sentiments thus to you further than to endeavour to steer you clear of the Misfortunes which I am confident must involve but unhappily too many I have sent you an Address from the people of Great Britain to the people of America and I desire you to consider it attentively which will I flatter myself convince you of the Idleness of many declamations & of the Absurdity of an intended Slavery, give my love to George and tell him he shall hear from me & I hope to his advantage, interpret the inclosed Speech to Cap^{t} white Eyes from his Lordship, be prevailed upon to shun the popular Error

and judge for yourself—Act as a good subject and expect the Rewards due to your Service

To Mr. John Gibson I am Dear Sir
near Fort Dunmore Your sincere friend & Servant
John Connelly.

2d A Letter from Lord Dunmore [20] to Capt. White Eyes.

Brother Captain white Eyes.

I am glad to hear your good speech as sent me by Major Connelly, and you may be assured I shall put the one End of the Belt which you have sent me into the hands of our Great King, who will be glad to hear from his Brothers the Delawares and will take a strong hold of it you may rest satisfied that our foolish men shall never be permitted to have your Lands, but on the contrary our great King will protect you and preserve you in the possession of them. our young people in the Country have been very foolish and done many imprudent things for which they must be sorry and of which I make no doubt, they have acquainted you, but I must desire you not to listen to them, as they would be willing you should act equally foolish with themselves, but rather let what you hear pass in at one Ear and out of the other, so that it may make no Impression on your Heart untill you hear from me fully which shall be as soon as I can give you farther Information who am

Your friend & Brother.

Cap^{t} white Eyes will please to acquaint the Corn Stalk with these my sentiments also as well the Chiefs of the Mingoes & the other Six Nations

Your sincere friend & Elder Brother
Dunmore.

Connelly's Proposals to General Gage for raising an Army.

Proposals for raising an army to the Westward for effectually obstructing a Communication between the Southern & Northern Governments.

[20] John Murray, Fourth Earl of Dunmore, 1732-1809; last colonial Governor of Virginia.

As I have by directions from his Excellency Lord Dunmore prepared the Ohio Indians to act in concert with me against his Majesty's Enemies in that Quarter and have also dispatched intelligence to the different Officers of the Militia on the Frontier of Augusta County in Virginia, giving them Lord Dunmore's assurances (that such of them as shall hereafter evince their Loyalty to his Majesty by putting themselves under my command when I should appear amongst them with proper authority for that purpose) of a confirmation of Title to their Lands and the Quantity of three hundred Acres to all who should take up Arms in the support of the Constitution when the present Rebellion subsided: I will undertake to penetrate thro' Virginia and join his Excellency Lord Dunmore at Alexandria early next Spring on the following Conditions & Authority— 1st That your Excellency will give me a Commission to act as Major Commandant of such Troops as I may raise & embody on the frontier, with a power to command to the Westward and of employing such serviceable French & English Partizans as I can engage by pecuniary Rewards or otherwise. 2dly. That your Excellency will give orders to Capt Lord at the Illinois to remove himself with the Garrison under his Command from Fort Gage to Detroit by Ouabaché bringing with him all the Artillery Stores &c. &c. to facilitate which Undertaking he is to have Authority to hire Boats Horses Frenchmen Indians &c. &c. to proceed with all possible Expedition on that rout as the Weather may occasionally permit & to put himself under my Command on his arrival at Detroit. 3rdly. That the Commissary at Detroit shall be empowered to furnish such provisions as I may judge necessary for the good of the Service and that the commanding officer shall be instructed to give every possible Assistance in encouraging the French and Indians of that Settlement to join me. 4th. That an Officer of Artillery be immediately sent with me to pursue such rout, as I may find most expedient to gain Detroit, with orders to have such pieces of light Ordinance as may be thought requisite for demolishing of Fort Dunmore and Fort Fincastle, if Resistance should be made

by the Rebels in possession of those Garrisons. 5th. That your Excellency will empower me to make such reasonable presents to the Indian Chiefs and others as may urge them to act with Vigour in the Execution of my Orders. 6th. That your Excellency will send to Lord Dunmore such arms as may be spared in order to equip such persons as may be willing to serve his Majesty at our Junction, in the Vicinity of Alexandria &c. &c. If your Excellency judges it expedient for the good of the Service to furnish me with the Authority and other Requisites I have mentioned, I shall embrace the earliest opportunity of setting off for Canada, and shall immediately dispatch Lord Dunmore's armed Schooner (which now awaits my commands) with an account of what your Excellency has done, and that I shall be ready if practicable to join his Lordship by the 20th of April at Alexandria where the troops under my command may fortify themselves under the cover of the Men of War on that Station.— If on the contrary your Excellency should not approve of what I propose you will be good enough to immediately honor me with your dispatches to the Earl of Dunmore that I may return as early as possible.

Whereupon the Prisoners being by order brought separately before the Committee the following Examinations were taken.

Allen Cameron a Native of Scotland which he left for an Affair of Honor and came to Virginia with an intention to purchase back Lands and intended to go to Henderson for that purpose, but finding it difficult to go thro' the back County, encouraged by Lord Dunmore & promised Advancement he agreed to accept a Commission as 1st Lieut in the Regiment to be raised by Lt. Col. Connelly.

Doctr John Smith, a Native of Scotland, left Charles County, Maryland for political reasons and intended to go to the Mississippi, but finding it impracticable he went to Norfolk, and being induced by Lord Dunmore with promises of Preferment he accepted the appointment of Surgeon to Col. Connelly's Regiment.

John Connelly, a Native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania,

admits his Letter to Gibson (Copy shewn him) he went 25 July from Fort Dunmore to Lord Dunmore, and delivered him proposals in substance the same with those found in his Possession and in his hand Writing, that he was sent by Lord Dunmore to General Gage with Letters and his proposals enclosed to Gage—that he left Boston 14 or 15 Sept[r] and returned to Ld. Dunmore in the middle of October, that he brought Instructions from General Gage to Lord Dunmore, who granted him a Commission of Lieutenant Col[l] Commandant of a Regiment to be raised in the back parts and Canada with Power to nominate Officers which were to be confirmed by Lord Dunmore, that he is now on his way to Detroit, where he was to meet his Commission and Instructions, that he left Lord Dunmore about 10 days ago who had with him two Sloops of 16 & 18 Guns, that the ship on which Lord Dunmore is on board is armed with 68 Guns, that a Vessel of 20 Guns is daily expected from Jamaica, that John Smith never was appointed Surgeon, that he told Smith if he was the Man he represented himself to be it was possible that he would appoint him.

Resolved, that the said Allen Cameron and John Connelly be kept in safe and close custody untill the Orders of the Congress be known and that the Chairman transmit Copies of the Examinations and papers to the Honb[le] the President of the Congress and to the Conventions or Councils of Safety of the Colony of Virginia and this province.

Resolved, that Doct[r] John Smith be kept in Custody till the further orders of this Committee.

Frederick County, Maryland.
Nov[r] 24, 1775

Sir, I am directed by the Committee of this County to transmit to you Copies of the Examinations of Allen Cameron, John Smith, and John Connelly, and a Letter to one Gibson from Connelly, and Lord Dunmore's Speech to white Eyes and proposals by Connelly to Gen[l] Gage for the raising an Army for the destruction of the Liberties of the Colonies.—Any Orders relative to the Prisoners will be strictly observed. The Commit-

tee and Inhabitants of this County being determined to pursue every measure which the Congress may recommend to them, as necessary for the preservation of these Colonies at this time of imminent danger.

I am Sir with Respect Your most obed^{t} Serv^{t}

To the Congress. John Hanson Jun^{r} Chairman

Ordered, that 29 dollars and 3 half joes the property of Connelly be lodged in the hands of the Chairman, for the use of the said Connelly.

Ordered, that John Connelly, Allen Cameron and John Smith be confined above Stairs at Mrs. Charlton's, that the outward Room be assigned to the Guard and Doct^{r} Smith, and one of the small Rooms for Connelly and Cameron, and that Mrs. Charlton secure the Rooms agreeably to the directions of Messr^{s} George Murdock and Christopher Edelen for which and finding the prisoners with all necessaries she is to be allowed 10/ per day.

John Smith, by Order of the Committee, delivered to the Chairman what money he had being One Guinea, three half Guineas and two Spanish Pistoles which is to be redelivered to him by the Chairman in small sums as he may want it.

Ordered, that 6 Muskets belonging to the Province be delivered to the Guard placed over the prisoners.

Ordered, that Mr. Peter Toffler deliver one pound of powder to Mr. Michael Grosh for the use of the Guard and that he give Mr. Toffler a Receipt for the same.

The Committee adjourns till tomorrow.

The Committee met November 23, 1775, according to adjournment.

The Committee being of Opinion that the prisoners are not altogether safe from Escape at Mrs. Charlton's,

Order, that they be removed from Mrs. Charlton's to Mr. Charles Beatty's and confined in a Room in his house in the upper Story—that the Guard have a Room next adjoining, that Mr. Beatty secure the Room Windows where the prisoners are

to be kept, and that he find them all Necessaries, which he undertakes to do and for the use of the Rooms aforesaid he is allowed 10/ p. day.

The Committee adjourns to the 28 Nov^{r}.

Letters from the Chairman to the Honble Conventions of Virginia and this Province.

Sir. Frederick County, Maryland, Nov^{r} 24, 1775.

As it is necessary at this time of imminent danger to give every information to our Neighbours that may tend in the smallest degree to prevent the evil designs of our Enemies, have enclosed you Copies of the Examinations of Allen Cameron, John Smith and John Connelly, and a letter from Connelly to one Gibson, Lord Dunmore's Speech to Cap^{t} White Eyes, and proposals by Connelly to General Gage for the raising an army for the Destruction of the Liberties of the Colonies with the Resolves of the Committee of this County thereon.

I am very respectfully
Sir
Your most humble Servant.
John Hanson Jun^{r} Chairman.

To the honble the President of the Convention, or the Council of Safety of Virginia.

Frederick Town Nov^{r} 24, 1775.

Sir. I am directed by the Committee of this District to transmit to you Copies of the Examinations of Allen Cameron, John Smith and John Connelly, a Letter from Connelly to one Gibson, and Proposals by Connelly to Gen^{l} Gage for the raising of an Army to the Westward to act in Conjunction with Dunmore for the Destruction of the Liberties of the Colonies.

Any Orders from the Convention relative to the prisoners will be strictly observed.—The prisoners are now under strong Guard, but unless some provision is made for the payment of those on that duty, it is apprehended that in a short time the people will not be prevailed on to attend that Service, which it

is hoped the Convention will take into Consideration and make such Order therein as they may think necessary.

I am with Respect

Sir, Your most humble Servant,

John Hanson Jr. Chairman.

To the honble Matthew Tilghman
Esq^{r} President of the Convention.

28 Nov^{r} 1775. The Committee met according to Adjournment. Present, John Hanson, Jun^{r} Esq^{r} in the Chair. Messrs. Upton Sheredine, Geo. Murdoch, Conrad Grosh, Christopher Edelen, John Adlum, Wm. Beatty, Willi^{m} Blair, Joseph Wood, Adam Fisher, Michael Raymer, John Haas, Philip Thomas, William Luckett Jun^{r}, Charles Beatty, George Stricker & John Stoner.

Mr. Archibald Boyd, the late Clerk, being absent and the Committee apprehending it will be inconvenient for him to attend in future appoint Benjamin Ford their Clerk.

An Indenture and several Papers being laid before the Committee relative to a Report prejudicial to the Character of George Steier, the Committee are of Opinion that the said Report is groundless, and that the said George Steier is not a Convict as has been reported.

Upon complaint of Hugh Larkin against Val. Black for selling a Sifter at an extravagant price—Ordered, that the said Val. Black do attend on Tuesday Week to answer the said Complaint.

The Committee adjourns till to Morrow Morning 9 o'clock.

(*To be Continued*)

EXTRACTS FROM THE CARROLL PAPERS.

(Continued from p. 258.)

May the 16th 1760 [51]

Dr Papa

Since the departure of the fleet your Letter of the 23d Febry came to hand: it was extremely acceptable as all yours are: I am overjoyed to hear my Mama has her health: particularly as I was not a little apprehensive of the contrary: our sollicitude is always proportionable to our affection, absence even heightens our anxiety and makes us generally apprehend those evils, which we stand the most in dread of. Why shou'd you wonder at my silence upon our late glorious Success at Sea? You must have heard that news before it cou'd possibly be conveyed to you in a Letter from me. Nothing can outstrip the speed of same, mobilitate viget viresque acquirit eundo says the Poet and it appears true by the account you received of Sr Edward Hawke's destroying a 11 sail after the action.

There must be a blindness (or to use the french gazette's expression) une fatalité attending their ministry which approaches to dulness and Stupidity: how cou'd they ever hope to envade England with the least appearance of success in their flat-bottom boats, in opposition to so formidable a naval power as we then had at Sea? I was told when in Paris that the largest boats stood the government in a 1000 guineas a piece; how true this information may be I can't determine. Neither did they depend if we may credit the publick report, on any secret intelligence or interest, or insurrection in England, it is certain, there was not the least mention made of the Prince during the whole time their preparations lasted: Had he really been concerned in the scheme it wou'd have been difficult to have kept it entirely concealed from the Publick. Nor can we reasonably suppose they intended a conquest. Their view per-

haps was (if I may once be allowed to turn Politician) to throw into this kingdom a force sufficient to destroy our naval stores, docks, shipping &c before any opposition cou'd be made: a force capable, even when we had collected all the troops we cou'd muster, to render the event of a pitch battle doubtful and precarious.

The consequences of an overthrow cou'd not but prove fatal to this nation: Wherefore it tis highly probable had the French landed in England with 50,000 men we shou'd have granted them their own terms and resigned what we have gained rather than run the risk of losing all by the loss of one battle. What makes me inclined to believe they had no intention of restoring the exiled family, is because such a restoration, in my opinion, wou'd be inconsistent with their own interest and the French will never act, at least knowingly against that primum mobile of theirs. Risum teneatis amici?

The unhappy Earl Ferrers was executed the 16th instant: neither his riches or high birth cou'd exempt him from the ignominious death of a common malefactor they only contributed to render it more dishonourable. Tho' that unfortunate nobleman deserved some kind of pitty yet was this exercise of Justice highly commendable, necessary, and instructive. Great men may see by this that the laws are not made only for the poorer sort, that they extend to all and can not be transgressed with impunity to no other cause was owing the ascendent the Spartan government had obtained throughout all the other States of Greece and the deference payed to its decisions. The Laws at Sparta ruled the Kings, and not they, the laws. The ancients thought, at least the wisest ancients, that the property, Liberty, and safety of individuals cou'd not be too secure from power and its natural ally, injustice.

(I have consulted the Lottery registers, & the account sent me is agreeable to the same. Y^{r} last years tickets are all blanks except No^{s} 1971 & 8974 each a prize of 20$^{£}$) Bar iron I am informed bears an exceeding good price and that no better commodity can be sent to market: If we come to a rupture with Prussia it will still in all probability bear a better.

I propose next month going to see my old master; who lives at Wardour a seat of my Lord Arundel's. he has been twice in town since my arrival; I saw him each time and our interviews were as long as his stay in town, which was but short, and his business which was pressing wou'd permit. I leave you to conceive our mutual Joy & satisfaction at our first meeting after so long a separation: certainly no pleasure can equal that of conversing with a person, whom we love & esteem, especially when such esteem is founded on true merit: nihil ego Jucundo contribium sanus amico, says my old Friend Horace, and Mr Jenison is as deserving of the epithet Jucundus as most men. A Little before I left Paris a new, compleat, and correct Atlas was published price 10 guineas I had a great mind to buy one, but did not know wether you wou'd approve of it. If you do tis' not too late. Have you read Hume's history of the houses of Stuart and Tudor? if not, you have a great Satisfaction to come or I am mistaken. Mrs Carbey, Baker, Printz & Crookshanks desire their compliments to you; mine to Mr & Mrs Lawson, to Dr Lyon & the two Croxals: my Love & duty to my Mama & Grand Mama. I am Dr Papa

Yr affectionate & dutiful Son

C: Carroll.

P. S. Pray don't forget answering that part of my last Letter relating to Mr Bird the marble merchant, my directions are to C: Carroll in the Temple King's bench walks No 9. but I think yr safest way is to enclose my Letters to Mr Perkins.

May the 22d 1760 [52]

Dr Papa

I take this opportunity of writing a few lines by Capt James Hennick; tho' I have already wrote a more circumstantial Letter to which goes by the same gentleman. I refer you to that Letter as to what may regard me & my Little affairs: tho' if you expect to meet with anything material or interesting you will

be deceived. I am now with Mr Perkins; who gives his kind compliments to you.

I desired you in a foregoing Letter to send me some madeira wine. pray don't forget my commission if not too troublesome, or otherwise inconveinent. I think of buying a horse to ride out, as that exercise is recommended to me for the preservation of my health, and as I can't well see the different parts of England without: and I believe you will not be against my making now & then some excursions & Jaunts of pleasure.

I propose, if you consent, to go over next summer that is next year, into Ireland:

But of this scheme more will be said in an ensuing Letter. I shall only add at present that I am well & wish with all my heart that you are. My love to my Mama. I am Dr Papa

Yr affectionate & dutiful

Son C: Carroll.

[Chas. Carroll Sr to Charles Carroll of Carrollton]

July 14th 1760 [53]

My Cousin Cha: Carroll writes to me from London wth all ye Indifference of a Philosopher, that he is very unconcerned about news. Mediocrities says he is not yt ye Best. What Mr Carroll told you Concerning the Result of his voyage to Europe, is Conformable to what I understand from his Son, when I saw him last Sepr who told me his Father had not succeeded at Paris. If it had been thought proper I should know ye motive of his Journey he would Probably have taken tht Opportunity to tell me; But as he did not, I suppose it would not be becoming in me to Push my enquiries any further. I went from Liege (part of Jo: Carrolls letter at Liege Dated March 15: 1760 to his Brother Daniell in Maryland) to Ghent to meet my Csn Charly Carroll in his way from Paris to London. Mr Rozier will give you an actt of the great improvement he has made in France, & his Elegant way of living at London.

You see by the above tht People are very Curious & inquisitive

& learn from it, to trust no man wth a Secret without absolute necessity, especially if it be of any Consequence.

In y^{rs} of the 10th of Aprill, you say you are not acquainted wth M^{r} Bladen & that you do not desier to be acquainted with him as he is a Gamester, & th^{t} that is not y^{r} only Reason for declining his Acquaintance, this is mysterious, what other Reason have you? He was Civill to me when in London I have been long acquainted wth him. His & my Father were neighbours & Acquaintance I am Intimate with M^{r} Tasker who married his Sister, therefore, if he makes the 1st advances be Polite & Civill, not Intimate.

[Endorsed: Triplicate sent in my letters of July 14: 1760.]

Sept. 16th 1760 [54]

D^{r} Papa

My last was dated the 16th of May. I have since received your several Letters of the 1st May and 14th July and one from my Mama of the 5th May. The books sent by Capt. Coolidge are safe arrived: those that want binding I shall take care to get bound, those that are double or are of a bad or too old edition shall be sold and replaced by others of a later and better. I propose entering myself of the Inner temple next term: the expence of entery may amount to £4.0.0 or thereabouts: that of commons to 6 or 7 more yearly. Your observation on the Tob^{o} Merchants is well grounded: Your advice concerning them and my dress Judicious: it shall be followed. The only thing I dislike in my present situation is want of company: good, I mean instructive company, is not easy to be met with: genteel company cannot but be attended with great expence, great distractions and loss of time. No application, no study, without an undisturbed, serene, composed mind: independent of these objections the prodigious vacuum that reigns thro' the conversation of genteel company is insupportable to men of a certain stamp. I have not gained half a line since you saw me last, nor am I quite broke of my Stooping. M^{r} Maccarty's

finances are still ebbing, perhaps when the tide flows again it may bring him up to town with the £ 9.0.0 Jo: Gallot's pledge remains in Mr Edwards hands, if its value be not adequate to the debt, his honesty will not hurry him to redeem it. I am informed he is servant to an officer of the militia, now in camp at Winchester. The Letter sent by Capt Magachan, was wrote in haste: this prevented my referring to former Letters, which, as you desired, are all entered into a book. I repent my having mentioned the interesting Letter, and its irrecoverable loss. Mr Rozier, knows me as well as the gentleman, who wrote the Letter, and is as capable of delivering his opinion and with equal discernment. I shall make it my business to peruse seriously the books of controversy recommended to me. My dining with Mr Sharpe was merely accidental. I happened to meet Mr Calvert at Mr Perkin's house: he politely invited me to come and see him: I accepted the invitation Mss. Plater & Rozier accompanied me to his (Calvert's) house: from whence we went all together to Mr Sharpe's to dine: we were treated handsomely. To Judge from so short an acquaintance with Mr Sharpe, I look upon him to be a well behaved, sensible gentleman. Some months after my Lord Baltimore sent me an invitation to come to his country seat at Epsom and to remain with him during the races: being pre-engaged I could not comply with the latter part of the invitation: however I dined with his Lordship the first day of the races; this was the second time, perhaps it will be the last I shall see his Lordship. Forced by your reasons I must acknowledge the temple to be a more proper place to study the law in than my own home, where business or amusements (too often the Latter) engross our whole attention. Nothing but a sincere love guided by reason, I am persuaded, cou'd have kept me so long from you. The education you have given me, the care you have taken, the trouble and expence you have been at, are Strong convincing proofs of this well regulated love. If I survive the remainder of my life may be easy and ornamental but not happy: your remembrance will always be accompanied with grief: how shall

I ever be able to think of you without shedding tears due to the memory of the best, the dearest, tenderest Parent. but wherefore do I anticipate pains which perhaps I shall never live to feel. Your description of Maryland is quite picturesque: I believe a little Poetical. Pictoribus atque Poetis quidlibet audendum you have made some use of this permission: but by all accounts your encomiums are not unmerited. How displeasing then must the thought be of Leaving such a charming country to avoid the unjust the malicious prosecutions, of an ignorant, base, contemptible rabble. Yet time may perhaps polish and soften their manners; wealth acquired by their own industry may satiate their avarice, and correct at least moderate that eager longing after other men's property. But my chief hopes are founded on our Governors and upper house of Assembly. If we can be assured of always having governors as Just and as moderate as our present Governor, one not to be awed or even ruled by the clamours of a mob we may laugh at and despise its insolence: its giddy fury will turn to its own shame. There are several gentlemen in the upper house, as such they are certainly of too disinterested, enlarged, and noble a way of thinking, than to suffer themselves to be lead into measures, mean, interested, and unjust. They may say, they ought to say, with the bold spirit of the Lyrick Poet odi profanum vulgus et arceo.

I question very much wether my Lord Coke stuck to his own distribution of time: he might have been, like many others, no follower of what he ought. I am persuaded, he frequently made as great a deduction from the quatuor orabis as you advise me to: and to Judge of the old gentleman by his rude uncouth style, the Sacre Camend were no great favourites of his: of these and of history I am passionately fond: whatever time I can steel from drudgery and necessary relaxation I consecrate to these. Without a perfect knowledge of history and mankind, which latter is acquired from the study of History and personal experience, there is no possibility of excelling in the law. I might indeed be, what many Lawers are, to use some of Tully's

words, Leguleius quidam cantus, et auctus preco actionum cantor formularum, anceps syllabarum, an insignificant petty fogger grovaling all my life in the mean but painful application to all the little arts of chicane.

I spent the last month in the company of my old master Mr Jenison. After a stay of two weeks at Wardour, the place of his residence, we went to Bath, from thence to Bristol & to Oxford. Our Jant was extremely agreeable; the weather good, the country delightful. We parted at Oxford the 3d instant much against our will. I reached London the same day he Wardour the day following. Thus ended in sorrow, the most agreeable, entertaining, pleasant Journey I ever made.

I return you many thanks for the Pipe of wine you have ordered for my use. As this letter is already too long I shall postpone answering my Mama's to the next oportunity. Assure her of my love and duty. I am overjoyed to hear her swelling has abated without impairing her health: tho' if I may credit some private informations, she was once in great danger; this I suppose you concealed from me de industria: Pray don't deceive me for the future. In all your letters you mention her being in good health and that she sends me her blessing: why can't she tell me so in her own handwriting? if tis but a line or two. Be pleased to give my love and duty to my Grand-Mama: I beg my compliments to my other relations and friends. I am Dr Papa

Your most dutiful & loving Son

Ch: Carroll.

P. S. this accompanies the news-papers & magazines that I take in, since Mr Edwards removal to Hammersmith.

Octor 13, 1760. [55]

Dr Charley,

I am very solicitous Mr Darnall should succeed in the Application he intends to make, & have therefore wrote the letter of this Date with a desiyre you should shew it to Mr Calvert, with

th^t^ Paragraph of the Severall letters refer'd to in it Relating to the same Subject.

Y^r^ Manner of introducing the letter to M^r^ Calvert must be by telling him your wishes to have a Relative succeed who Appears to be dear to y^r^ Father has prompted you to a step, w^ch^ may be Cannot be Justified by Prudence: It must not Appear to M^r^ Calvert th^t^ you shew him the letter by my order. It must appear to be an Act of y^r^ owne & it will naturally Appear so to him, when you shew him the other letters w^ch^ speak the same Sentiments, & Could not be framed to answer the Present Purpose as they were wrote Antecedent to the Event. The letter to him will appear in no other light, than as Conveying an Article of news to you.

Its Possible the letter may help M^r^ Darnall it Cannot hurt him. As to us it Cannot have any ill Effect, for wee need not give ourselves the least Concern whether M^r^ Calvert be Pleased or Displeased. In case of the Coll's Death make y^r^ Application on Receit of the letter no time is to be lost. I am

D^r^ Charley Y^r^ Mo: Aff^t^ Father

Cha: Carroll.

P. S. You may think the severall letters you are directed to shew M^r^ Calvert are wrote too freely & may give Offence, they may give Offence, & should he shew the least Resentment either by word or by his Behaviour, Ask him who has most reason to be Offended, we who have been ungratefully treated & Persecuted without offence Contrary to all Justice & the Priviledges & liberty Promised by the Charter & one of the 1^st^ laws Enacted here, In Violation of the Solemn Engagements & Promises made to us & our Ancestors by his Ancestors Proclamations inviting & Encouraging our Ancestors to Settle here, or he who but asknowledged to you, th^t^ by Certificates from Persons in Power here he was Convinced of Our Inocence & yet has by Passing the Law which Donble taxes us Consented to Oppress us. It is necessary on some Occasions to be firm Resolute & to shew a Proper Resentment & I think M^r^ Calvert in Particular ought to be treated in this manner, & you are to Raise or

lower y^{r} Tone According to the Disposition you find him in. Enquier dayly whether any news of Coll Taskers Recovery.

Nov. 27th, 1760 [56]

D^{r} Charley,

As I wrote to you, this day M^{r} Browne is still with me, so is M^{r} Buchanan. My House has been their home above 5 months, this to me has been very troublesome & Inconvenient, I like to enjoy my owne family in Privacy & Retierment as much as Possible. Thinking M^{r} Browne would return in Sep^{r} or Oct^{r} I was willing to Put up wth the Inconvenience for sometime & that they should be together while M^{r} Browne stayed. But on his Return, finding M^{r} Buchanan did not think of takeing Private Lodgings, I Contrived th^{t} he should be Put in mind of it. He is now looking out. But by their Behaviour, I see they are not well Pleased. I have I think payed them a very Great Compliment. But I am in the Case of every man who endeavours to oblige, th^{t} is I have Miscarried by not Continuing still to doe what is inconsistent with my owne ease & quiet. This is to y^{r} self, & I only mention it, least you should hear it from another Quarter. I am

D^{r} Charley Y^{rs} &c.

Cha: Carroll.

Jan^{ry} 1st, 1761 [59]

D^{r} Papa,

I cannot begin the new year better than by wishing you a happy one. God grant that you may live to see many: you alone can make them happy Cap^{t} Kelty and Herrick are arrived: the latter has brought the Cain spirits and Madeira wine; which Is very good: I am much obliged to you and to the Captain, as it is no easy task to cheat the Custom house officers; Kelty has not as yet delivered his letters. By yours of Oct^{r} 13th 1760 and several other letters you seem highly disgusted with Maryland: you certainly have great cause of dis-

content I shou'd not chuse to settle in any place whatever, against y^{r} opinion & approbation: But the same reasons that make Maryland an uneligible abode, make England equally uneligible: to exchange a bad situation for a worse, or equally bad, wou'd argue want of Judgement. Besides the trouble and loss attending such a change, besides the prospect at least the hopes (and those probable too) of our enemies animosity abating (which are all reasons for remaining in Maryland) our importance there, woud determine me, if obliged to chuse between England & Maryland, to give the preference to the latter. Religious persecution, I own, is bad, but civil persecution is still more irksome: the one is quite unsupportable, the other is alleviated by superior motives, which tho' they cannot diminish the real evil, yet enable us to bear it with greater resignation. This makes me chuse a live under an english government rather than under any other. Catholick I mean: for I know of no Catholick country where that greatest blessing civil liberty, is enjoyed. Whatever country I settle in, its welfare & my honour shall be the chief and sole principle of my actions. shou'd I ever be so happy as to be able to protect the innocent, I would not abandon them because weak: nor court their enemies and mine with presents of slavery and fear.

15 months are now elapsed since my arrival in England Notwithstanding a pretty serious application during this time, to the Law, I have made little or no advance in it.

This must be owing to my incapacity, to the difficulty of the Study and to want of instruction. Reading Law books & attending the courts is not sufficient to attain the knowledge of the Law unless assisted by the advice of, and conference with skillful Lawers. I know 2 or 3 young Roman Catholick gentlemen who study as Clerks, under the immediate direction of Hutton, Wilmot, & others, persons well versed in the law by long practice & great application: This in my opinion would have been the best way for me to have studied: and this, I dare say was the course my Grand-father persued. There are many introcate passages, obscure reasons of Law, which certainly

egent interpretre often imaginary not real difficulties occur: these frighten the student, almost cast him into dispair and create an antipathy even to what he is most desirous of knowing.

I am sorry for young Tasker: I pity the father who sustained so great a loss: If Mr Darnall shou'd stand competitor for the Secretary's office, I wish him success. I can only wish and hope: woud it were in my power to do more.

I have sent you the London Evening Posts & the Magazines with the considerations on the present German war, a new Pamphlet full of good sense: this will confirm you in those notions, you undoubtedly have all along entertained of our continental connections: Several scriblers have attacked the author, but their lame weak attempts plainly show the superior force of his reasoning and the truth of what he asserts. My Mama, I hope, is quite recovered of her indisposition & the swelling entirely gone off Mr Browne's not coming with the fleet is a great disappointment. I flattered myself with the pleasing hopes of many agreeable *entretiens* about you both, my friends, and Maryland.

Nothing can make me amends, but a very long letter from my Mama. I long to be with you: even this great Metropolis and all its pleasures do not Sufficiently attoane for yr Absence, they only serve to alleviate the desiderium patria and pains of banishment. My duty to my Grand-Mama & Service to my friends; the Croxalls, Dr Lyon, Lawson & his Lady. I am Dr Papa

Yr most dutiful son
Ch: Carroll.

P. S. Mr Crookshanks and other friends in London desire their compliments. I shall write to Mr Boisou: & take care to forward the letter when it comes to hand: it was not enclosed in yours of Oct. 13th that being only a copy: tho' you mention it in that Letter.

Feb. 13th, 1761 [60]

Dr Papa,

Immediately on the receipt of yr Letter relating to Mr Darnall I waited on Mr Calvert I came to the point in question by mentioning the premature death of Colonel Tasker; this naturally lead me to enquire who was to succeed him in his office of Secretary. I doubted not but that there wou'd be many competitors, that Mr Darnall certainly wou'd not be so wanting to himself as not put up for that post, which I hoped and wished him to obtain. His answer was somewhat to this purport. He wished Mr Darnall well was willing to serve him but that strange reports were propagated against that gentleman. Then with great warmth & seeming emotion I can't conceive says he how a man who has taken the oaths can be so base as to be Papistically affected or so deep a dissembler as to be a Papist at heart, a Protestant in appearance. Here he paused looked big & stern, but his fire began to cool his ardour abated, he remembered, perhaps, his having been a Papist but his conscience accused him with no self interested action (for which he seems to have a particular horror, for even the thought of a base action had almost set him into a passion) in ceasing to be of that communion, nor since his change with any dissumalition or Papistical affection: his conduct has Justified the last.

You may Judge by this he has not Mr Darnall's interest very much at heart, at least I Judged so and urged no further. I turned off the discourse to the late oppressive double taxing law. I asked him how my Lord, or his advisers cou'd consent to a law which they knew to be an open breach of faith & since declared by the Attorney General subversive of the foundations of the Maryland constitution, most iniquitous and unjust by oppressing men, by his own confession, innocent and undeserving of such treatment. His answer was this, I think very puerile, but poor Mr Calvert who never did an interested selfish action designedly startled at the thought of having done one inadvertently; his surprise prevented him from giving a studied reason, & disclosed a short tho' true one. *He* (my Lord Balti-

more) *was advised to it.* Besides *the Roman Catholicks made not the least opposition to the bill while depending.* therefore it was Just to double tax them or they were willing to be double taxed, is this a logical conclusion?

However Mr Calvert gave me a kind of promise, that no such laws if the Roman Catholicks did not give occasion to them by their disaffected behaviour, shou'd for the future meet with the Proprietary's approbation.

I return you many thanks for the Madeira and Cain spirits which are looked upon by the connoisseurs to be very good: the books are all come safe to hand: notwithstanding this supply I shall be put to a pretty great expence in buying others I stand in need of. wou'd you advise me to buy the Statutes at large? this is a very dear work. I shall take care to send the books you want, by the fleet, if I can meet with them in London, if not they must be bought in Paris. I am surprised how Mr Browne and Buchanan, after so long a stay at your house, cou'd be displeased at yr unwillingness to maintain them longer.

I have seen Mr Macnamara: you need not be apprehensive of too great an intimacy between us. The letters inclosed to me for Monsieur Boisson have been forwarded long ago I wrote as you desired, to Monsieur Boisson, to inform him, care shou'd be taken of his letters to his relations in Maryland, if conveyed to me. I intend to answer my Mama's letter, by the fleet, you may expect also by the same opportunity a longer and more circumstantial letter: this is wrote in haste, the ship it goes by, being to sail in 2 or 3 day's time. As you mention nothing in your letters of some pamphlets, the Magazines, the Way to keep him a new comedy & the news papers, I have some cause to think, that they have not been sent, or if sent not delivered. My Grand Mama's illness gives me great uneasiness, both on account of my affection for her, & the affliction her death will occasion to my Mama: so tender so good a mother, can not be a tender affectionate daughter: try every expedient that may allay her grief. I desire my compliments to Poor Mr Lawson's family: their loss is indeed great, I think young Mr Lawson

(but this between us) is not so sensible of it as he shou'd be. I am almost sorry this reflection has escaped pray remember to the Croxalls & Dr Lyon.

There is no appearance of a peace this winter at least as I can see: we are raising recruits a pace for Germany: There is some talk of an expedition against the French forts on the Mississipi Martinico seems evidently threatened with an invasion.

Marechal de Belle isle died last month at Versailles in a very advanced age: it tis not as yet known who is to succeed him in the post of secretary of war. Daun is to command the Austrian grand army and Laudon an army of 35 thousand men in Silesia: Mr Keith has not been able to detach the empress of Russia from the grand alliance. I am of opinion the king of Prussia will stand his ground again this campaign: which may be the occasion of another if the Powers at war can find means to maintain their forces.

March 22d 1761 [61]

Dr Charley

Your Dr Mama died the 12th Instt having been confined to her Room since the 20th of last Decr & her Bed for at least the 3 last Weeks. She was to all Appearance in perfect health looked florid & well, her Complexion fine & clear when she was attacked with 3 or 4 very high fevers, these were Removed by a Blister & she was to all appearance in a fine way when she fell into a very deep melancholy wch often affected her senses & understanding, a gentle Emetic contributed greatly to relieve her & restore her to her Senses, & it was repeated. In some days after the 2d Emetic she was taken with an obstinate Bilious Vomitting wch was very frequent & tormenting; from the 2d Vomit wch I think was given on the 27th of Janry she never had a natural stool all her Evacuations downwards being procured by Clystors, however her Vomitting was much abated, & little was apprehended from it, & wt is very remarkable she was generally very temperate & had no sensible fevers until the 5th

Ins^{t}. then she also began at times to ramble in her discourse & her fevers wc^{h} could not be removed wore her away. If 4 Physicians could have saved her I sh^{d} still be blessed with her. Our Loss is as great as such a loss can be, to you she was a most tender mother, to me the best of wives being a charming Woman in every sense, remarkable for her good Sense evenness & sweetness of her temper. She bore her tedious sickness with great patience & Resignation, & had all the Spiritual helps the Church can bestow in such cases. Hence, & from the Regularity of her life we have the solid Comfort of a well grounded hope that her Death was precious in the Sight of God. Charity however to one so near & dear to us prompts us to procure her ease from the pains she may suffer for such Transgressions as she may not have Attoned for in this life & therefore I desire you will apply 10 Guineas properly to th^{t} end. I have bestowed here a much larger sum to the same purpose. Nature can hardly support such strokes. Philosophy alone cannot administer any solid Comfort, for tho' Death be the common Lot, tho' many from the Creation have lost as tender mothers & dear wives & will continue to do so to the end of time, we do not find more Consolation from this Consideration that we sh^{d} find ease in a fit of the Gout or any other disorder from the Reflection th^{t} many have & will feel as Excruciating pains as ours. Religion in such Cases is the only solid Comforter of the afflicted, by th^{t} we know, th^{t} the God who has Created us has a Right to dispose of us, th^{t} his Dispositions are just & mercyfull & th^{t} it is our Duty to submit to them, hence a Xtian by Resignation (wc^{h} is his Duty) finds th^{t} ease wc^{h} nothing else can give him & is according to Gods infinite goodness rewarded with ease in Consequence of his Obedience, Submission & Resignation. I have dwelt so long on this melancholy Subject to soften if possible the 1st impressions it must make on you, & to help you to bear y^{r} loss. You have before you an affecting instance of Mortality, life is but as the Twinkling of the Eye to Eternity, the only serious business of life is to make th^{t} Eternity a happy one & the certainest pledge of a happy Eternity is a lively

habitual faith, pray earnestly for this precious faith & cherish it; having it you cannot act inconsistently & irrationally as to offend y^{r} God. Farewell my Dear Child, I pray to God to bless you & to grant you perfect Health. I am My D^{r} Charley

Y^{r} Mo: Aff^{t} Father

Cha: Carroll.

P. S. I have y^{rs} of the 1st of Jan^{ry} wc^{h} with y^{r} former I will answer soon.

March 28th 1761 [62]

D^{r} Papa

In my last of the 13th Feb^{ry} I acquainted you with the conversation I had had with M^{r} Calvert relating to M^{r} Darnall, and what little dependence that gentleman cou'd place on M^{r} Calvert. I sincerely wish for M^{r} Darnall's sake that my arguments had been more persuasive, or M^{r} Calvert's prejudices less violent not that I believe, M^{r} Calvert's bears him any particular grudge or ill will; disaffection & Papistical inclinations seem to form his chief or only objection to M^{r} Darnall.

You seemed desirous in one of last year's letters of my being entered of the temple: the expence of entry may come to near 4$^{£}$, the commons to pretty near seven pounds a year: As my religion is an invincible obstacle to my being called to the Bar (and unless called to the Bar my being entered of the temple is of no signification or use) as attending the commons will infalibly expose me to the worst acquaintance & company, I have been so bold for once as to disobey y^{r} commands. but if these reasons appear insufficient (but I hope they will not) if you still persevere in y^{r} resolution, let me know it, and I will tho' unwillingly obey.

I have bought of M^{r} Lewis Croiset's moral reflexions: I paid a crown for the 2 volu^{s}: this I am sensible is a great deal two much for such books, but the scarcity and the time and trouble of getting them from France, made me give this price; I shall look out for his exercises de piete &c. if not to be had in London,

I shall write to Mr Crookshanks for them. As Mr Hume is continuing his history of England, I thought it wou'd be better to buy the whole entire work at once than by peace meals: this is the reason of my not sending by the fleet the 2 volus already published. Pray let me have a list of yr English books to prevent buying the same books over again.

My Lord Peter and his tutor Mr Galloway are lately arrived in town from France: there is a report of my Lord's going to be married to the youngest Miss Aston: perhaps his dancing at the Redotto with that young Lady the very night of his arrival, may have occasioned this report.

My Accounts of last year's expences accompany this I hope you will not think them exorbitant; all my care, all my study is to please and satisfy you, if my endeavours prove successful; I am happy and sufficiently recompensed. Mr Macnamara informs me you have sold the large tract of land at Monoccasy for £12500 Sterling: this piece of information surprised me not a little, as you intimated to me in one of your Letters yr design of keeping the largest tracts of Land till my arrival in Maryland, that then I might be able to chuse either to settle there or leave that country. I do not mention this with a view to blame yr measures, which I am fully persuaded are always prudent, or that I am dissatisfied at yr selling that land, but only to know wether the good bargain or some other particular reason prevailed upon you to part with it.

Mr Bird has sent by the fleet a venture of some marble tables; I hope the event will answer his expectation: as I have a value for the gentleman, and he deserves my esteem both by his Character, & polite friendly behaviour to me.

The marble slab, you ordered, goes with the tables: by the bill you will see it tis charged at 7s a foot; 5 shillings is the common price; the 2 shillings extraordinary are owing to the double thickness.

I have had no intelligence of the Pipe of Madeira wine you commissioned yr Correspondent at the Madeiras to send. Mr Crookshanks in a Letter of 2d of Febry writes as follows:

Affairs in Portugal are at a stand; Carvalla having pretty nigh accomplished his ends to wit the separation from Rome and overturn of Religion: affairs of religion here, in the same fluctuating state you left them.

I intend to follow y^{r} advice of making a tour thro^{r} Holland: I may execute this scheme some time next summer; towards the latter end of this I propose visiting the northern parts of England: I must lay asside the thought of going over to Ireland the present situation of that Isleland, will only renew the memory of past wrongs. Fuit Ilium, et ingens gloria Dardanidum. how unavailing to remember what we cannot revenge! how melancholy to behold, ancient, noble, and once flourishing families now reduced to beggarry!

Joseph Gallot called upon me a fortnight ago to pay his debt: as M^{r} Edwards was entrusted to receive the money, and with some of Gallot's merchandise for security of payment, I ordered him to pay the money to M^{r} Edwards he has not as yet called upon him: his place, by his account, is worth 50 guineas a year. M^{r} Crookshanks has been so obliging as to compose an Atlass of the best maps by several different Authors: the maps cost 269$^{£}$ 3^{s} the binding 48$^{£}$ they are bound in 2 octa^{s} as you advised.

For Publick news I refer you to the newspapers & the London Magazines, which I send by this opportunity. I pray God to grant your health and happiness: my best wishes to my friends: my duty to my Grand Mama. I am D^{r} Papa

Y^{r} dutiful & affectionate son

C. Carroll.

P. S. March 29th 1761

I received this day y^{r} short letter of the 3^{d} of Feb^{ry} I must confess you have some little reason of complaint: I acknowledge my fault, am sorry, & will attone for it by writing oftener: but then you must not expect letters of this length. I hope my Grand Mama has exchanged this frail mortal life, for a glorious happy immortality. Her death, I knew too well, wou'd deeply

affect my Mama: I do not blame her tears: they are the tenderest acknowledgement of humanity: not to be affected at the death of a Parent wou'd argue insensibility: But immoderate grief is unreasonable and unbecoming: to the pious, Just & good death is comfortable, sweet an easy: tis the term the end of misery, the commencement of never ending happiness: is it not therefore unreasonable to lament their death? the decrees of God are irrevocable he has doomed all mankind to die: shou'd we not then humbly submit to his omnipotent, holy, irresistible will? these & such like arguments, I dare say, you made use of to allay my Mama's sorrows: I am overjoyed to hear she begins to get the better of her grief & that her spirits revive: company is the best preservative against melancholy: Pray remind her of our love and for our sakes at least let her be careful of her health, than which nothing can be dearer to me.

March 30th 1761 [63]

Dr Papa

Capt Kilty seeming very desirous of a Letter from me, I cou'd not but comply with his request. I have nothing material or new to add to my last. I commissioned Kilty to bring over some of yr winter Pears, they ought to be packed up in Moss the best preservative against their rotting: I gave him another commission for some hams: they must be newly cured else by the time they get here they will be good for little or nothing. Have you any flowers peculiar to Maryland? If there be such pray Let me have some of the seed.

By the newspapers you will find how the French have been forced to abandon the Landgraviat of Hesse Cassel, after having garrisons in the Capital & other tenable towns: They being now reinforced by the troops from the Lower Rhine are marching forwards in order to raise the siege of Cassel & the other towns besieged or blockaded by the Allies. By the last Holland mail we have an account of an advantage gained by the French over the Hereditary Prince, who tis reported has had 2600 men taken prisoners with the loss of 13 pieces of cannon the number

of the killed is inconsiderable: we are in hourly expectation of a general engagement between the two main armies: the event will determine the fate of the landgraviat, & perhaps if unsuccessful to the French may bring on a peace.

You will find amongst my letters by Cap^{t} Hanson one from M^{r} Rozalini: M^{r} Perkins sent it to me; on opening it I soon discovered the mistake, to prevent which for the future M^{r} Rozalini had better direct to you at Annapolis. Pray remember me to the Croxalls Henry Carroll, & my other friends. I am D^{r} Papa.

Y^{r} affectionate & dutiful son

Ch: Carroll.

P. S. Messer^{s} Corbey and Pointz present their compliments to you: I am not certain wether this letter will go by Kilty or no, as I understand he has already fallen down the river. No accounts from Germany later than the 28th of March: prayers have been said for my Grand Mama. M^{r} Bladen has sent me this day an invitation to dine with him next tuesday 7th of April. I have not seen him since my arrival in London: he dines very late a little before 4 o'clock I think his servant told me. My objection to an acquaintance with M^{r} Bladen proceeds only from what you mentioned to me: I imagine they play high to which I am very averse: As I have no great inclination for cards & am unlucky. M^{r} Plater goes with this fleet: we were acquainted, and had I esteemed the company he kept as much I do him, our acquaintance had been greater. I am D^{r} Papa

Y^{r} affectionate son

All the books you sent me are come safe: C: Carroll.
I thank you for the abridgement of the
Acts of Assembly in Maryland.

Aprill 17, 1761 [64]

D^{r} Charley

M^{r} Dan^{ll} Dulany our late Commissary Generall & Present Secretary talks of goeing some time in June to England for the

Recovery of his Health. Upon his Arrivall I would have you visit him & invite him to Sup or dine wth you, if he Repays y^{r} visit Continue to treat him Politely & with a seeming opeaness it may hereafter be of service to you. He is a man of Great Parts, of Generall knowledge indisputably the best Lawer on this Continent, a very entertaining Companion when he Pleases, But wth this weakness th^{t} his veracity is questioned, He is very vain & Proud & designing & so much a Politician as not to be over scrupulous in the Measures he takes to answer his Ends. From this sketch you will know how to behave towards him & I give you these Hints now, Because should I write by him I shall say nothing th^{t} I need seal up. I am D^{r} Charly

Y^{rs} &c.

Duplicate sent by M^{r} Jo: Semples C: C:
ship to Glasgow
Triplicate made out.

May 14th 1761 [65]

D^{r} Papa

This is just to let you know that I am well: I write now from M^{r} Perkins' house: he is well and very busy. Joseph Gallot has turned out honester than I thought him: he has payed me the £11.7.0. Be pleased to send me a list of y^{r} English books: that I may not buy the books you have already bought.

I have subscribed to the New Edition of the Statutes at Large in 8°, the whole work in sheets will come to 6 guineas:

My Lord Arundel is expected over in a very short time his Lordship was so obliging as to charge himself with my Atlass: it costs very near £18 sterling: this & buying other Law books will make a considerable gap in the £300 M^{r} Crookshanks has sent by the same opportunity the Royal Almenack for 60.

Our troops made good their Landing on belle-isle about the 18th April: having been repulsed in a prior attempt with the loss of 500 men: we look upon the reduction of the Isleland as secure: But I refer you to the publick Papers & magazines for further & better intelligence.

I am informed that front seats to see the coronation will cost 12 guineas each: do you advise me to give away so much money to gratify my curiosity:

A Congress is appointed at Strasbourg to be opened in July; but in the interim military preparations go on as brisk as ever: It will be a difficult matter to adjust the various & clashing interests of the Belligerent powers: another decisive battle must determine the fate of Silesia:

Cap^{t} Richardson who went out with the fleet has been obliged to put back into Falmouth with 3 or 4 feet water in his whole:

M^{r} Perkins desires his compliments to you: mine to Messieurs Browne & Buchanan.

I hope my Mama has recovered her spirits & health: I pray my love and duty to her: excuse the shortness of this Letter my next shall make amends. I am D^{r} Papa

Y^{r} Loving & dutiful son

Ch: Carroll

URIA BROWN'S JOURNAL.

(Continued from Vol. X, p. 283.)

[Through the peculiar paragraphing and punctuation of the original, the first instalment of this Journal was broken off in the middle of a sentence.—Ed.]

Thomas Brook who Departed this Life in the Carolina's & left Issue:—& W^{m} Pitt Brook: has departed this Life: the whole of those Children has Issue: and of Course Clement Brook is only entitled to the one-Eighth part of Seventy-two Acre of Land be the same more or Less which was added to a tract of Land Called Ajalon of 120 Acres by a resurvey which Consolidates the same into one entire Survey of Ninety two Acres which may be seen In the name of Thomas Brooke on the then records of the Land Office in & for the State of Maryland.

This 92 Acres, Laying 6 or 8 Miles from Cumberland on Evits Creek in Alleghany County & State of Maryland: Is all I Can discover that will I hope forward Clement Brook's Intrest in 170 Acres of Land near Cumberland rated at $3400 In his Schedule Annexed to his Deed of Trust: to Jno Trimble & Wm Lee; Merchants in Baltimore: Return with Jacob Beeson & Din'd: It now rains Powerfully & Continues untill six o'clock, then slakes away: My Landlord Thomas Brownfield sends his Little son with a Message that Cate was Extremely Ill: I immediately set out to see her, & Directly meet my Landlord with Cate coming to see me, carries her (I was once a Pennsylvanian) into Jacob Beesons yard, slips the Bridle off, Lays down tumbles & Groans, looks as if Death was Close at hand: By & with the advise of a Doctor Merchant in this Town that accidentally happened here; & the advice of an old Waggoner gave her 3 Gills of Gin mixed with Milk & a quantity of Parsley root stewed in the same: It planely Appears that Cate has a severe 'tack of the Stranguary, stone or Gravel; (as the Irishman says) we wait on her, she wont expire: forces her on the feet & Carries her to the Old Barn, puts her in a Large roomy Stable, where she tumbles down leaves her to die: each Man to his home & I to my friend Jacob Beeson's; his daughter Jane now a Widow did me the favour to Converse with me 'till between 11 & 12 then I paid Cate with Candle & Lantern a Visit:—very Bad indeed, streched on her Broad side, Leaves her in Earnest to see her no more alive. then repairs to the House & retires to Bed. . . .

26th of the month & 4th of the week. Goes home with my friend Henry Beeson, takes Tea with him, in Course of Conversation Discovers as I think, where Clement Brooks 17¼ Acres of Land as represented in his Schedule to be near Wainesvill: (The following is an Extract taken from a Letter, wrote by Doctor Solomon Drown of Rhode Island to said Henry Beeson) To wit:—

Wains-Burgh Land, bought in Co: with John Simonson and Clement Brook as tenants in Comon to number of 53 Acres has

had the Taxes paid on our part which was $11.08⅓, taxed from the year 1797 till December 21st. 1815 @ $1.00 p^{r} year for road tax:—and 75 Cents County tax Levied on $200, as the Amount of Assessment: Hays Prothonatary or recorder can give information respecting the same. removes myself to Jacob Beesons, brings Cate from Pasture to the Stable not so much in Aggony but the Complaint remains on her.

This Henry Is a full Bred Land Jobber a native of the West, & Can tell more of the East than I could expect; & his Land Jobbing extends from the Mouth of the Mississippi to Urckland Township Chester County Pennsylvania: He is well acquainted in Harrison County Virginia his Advice to me when I arrive in this County is to Appear solid and firm and presist in Establishing the rights of Lands that my friend Jn^{o} Trimble Claims; as the Tuffest Skin shall hold out the Longest; & surveys on surveys is there nee Deep and deeper. And now my friend Jonny. Notwithstanding all the discouragements that I have met with in this Process so far at the west side of the Great Alleghany forrest I am determined if permitted in my slow & Easy way of traveling to become Acquainted with Harrison County Virginia in Earnest: How the Out come will turn is best known to the Sovereign of our world.

27th of the month & 5th of the week. This morning repairs to the Stable Cate strech'd, glad to see me, gets up carries her to D^{r} Morelands ties her neck up. She knows what's coming is afraid no Veins will raise Cuts a notch no blood:—unties her neck ties it up again & makes a large notch on the opposite side near the under Jaw Blood comes very free takes 128 oz: carries her to the pasture, goes back to Town to the Drugist Shop, gets medicine makes 4 Balls agreeable to the farriers direction as large as Hickory Nuts Gets Moreland the horse doctor & Blacksmith he forces them down her neck: by & with the Advice of my worth friend Jacob Beeson leaves her in the pasture this night.

6th Mo: 28th & 6th of the week. . . . The Barbers in this Country Visits the familys in the Town & precints came on to

take the beard from Jacob: mine also was seperated from my face for which I paid $0.06¼

Baltimoreans would you believe that good old Jacob Living within two miles of the foot of the Aleghany Mountain & on the West side of the same I mean his Estate two hundred thousand Dollars; at his request this day I wrote his Last Will & Testament which Satisfy's me in regard to his Estate.

6th Mo: 29th & 7th of the week. This morning Visits Cate in the pasture puts the Bridle on her, Carrys her up to the yard, fixes all my harness on her, she keeps her nose too near her nees, takes my Breakfast repairs to Thomas Brownfield Calls my bill $3.62½
Medicine & Doctoring Cate 0.93¾
returns to Jacobs takes my leave of the family, mounts Cate Jacob Mounts another friends horse, proceeds towards Brownsville Cate's nose a little below her nees gives her the Whip, scarcely can raise a trot lights off & makes a survey around her. Jacob now Advises me to return his Advise not accepted of; determined to go forward if possible, gets on another ½ mile now jam'd: turns in Co: with Jacob to his Dwelling strips Cate & puts her in the former pasture. Now recollects that James Lindsay the Brother-in-law of C: Brooke—said that he would wish to purchase all the rights of Brooke-field near Cumberland; repairs to the Squire a man of not less than 6 feet in Statute of a Lazy Look his Bones Long with Little beef & Fife: —Now friend John I feel myself in a strange Country without Money & determined to get forward to Harrison offers a trade to long Jonney the Squire who exceptes of the same, sells him the one Eight part of 72 Acres near Cumberland on Evits Creek for fifty Dollars & gives him a Draught on Jno Trimble Merchant of Baltimore for sixty Dollars, & receives a great big ugly horse with long teeth & crooked Legs not younger than 7 nor older than 32. which I have named and Called him Fort Cumberland; carries him to Davids the Blacksmiths gets him shod & pays $0.37½
Carries him back to the squires: & during this time long Jon-

ney employs a simple young Lawyer to write the articles of Agreement for the 1/8 part of 72 Acres on Evits Creek: he leaning to the Interest of his employer: A Little spar takes place: I feel myself strong; wrote an agreement ruffly which was Executed & binding me to make a title for the 1/8 part of 72 Acres & no more nor Less the vacancy that was added to Ajalon; repairs to Jacob Beeson takes my super & goes to Bed.

30th of the Mo: & 1st of the week. Leaves Cate after Visiting her in the care of Jacob Beeson. Takes Breakfast Climbs up on the top of Fort Cumberland, moves on easy 12 Miles through what is termed red-stone Settlement to Brownsville. Red-Stone Settlement is a beautiful Hill Country well adapted to plaster. Hills abounds with Coal & Lime Stone, well watered land thin and a great deal worn out. Wheat, Rye & Oats very short but thin, Blackberry bushes thrives well & God Almighty is Principall farmer in Red-Stone, as the Farmers do but little themselves. Brownsvill is situated amongst a Parcel of high & rapid Hills directly on the Banks of the Monongahela is coming to be a flourishing Town: Bridg-port is situated as Browns-ville coming to be a flourishing Town; A stranger would think no other than those two Towns were One & the same; Dunlops Creek running through sepearats those two Towns or Boroughs and emptys into the Monongahale, a bridge hung upon Chains over the Creek answers for & affords the communication from Town to Town: where the Post office stands, formerly stood Redstone fort which had command of the river for at least a mile up the same & but a short distance down (Red-Stone R. Creek emptyes in to the River in Sight below Brownsville) Sets upon the highest hill Just back of Town, has a full & beautiful view of Laurel hill at the distance of 14 Miles as well as a great part of Red-Stone, this Eminence gives the Sight full comand of the river for 2 miles up & down, as well as many miles over the River to the West: Those hills in Town & near the same are all full of Coal was introduced by a young Man who was my Guide in to a Coal-pit, that led in horizontally had many turnings & windings, & the earth &

rocks above from 20 to 30 feet thick supported & kept up by having Collumns of Stone coal for the same to rest on. when at the farthermost Side, 23 paces or 249 feet in a straight direction carried me Out; this Cave had a masterly & superb appearance, the pasages or streets in this pit let a Cart & horse in with Ease & when Loaded goes out easyly. Affords Coal in Abundance of an excellent quality: the Monongahela one fourth of a Mile wide Affords banks prodigiously Steep, in common form 15 to 30 feet high which are Continually tumbling in by slips both great & small from the size of one Waggon load to the size of a thousand Loads, carrying with it rocks, stones, Coal, trees & timber as Comes the Way which continually keeps this river in a Muddy situation, some times very much so, this River in time must become a Mile in wedth & of course will be an obstruction to the Navigation of the same in the time of Low Water: Yet it is & will be a great river of trade, its very crooked source, meandering around & through such a Vast and Extensive Country gives a great & Extensive scopt for the opportunity of Trade; which will be embraced by thousands: All the streams that I have seen which emptys into the Monongahalia are more or less related to the river, on Account of their prodigious steep banks sliping & tumbling as the river Banks do, which causes those Creeks both great & small to have large and extensive wide bottoms or Beds not the ¼ part covered with water that has a very disagreeable appearance to the Eye & threatens destruction to its neighboring hills & the strange traveller: The Monongahalea has fish in abundance; among which are a species of pike (which are a fish of pray) as large as Rock fish, that has attacked men when in a bathing and in one Instance flung a man out of a Canoe at the time of the man endeavouring to make a prisoner of the pike, each one tired of the game makes their Escape one to the Water the other to Land:

Browns-ville & Bridge-port will become an Extensive place of trade & a flourishing town with Extensive Manufactorys of different kinds in the same, the Author of all goodness has

Blessed those Hills on which this Town stands from the foundation of the World to the present time, & will yet continue to bless it for Ages to Come:—I put up at Colonel Robert Pattersons in Bridge Port, an Excellen house with good Accommodations Concludes to Change my Cloaths stop all night.

7th Mo. 1st 2nd of the week. Gets up takes some Breakfast feels unwell not fit to travel Continues all day.

2nd of the month & 3rd of the week. Not so well as yesterday writes some, makes some arrangement among my papers & at length not able to travel.

3rd of the month & 4th of the week. This morning takes some breakfast gets ready for a Move Calls my bill . $5.00 gets on Cumberland moves up the River 3 miles Crosses over into Washington County Pennsylvania, ferage . 18¾ ets. moves on passes West Land Meeting house Society of Friends 5 Miles to Frederick town in said County, stops at Joseph Arvyeast sign of the is very siek, sick, gets them to make some Chicken soop, very kind to me & after a little gets better. a Gentleman of the name of Morris invites me to take a walk a short distance to a Coal pit lights 2 Candles walks in twists & winds about, not so handsomely Opened as at Brownsville, gets to the far side 67 paces bring me out walks to my puting up plaee calls my bill $1.00 Moves on 2 Miles & Crosses ten Mile Creek into Green County Pennsylvania, thence 2 Miles to a small healthy little Town called Clairsvill, thence 5 Miles to Jefferson a smart thriving Town, too sick by odds to travel any farther, puts up at John Smiths gets some more soop am used very kind; but has a severe knight of it.

The Country from Browns-ville to this place is Beautiful & naturally very rich, the richest bottoms by nature or otherwise I ever saw, lays on this river, yet they are narrow, the Upland adapted to plaster & generally well farmed, the bottoms prodigiously loaded with Grain & Grass, the River & Creek Banks Contains Coal in abundance & Lime Stone those streams of Water fail very much so as not to run their Mills except on the River which does best at those Low times of Water.

4th of the Mo: & 5th of the week. This morning very sick indeed trys to Eat some Breakfast; accidentally falls in with Doctor Reuben Mickle living near Waynes-burgh enquuires after Clement Brook's 17¼ Acres, he informs me it is sold for taxes & furnishes me with a news-paper called the Waynes-Burgh Messenger where I see 55 Acres in Franklin Township, Green County of unseated Land advertised for Sale in the name of Brooks & Simonson for taxes to the amount of $22.17 & the day of Sale commencing on 2nd Monday in June 1816 & of Course the sales now past. Calls my bill here which is . $2.40 Clambers on Cumberland thence 6 Miles to Wm Haines an old Chester County Man. Glad to see me, received very kindly into his family his Wife the Daughter of Henry Sidwell Cecill County, tryes to eat dinner, & afterwards rides in Co: with my friend Wm Haines 2 Miles to the Borough of Waynes-Burgh searches the Office for recording of Deeds & finds a Deed recorded from Joseph Rice To Solomon Drown, Clement Brook and John Simonson for 53 Acres held as tenants in Common & not at Joint Tenants, the Consideration Money $400.00 & dated the 31st: of December 1797, believing this to be the 17¼ Acres Near Waynes-ville Pennsylvania as rated @ $20 pr Acre & as represented in Clement Brooks schedule annexed to the deed of Trust to John Trimble & Wm Lee, Orders a Copy of the same to be made out for me, which was done & paid . $1.25 Put up at John Ingram Sine of the Spread Eagle my bill, 0.50

5th of the Mo. & 6th of the week. Returns home 2 Miles with my friend Wm Haines & Lodges with him had a very restless night indeed, gets up takes a small portion of Breakfast very sick. Calls my bill $0.00 and am kindly invited back when ever it suits me to Come. Goes forward Continually endeavouring to vomit but cannot relieve myself 2 Miles to Wainesburgh Wm Thompson Hayes Prothonatary of this County, introduces me to Isaac Slater a Gentleman who keeps a private Boarding house in the precints of this Borough they Agree to go & shew me the 53 Acres, we mounts our horses finds it in sight & within a Mile of the Court House; It Lays

high and Dry rather in an Awkerd Manner some thin Land & Some Extraordinary Rich Land; none of the best nor yet the worst Timbered, 3 Sugar Camps & all well occupied. One is a beautiul Camp Elegant Sugar trees indeed Nobody is Cuting & Carry the timber off as by stump. Returns back makes my home with Isaac Slater above named who keeps an Excellent & Orderly House indeed, his Wife an amiable Lady & an Excellent house keeper. I being in a poor State of Health they are verry attentive & kind to me. Accidentally I met with Thomas McGiffin Esquire, a gentleman as well as an Attorney, in this Town, he a residenter in Washington Pennsylvania, who informs me as an Agent to the Executors of John Simonson Esquire he lately exposed to publick sale John Simonsons undivided ⅓ part of the said 53 Acres which was struck off to Joseph Penticast of Washington County at $1.12½ p^{r} acre that I will be doing better than he would Expect: Also informs me that at a publick Sale, (I am not certain as to publick Sale) he purchased John Simonsons Interest in the 590 Acres of Land on Hughes River as represented in Clement Brooks schedule annexed to the Deed of Trust to Jn^{o} Trimble & W^{m} Lee, furnishes me with a Plat & Certificate of Survey, from which I took a Copy & retur'd him the former, he also authorises me to sell his Interest in the Land which was heretofore the Interest of Jn^{o} Simonson In Harrison County, Virginia on Hughes river. he further informs me that there is papers relative to the Estate of Clement Brook came into his possession Amongst the papers of John Simonson Esq^{r} on his return home he will examine & if he finds any relative to the Lands of C: Brook he will write me to Clerks-Burgh on the Occasion.

Squire McGiffin Attorney at Law in Washington, Attends the Courts in this place; I advise with him how I had best proceed, he thinks I had better get hand-bills struck & put them up at all the publick places in this Borough & send some few to the neighbouring publick places of Business, giving 4 or 5 Days notice, accordingly I wrote an Advertisement to J:

Baker printer; he inform'd me that the Waynes-burgh Messenger would be out in the morning, which would be circulated all through Town in the Course of the Day, & immediately spread throughout the County & some in Washington County (thinks I to myself this will do).

6th of the Mo. & 7th of the Week. This morning discovers that I had a poor nights rest gets up trys to take a little Breakfast, repairs to the printers no paper nor hand bills put to press yet hurry's him, returns after 10, hand bills struck & the Boy puting of them up, discovers he had not printed them as I had wrote; not well pleased at this. Orders him to set the type as I had wrote, and let the same appear in the Waynes-Burgh Messenger as it was not yet put to Press & paid his demand $1.50

Sent my hand bills divers Courses it being 7th of the week gave me a good opportunity the people coming to Town from all directions; Now repairs to one of the Commissioners of the County he living in Town, who is Andrew Buchanan Attorney at Law; enquires after the situation of the 53 Acres discovers the Land is not sold; Escaped in the following Manner To Wit: Parker Campbell Attorney and friend to Joseph Penticast was informed by Thomas McGiffin Esqr that the sale of Lands was going on & that Penticasts Part or ⅓ of his 53 Acres would be sold; (all of Washington County except the Land of 53 Acres) Parker Campbell Esqr writes to his Brother Lawer, Andrew Buchanan Esqr that he would see all the Taxes paid on the said Land, he not knowing the Situation of the partnership, sd Buchanan accepted of his written Assumption the time for his payment not yet come; I repairs to the receiver of Taxes James Wilson Esqr and pays him the same as pr his receipt $11.08
which is the Taxes due on the ⅓ part of the 53 Acres that Clement Brooke Claimes near this place.

7th Mo. & 1st of the Week. Cant get well, eats a light Breakfast, gets to the printing office for my Waynes-Burgh Messenger Not put to press yet, discovers that the 4th of July's Celebration was the cause of this Disappointment.

The Country from Jefferson to this place 8 Miles, is an hili country well adapted to plaster, Coal & lime stone in the Hills, midling well watered, land getting thin; grain short but thin, would Do much better if there was good farmers.

Waynes-Burgh is a County & post Town situated in a Hill Country (not the beatifuliest I have seen by a good bit) on an eminence which affords a good View; a good Court house rather the Best to Baltimore, several good & commodious Brick Buildings, but the Antient looking Prison & old looking log Houses, Carries my Views to the sweet waters of Bath; this place has taken a stand shortly after the commencement of the same; it is said that it is now quietly moveing forward Again or at least the inhabitants wish so my friend Isaac Slater's farm in the precincts is a great Asquisition to this Town, it being in a handsome & high State of Cultivation; some Lots & Land in & near this place will not sell for as much now as it did in the first Establishing of the same, other situations Advanced in Value a little, I mean the Lots & Land where there has been no improvement on the same:

8th of the Mo. & 2nd of the week. Finds I rested midling well last night. Eat a midling breakfast, repairs to the Commissioners of Direct Tax, Discovers that John Simonson is taxed with the 53 Acres in the name of 52 Acres of Land the Valuation $200.00 @ 1 mill in the Dollar is $0.20, the Direct tax for 1815, on the said 53 Acres of Land. And the Assignees of Clement Brook is taxed with Lot N° 135 in this Borough Valuation $100 @ 1 mill in the Dollar is $0.10, the Direct tax for 1815, from the Books of the Commissioners in this place, it appears that Lot N° 135 never has been taxed before 1815. Joseph Gorrell Deputy Sheriff going to Jefferson on business & the Collector of direct taxes living in that place; sends money with him to pay the direct tax. Repairs to the printer the paper not in press yet; takes a look at him said nothing walked away. This afternoon the Waynes-Burgh Messenger is sent to my Boarding house. Examines the same, finds my Advertisement printed nearly in the same words I

have wrote it, he has instituted the word time in Lieu of payment towards the last of it.

9th of the Mo. & 3rd of the week. This morning finds that I slept too sound last night, eat a hearty Breakfast, shall complain no more until an Alteration takes place in the System: Joseph Gorrel came to my boarding house returns me the money I gave him yesterday morning, & informs that the Collector at Jefferson for direct taxes has made his return of the delinquents, to the principal Collector Wm Cunningham for this District who lives At Merits Town 25 Miles from off my way to Clerks-burgh, & it is expected that the principal Collector has mad his returns to Harrisburgh in Order to make Arrangements for the Sale of Lands Unseated & taxes not paid on the same, that Lays in the State of Pennsylvania. This day writes a Letter to William Morehead Esqr residing in Harrisburgh principal and High Collector for and in the State of Pennsylvania, enclosed two Dollars in said Letter for to pay the taxes for direct tax as before mentioned, and any percentage & Cost on Account of non payments arising on the same desiring him to forward a receipt for the Taxes to John Trimble Merchant of Baltimore, the Original of said letter is filed amongst the papers of Waynesburgh, as it was the Copy I sent him, paid the postage on said letter $0.18¾ & the money enclosed was $2.00 whole amouunt of & in sd Letter . . . $2.18¾
N: B: Any Lands unseated in the State of Pennsylvania that may & shall be sold on account of Direct taxes for the year 1815, there is two years for the redemption of the same the money to be paid with 25 pr Cent. on the purchase money to the High Collector of the State at Harrisburgh.

10th of the Mo. and 4th of the week. Four o'clock, the time now Come according to the Notice of the Hand-bills & Waynesburgh Messenger for the Sale of the ⅓ part of the 53 Acres or 17¼ Acres & Lot No 135 in and near the Borough of Waynesburgh, repairs to the Court House Joseph Gorrell Deputy Sheriff now acts as Auctioneer offers the said undivided ⅓ part of the 53 Acres at publick Sale, it was struck off to

Eleanor Pipes Wife of John Pipes for One hundred and thirty-eight Dollars:—next put up Lot N° 135, it was struck off to William Thompson Hays Prothonatory of this County for One Hundred Dollars; the terms of Sale for the above Land & Lot was one fourth of the purchase Money paid in hand, & a Credit on the remainder for 12 Months without Interest, paid the

Auctioneer	$2.00
Tavern Expences on the Sale	1.68¾
Paper	0.06¼

11th of the Mo: & 5th of the week. This day John Pipes & his wife came about the middle of the day & agreed with me if I would make a deduction of Eight per Cent they would pay me all the remainder; they went home & to Come to morrow. After Diner, I to writing a Deed of Conveyance for the same.

12th of the Mo: & 6th of the week. This morning repairs to the said Wm L. Hays Prothonotary, & receives in Bank paper of him $25.00 & his Note at 12 Months from the 10th Instant for Seventy five Dollars which is the Whole Amount of Lot N° 135. Then pays for recording the Letter of Attorney in the office of Greens County $1.06¼

thence to James Seals Esqr & acknowledged the Deed of Conveyance to John Pipes & his Heirs for ever for the 17¼ Acres or ⅓ of &c. for which I paid him . 0.25

Paid Andrew Buchanan Attorney at Law for his Advice and Council relative to the property of Clement Brook in this place as pr his receipt . . 4.00

(The first, 2nd & 5th pages of the Deed of trust from Clement Brook to John Trimble & Wm Lee also recorded in Green County Pennsylvania).

Wm T. Hays to have a title made him at the payment of his note of $75.

This after noon John Pipes & his Wife Came to my boarding house & gave me one hundred Twenty-nine Dollars 72 Cents $129.72 which I received in full in Lieu of the $138, & gave said John Pipes a Deed of Conveyance for the ⅓ part of the 53 Acres, & gave them the Copy of the Deed (which I took

out of the office (To Drown, Brook & Simonson and also the receipt that I received from James Wilson for the Taxes on Brooks part of the 53 Acres.

13th of the Mo: & 7th of the Week. This day endeavoring to sell the Prothonatory's Note of $75.00 tryed every likely place in town, then Climbs on Cumberland & goes in Co: With my friend Isaac Slater into the Country to several Likely people for to have money all to No Effect. came back had a Deed of Conveyance wrote and Executued the same for Lot No 135, to the said James Thompson Hayes, this deed with the Note of $75.00 to be put in the hands of John Trimble of Baltimore that when the Money Comes he may Just give up the deed & note; said Hays has examined the deed & is satisfyed with it, as will appear by his Signature to the same in the presence of Andrew Buchanan Attorney at Law.

14th of the Mo: & 1st of the week. This morning Calls my bill pays the same $10.50
thence in Co: with my good friend Isaac Slater 10 miles & fed at Longs' (Slater returns home) . . $0.25
thence 5 Miles into Monongalia County, Virginia, thence 12 Miles to Monongahale River, makes a ferry Boat of Fort Cumberland & gets over the River; into Morgan Town situated among the Hills on the East bank of the Monongahale River; put up at Rebecca Darings Good fare & a Dirty house. This is a County & post Town, an Excellent Brick Court House, several good Brick Houses too many old frames looks rather antient & not thriving but very slow:—The Country from Waynes-burgh, Green County to this place, is a hilly Country Only midling well timbered, the land but thin is Just a Setling & opening and will be soon poor, the few old Settlements prove it, no farmers, no doubt but the land pretty Gennerally adapted to plaster; and all through with Coal and Lime Stone & Sugar trees the streams of Water plentifully Enough but fails in the Summer Season so as not to run their Mills.

15th of the Mo: & 2nd of the week. This Morning fell in with an old Chester County Man James Tibbs Esqr who intro-

duced me to Colonel Samuel Hanway the Surveyor for Monongalia County these 30 odd years past, long before Harrison County was struck off the same; Chief of the day spent with him he boldly Asserts after Examining the Books that he kept his surveys in, that the 40,000 Acres was all Taken up with other Lands in the neighboring County before Harrison County was Erected:—and that he much doubts the title of the 590 Acres that John Simonson is Concerned in. This afternoon puts a letter in the Post office informing John Trimble of the procedure at Union Town & at Waynesburgh. Also one other letter for my Wife.

Calls my Bill pays the same $2.25

Rallys Cumberland thence 12 Miles through a Mountaineous Country, every Mile or two a farm Just opening generally thin White Oak Land Tollerably well timbered easily worn out, but can be kept good by the lime Stone & Stone Coal after all the Wood is gone, this road no better than any part of the Alleghany Mountain I saw, the Hills prodigeously long & Steep forming Angles from 15 to 20 Degrees, been and is raining for several days past, Cumberland very hard put too, to get up some of those long Pull's & nearly as bad going down Slippy Indeed; To Smith field a Wooden Town in a Wooden Country & a wooden bred set of Tavern-keepers, with a heavy smell of something like Soldier Legs half rotten After in Bed, little or no sleep.

16th of the Mo: & 3rd of the week. This Morning rains hard determined to Clear out of this nasty place, Calls my bill which is $0.81¼

thence 7 Miles through a very Hilly country, 2 or three Settlements, one old Settlement land Compleatly worn out, to Widow Lemon's an old setled place worn out Compleat & Manure Enough to Mire Cumberland around the House & barn, fed and refreshed $0.25

thence 4 Miles through such Country & Land above described to Tyger Valley River, ferryed over on Cumberland (felt a little scary, when about half way the wind blew fresh down the

River) into Harrison County: thence 7 Miles through a Hilly Country some lands opening, & some people a reaping, the first grain I saw Cut or fit to Cut, to an Elegant farm indeed, with a large & comodious Brick house; my heart on Brandywine Hills in the twinkling of an Eye; & after a long Dreary ride on a road (too much like hunting for a Load of Wood) of near 60 Miles was induced to see the Inside of the Brick house, called & found it to be a house of private Entertainment, Dined & fed $0.50
the Landlady very Agreeable indeed; shews me her Loaf Sugar, her own Manufacturing off their Plantation in the form of a Cake of Tallow hard & Nice, the Colour of good Brown Sugar, her common Sugar the Colour of dark Brown, but very Clean, her Molases Superb indeed, equal in Colour & taste to any I ever saw, standing in the piazza & looking up & down this beautiful Valley (which is in timothy as high & as heavy as any I ever saw) extending a mile in length & about 60 perches in Width (some old hay stacks in the meadow) the beautiful hill Country on Each side with Grain stacks on the same of Last years growth, the harvesters Cuting of the new amongst thousands of Dead Trees the whole a Valuable as well as an Elegant Land-scape of the Madera kind; Comes up riding the Land Lord from amongst his hands; After a little Conservation discovers his name to be William Martin & a native of Brandy-Wine hills in Chester County a Grandson of William Cloud a Worthy & rich old farmer of the same place, thence 10 Miles through a handsome Country Very Hilly full of Lime Stone, Stone Coal in abundance Iron oar & Sugar trees, the whole living, & growing & is Actually neighbours to each other the upland thin & the narrow Valleys rich to Clarksburgh.

At the Distance of a ½ or ¾ of a Mile as you approach Clarks Burgh it affords a handsome prospect, there is in said Borough a handsome Brick Court house, the Prison is Stone one story high at first Sight took it for a Blacksmith Shop, the Keyes are lost no prisoners inside, people all good in this County, there are divers good & Commodious Brick & Stone

Houses in this place & some going up, this is rather a thriving Town; it is situated in a Hill Country & Surrounded by higher hills rich & fertile; about ¼ of a Mile East of & from the West fork of the Monongahale River; Elk Creek runing through Town (a Spacious Bridge over the Same) afords a Navigation for six Months in the year to any part of the World; About ½ a Mile on the East General John G. Jackson is erecting a Spacious furnace on Elk Creek; & one Mile on the West Colonel Benjamin Wilson is Erecting a Saw Mill & furnace on the West fork of the Monongahela River there is a Merchant Mill in the Vicinity of Town; I have made my Home at Major Daniel Morris's who keeps an Excellent Table; Thus far of Harrison County I am much pleased with, it is generally good farm Land where ever the Iron oar or Stone Coal is found & no Doubt but well Adapted to Plaster.

17th of the Mo: & 4th of the Week. Fore part of the day opened the Land papers for Harrison County, examined the same and made Arrangements for Searches in the office. Afternoon repairs to the office for Recording of Deeds, makes Search for Lemuel Howards Deed of Conveyance to Clement Brook for His one half of the 40,000 Acres of Land. Can find nothing of it; thence amongst the Deeds left in the office for further Proof, there not to be found:—thence to the Superior Courts office no such thing recorded there and am not able to find how Clement Brook holds Lemuel Howards one half of the 40,000 Acres as represented in the Schedule Annexed to the Deed of trust that C. Brook made to Jno Trimble & Wm Lee as Trustees.

Next makes search for the title papers of the 472 Acres of Land near Clarksburgh, as represented in the above mentioned schedule, and after making the several Necessary Searches, as Stated above Cannot find anything to shew how Brook holds the 472 Acres or who he purchased from, nor cannot Discover where the Land lies.

Now for the 660 Acres that David Sleeth sold to Howard & Malsby, which is supposed to be the property of Clement

Brook, makes such Searches & in such places as is described on the left hand page, & Cannot find anything to shew that Clement Brook is entitled to said Land, neither can I discover where it Lays; Sun nearly down to the register tired concludes to adjourn till after Breakfast to Morrow morning.

I should have observed that before I went to the office, I deliver'd my letter of Introduction to Major Thomas P. Moore, Merchant in this town; who after a friendly Conversation took place, went with me to the office and introduced me to John Wilson Junior who is Clerk for Harrison County Court; & in the Course of our Conversation informed me that it was impossible to sell any land in this County either at Publick or private Sale, except where there was a piece Joined some person, or some one that was Already setled on the Land, as there are some Hundreds of thousands of Acres in the Market already, In this County.

I also should have observed, that in the fore part of this day I went to the Post-Office where I received a letter from John Trimble, Merchant of Baltimore with advices to move forward to Zanesville in the State of Ohio to Confer personally with Moses Dillon, & also with Clement Brook; in which letter there was one enclosed to me from my Daughter Eliza: in behalf of herself & the family.

18th of the Mo. & 5th of the Week. Pursuant to adjournment met at the office of records for the Chancery Court & then and there made Search for the suit in the Chancery Court respecting Lemuel Howard & Clement Brook, could find nothing of any such a suit on record, then searches the records of all the different Courts, Can find nothing of any suits in Law or otherwise in any of the records; In making the above Searches there was found on the records; a Deed from John Hall & Phebe his Wife (of the County of Harrison & State of Virginia) To Lemuel Howard & Clement Brook, Dated 20th February 1798, for the Identical 40,000 Acres now in quest, the Consideration Money is $40,000, this is Butted & bounded and described directly as the grant is from the Commonwealth

of Virginia (dated the 10th of July 1797) to the said Lemuel Howard & Clement Brook for the 40,000 Acres. This Deed more than staggering to me, I demanded a Copy of the same for a future perusall & reflection; then Searches on every hand to discover how John Hall came by the 40,000 Acres all to no Satisfaction: Now Commences on the Tax Books & finds Clement Brook & Lemuel Howard Taxed with 40,000 Acres beginning in the year 1801, & ending in 1806 (both years Inclusive @ $76.80 per year, the Valuation was 40 Cents p^{r} Acre; & 10 per Cent p^{r} Annum on each years Tax; the Tax amounting to $460.80 & the Interest $620.28). Now again we feel out done in finding it has left the Books & for what Cause we know not: Summoned to Dinner, the Clerk some what Tired of me desires me to give him a list of what Taxes I want made out & he will do it by the evening which I did & went to Dinner; this afternoon took a ride out with Colonel Wilson to where he is erecting a Saw Mill & Furnace; here is where Lemuel Howard fell as well as Mallsby Howard & Co; here stands a Pyramid on the Banks of the Monongahela To Wit: a Furnace put here nearly 20 years past, that never was in Blast & a Canal leading to the same from the Monongahale; the Furnace surrounded with Bushes & trees, & grass & Weeds growing out of its sides & the Canall nearly filled up, with its herbage growing forth, & after making a Survey with the Colonel around his works & Oar Banks, takes me to his farm a delightful one indeed, but I fear he will Spoil his fields diging after Oar; next we get into Conversation respecting unseated Lands, he assures me that it is impossible for any person to sell Lands in those Western Counties of Virginia unless it is some chance Spot adjoining some person that is setted or some person that is setled on unseated Lands; & that no Lands will be sold in Harrison or Monongalia Counties this year for Taxes; that the Western Counties of Virginia is in a half state of Insurrection with the Southern Counties of said State, & that in those two Counties, they could get no Collector the present year; for those Counties that have sold

& Collected last year the treasury at Richmond would not receive their paper & the people Cannot get money that will be taken for taxes; & of Course it must Lay over for another year hopeing that the Convention of the State which is to meet at Staunton on the 19th of Next month will be of some benefit to those Counties. Major Moore also informs me that as an Agent for a Gentleman in Philadelphia he enclosed some Charter'd paper of Virginia, and sent on to the Collectors office at Richmond for the taxes, the Principal Collector enclosed the paper & sent it Back informing that no taxes Could be received at the Office untill after the 1st of November next, with out rendering any reason why they would not receive it; the presumption is that after that time they will be done selling all the Lands that will be sold for taxes in the present year, & after that & not longer that the 31st of December next will be the proper time to pay they back arrearages of taxes in: And Also I am informed by Colonel Wilson, Major Moore, John Wilson Junr Clerk of the County of Harrison as well as several other Gentleman of respectability that there is a set of Land Speculaters, Land Jobbers and Land Raskals, some of them Continental Surveyors, that are destroying the Corners of Unseated Lands; & some Corners is decayed, & blown down & some by fires breaking out & if a person Cannot find his begining his Land is lost notwithstanding the taxes have been paid from year to year & a many of those surveys has been made & return'd without the Surveyor ever seeing of the Land makes his begining & calls on some side or other from some Survey Adjoining the same that the Corners is said to be there & marked, & in Cases where the Corners Cannot be found the Land is lost to the Owner, they also recommend geting a Surveyor, go with them get the Land run if the Corners can be found & see the lines well marked on all the surveys that I have any thing to do with (or there is a danger in Loosing the same) and that before those heavy tax bills are paid if the Land Cant be found pay no taxes, they are also of the opinion that if the 40,000 Acres be well marked round & Laid out in sections that I should be able to make a favourable report for a great

part of the same; & that in their opinion the Land then would sell in Baltimore or some where East of the Mountains: Wherever the Corners & lines are lost those present Land Locaters Surveys will hold good until the former can be Established.

7th Mo: 19th and 6th of the Week. This morning James Arnold Deputy Surveyor of Harrison County came to Town I was introduced to him & inform'd that he would be likely to give me information respecting the situation of the Lands that I was in quest; I invited him into my room & Laid down the 40,000 Acre tract to him, his name as Assistant Surveyor to that tract stared him in the face. I immediately put the question, was thee ever round that 40,000 Acres, he in a friendly manner evaded the Answer & turn'd the Conversation (I immediately under the impression that he never saw the Land) discovering he was a Man of information never put the question Again, enquired after the quality of the Land he gives a poor account of it, it is poor & Hilly he would not pay the Taxes for it & be obliged to keep it, does not know whether any Iron oar, Stone Coal, Lime Stone or Salt on it, or not, he informs of a Prior right on the whole of the Land & all the adjoining Lands but hopes it will be of no Consequence he is interested in that quarter himself: I enquired of him the nature of John Halls Deed, he new Hall and supposed that Howard & Brook had employed him to hunt the Land and paid him something for his Trouble & took his Deed to prevent him from disposing of it any other way; I then enquired of him respecting the suit of Howard & Brook told him the Searches that I had made for it & could not sucseed in finding of it, he informed me that likely it was recorded in Morgantown Monongalia County as there was a District Court held there, I employed him to make search in that office as he was on his way there, & report to me when he return'd.

Now returns to the office & am presented with a tax bill so long as my leg To Wit: the same old 40,000 Acres of Land yes Identically the same, Taxed in the name of Swan Warner & Clement Brook beginning with the year 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, (for the year 1808 no tax

in the State) 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, @ $76.80 p^r year & 10 per Cent p^r annum on the same; and also for the year 1813 $51.20, with its 10 p^r Cent p^r annum, and also for the years 1814 & 1815 $68.80 for each year with its 10 p^r Cent p^r annum and again for the year 1816 $18.00. Only with the 10 p^r Cent as usual; the whole amounting to $1199.20 & the inteest on the same $1101.52 now who is this Swan Warner I never heard of him before neither Can I find any person that ever new or heard of him. John Wilson Junior & Clerk of Harrison County sayes that for $150.00 Dollars he will get a Law passed by the Legislature of Virginia to strike off all the taxes in the name of Clement Brook & Lemuel Howard as represented on page 78 & also that the law be extended to put $20.00 p^r Annum on all the years that is taxed in the name of Swan Warner & Clement Brook which would reduce the taxes on the 40,000 Acres to less than $1000 for this tax bill I paid him the amount marked on the back of the same $3.52 And for the Copy of the deed from John Hall for the 40,000 Acres I paid $3.20 as marked on said Copy: Now am handed a Bill of taxes $2.56 is what I paid for making out the same as marked on the back, for the 472 Acres near Clarks-burgh as répresented in the shedule &c: begining with the year 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807 (remember no taxes in Virginia for 1808) 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812 @ 90 Cents p^r year, 1813 is $1.20. 1814, 1815, & 1816 @ $1.60 p^r year the whole Amounting to $17.00 and 10 p^r Cent p^r Annum on each years tax amounts to $11.82. Next a bill of taxes for the 590 Acres as held & represented in the Schedule Situate on Hughs's River Harrison County Virginia & taxed in the name of Clement Brook & John Simons & returned delinquent for the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806 @ $0.94 p^r year amounts to $6.58 & 10 p^r Cent p^r Annum on the same amounts to $9.20 & now left the Books for which no Cause Can be given; I paid for this bill as marked $1.12 And now a bill of Taxes In the name of Maulsby Howard & Co. paid $1.00 for the same, this represents the Deed from David Sleeth to Howard & Malsby for 960 Acres & return'd

delinquent for the years 1802, 1803 and 1805 @ $1.51 p^r year Amounts to $4.53 and 10 p^r Cent p^r Annum for non payment amounts to $5.97.

Next I had the 40,000 Acres Entered In the name of Clement Brook and will be taxed in his name from this till farther Orders:—The 472 Acres will remain to be taxed to Clement Brook: The 598 Acres is Entered and will be taxed in the name of Clement Brook & Thomas McGiffin until further Orders: (see this Thomas McGiffin on page 58). And as for the 960 Acres it is to stand as it is until further Orders: Next, I think it would be right and proper to Nominate and Appoint the before John Wilson as Agent over these several tracts of Lands & he be authorized to pay the taxes yearly as they become due & to Correspond with John Trimble from time to time & to do all things necessary towards the said premises, and I do hereby Nominate, Constitute and appoint him as Agent in and unto the said Lands above & before described until John Trimble shall say otherwise & for his attention & Services the said Trimble will be in Duty bound to make him a reasonable Compensation.

20^th^ of the Mo: & 7^th^ of the week. This day went to George Arnold Esq^r^ Deputy Surveyor & Brother to the before named James Arnold for information respecting the different Tracts presents him the 40,000 Acre tract which draws a Smile from his Long Jaws. This same George & James Arnold were the proprietors of the 70,000 Acre tract which the 40,000 Acres is bounded on, for the first & second Courses. George informs me that he Surveyed the 70,000 Acres. I asked him if he was all round it, yes he was on the two first lines and marked them well, which was sufficient for his purpose; Does thee think thy Brother James was ever round the 40,000 Acres; yes he new very well that I had run the 2 first lines & marked them which was also sufficient for his purpose; Did thee ever know anything of a Certain John Hall, yes he was a Kind of Surveyor; what is the meaning of John Halls Deed to Howard & Brook for 40,000 Acres, one year after the Commonwealth of Virginia had granted it to the said Howard & Brook; the

meaning is this John Hall was a Land Speculator & a Land Hunter & Informed him of the Vacancy, he Butted & Bounded of the 2 first lines with our 70,000 Acre tract, & then made the Survey himself and return'd the same to James Arnold which enabled him to make his Survey, then next Sells his right to Howard & Brook and in Order to make them Safe & Easy, gives a General Warrantee; where is John Hall, why, Hall & his Wife are both Dead, did they leave any Estate behind them, no not a Cents worth. Now we shall learn something about Land Speculating presently: Is this Land worth paying the $3000 & some hundreds of Dollars of taxes on it. O yes it is so; what sort of Land is it in Common, Very hilly but not rocky, many good rich Bottoms, the hills one side rich the other poor, well Timbered, plenty of Iron Oar, Stone Coal Lime Stone, Salt Licks & Mill Seats, with a Navigation to some parts of the Land, that is into or up Steer Creek & not more than 10 Miles from any part of it to navigation; in short he thinks the 40,000 Acres ought not to be given up but to pursue it until I place it on a good foundation & have it permanently fixed; he also speaks Well of the 960 Acres, the 598 Acres & if the 472 Acres is near Clarks Burgh it must be Valuable.

He appears to be a poor Man & spent the Chief part of the day with me in my enquires, I asked him his Charge, he thought it should be two dollars but Change could not be come easily he took $1.62½.

21st of the Month & 1st of the week. This Day was writing all through the day. A very wet difficult Harvest, travellers Continually riding with their Great Coats on; Several days last week fire kept in private Rooms & in the different offices in Town.

22nd of the Mo: & 2nd of the week. Colonel James Pindall Attorney at Law is recommended to me as Council; I repairs to his office & makes my Embarressments known to him; he strongly recommends me to employ John Wilson before named to petition the Legislator of Virginia for a redress on the 40,000 Acre tax bill; & further saith that Clement Brooks Deed of

trust ought to have been Executed in such manner as the Court would Order a record of it & Sent on here to be recorded; & that Brook might in the present situation sell any part or the whole and his title would hold Good; or if any of Brooks Creditors should Come on they Could sieze the property in part or in whole & that there should be a decree obtained in Court of Chancery for the recording of it yet, & in doing that, he thinks the 960 Acres might be secured for the use of his C: Brook's Creditors; He supposes that the 472 Acres near Clarks-burgh might have been a grant to C. Brook from the Governor of this State, he being Acquainted with the Clerk of the Land Office writes to make a Search for the same & write him the result by the first male; he also writes to the Clerk of the District Court held at Richmond to Examine if there be any deed there in favour of C. Brook from Lemuel Howard for the one half of 40,000 Acres, also if there be a Deed there from Malsby & Howard to C: Brook for 960 Acres, And Also if there be a Deed from any person to Brook for 472 Acres. And writes a third Letter to Morgan-Town Desiring the Clerk of the District Court to make the 3 Different Searches To Wit: Is there a Deed for the $40,000 a Deed for the 960 Or a Deed for the 472 Acres to Clement Brook? I paid for the postage of Colonel Pindals 3 Letters $0.50
I Also paid Colonel Pindel for Council &c. @ p^{r} his receipt $20.00

This Afternoon James Arnold returns from Morgantown, reports that there is no Account of any suit on the records there, in any of their Courts respecting of Howard & Brook.

Colonel Pindal goes on to Staunton (as one of the Convention for Virginia) the 19th of next Month, he then will examine the records of the Chancery Court for the State of Virginia, respecting the Chancery suit between Lemuel Howard & Clement Brook on Account of the 40,000 Acres, & will write the result to John Trimble Merchant of Baltimore; & to myself at Clarks-burgh.

7th Mo: 23rd & 3rd of the week. This morning has an interview with Lawyer Pindal; brings forward my business this

far & Settles up my bill in this place which is $10.75. Major Moore has just received a Letter from the City of Philadelphia informing that Benjamin O Hoges did sell at publick Auction in that City 5000 Acres of Land in Harrison County; J. W. Albright became the purchaser at seven @ $0.07 p^{r} Acre. It is situated on Elk River a south Easterly Course forty five Miles from Clarksburgh: thence 6 Miles through a thin piece of Country; where the Land is old completely worn out, the farming extremely ornary in general; some Wheatfields will produce from 3 to 7 Bushels to the acre & none that I saw will go 15 Bushels to the Acre, flax short, Oats & Grass looks Well, plaster will Work if applyed; to Major William Haymond's who is County Surveyor of Harrison County his Wife just return'd from Abel Bond's makes report that Bonds Wife 44 years of Age, was this day delivered of a Daughter & Son, the Mother & Children likely to do well, the Major a grave sollid Man, quite smart & active extremely kind & friendly Aged 77 years, his wash Bowl the Knot of a tree Colour & shape of a negars foot, makes some little searches this Evening: Adjourns till the morning.

DISTURBANCES CONCERNING THE DELAWARE BOUNDARY.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

Some documents recently copied in the British Public Record Office for the Library of Congress tell an interesting story of a hitherto unknown difficulty between the Delawareans and Marylanders in June, 1774. Mason and Dixon had run their celebrated line, but Harford's guardians had as yet failed to sign their return. Governor John Penn, impatient at the delay, wrote Governor Eden that he proposed to issue an *ex parte* proclamation, establishing the boundary; but Eden replied, dissuading him from issuing it at that time. Penn stayed his hand until September, and Eden sailed for England in the

latter part of May, leaving Richard Lee, President of the Council, in charge of the Proprietary government. News that Penn intended to publish such a proclamation, however, came to the Eastern Shore, where Colonel Dagworthy represented Penn's interest and where Dagworthy was represented by his brother in law, James Mitchell, and by the latter's son. Trouble followed and "confusion," in the upper part of Worcester County, on the Pennsylvania side of the east and west line. News of these disturbances, in the shape of depositions, was sent by Colonel John Dennis to William Allen and Benton Harris at Snow Hill and by them to President Lee, with the request that he advise them how to act to prevent bloodshed. Dagworthy kept a "number of offenders," armed with guns and swords, who allege that they are in Pennsylvania and will kill any officer attempting to serve process on them. The whole correspondence was sent by Lee to England, but we know nothing of the further course of events on the Eastern Shore. Stephen Bissell deposed that he was in the cabin of William Dunlap in the cypress swamp on June 14 when thither came James Mitchell, Jr., with a sword, and with him Abraham Betts, John Watson, and about eight others with guns. They took away guns which were in the cabin and, on the next day, both the Mitchells, Betts, and Watson, with sundry others came again and called to Bissell: "Come outside without arms or by God, we will shoot you." He obeyed and the Mitchells guarded him back to the cabin, swearing that, if they found any persons there, they would "saccre" him. They took his three guns from the cabin and "Old Mitchell" ordered him to take everything out of it. He answered that he had not sufficient strength. Mitchell replied that he did not look as if he had and ordered him to take his books out of his chest, bear them to John Buckworth's fence, and then depart and not let them see him come back. They promised that they would not disturb his meat or goods; but, when he returned, on the next day, he found the cabin torn down and the meat and the chief part of the goods exposed to the mercy of the weather, or of ill disposed persons. Half a barrel of hog's lard was

spoiled and several pieces of meat had been eaten by dogs. Dagworthy was reported to have gone to Philadelphia for Penn's proclamation and to have told Jonathan Nottingham, constable for Worcester, not to serve precepts.[1] John Beacham [2] deposed that, on the same day, with William Dirickson and John McCormack, he went into the cypress swamp for shingles and heard a gun. Then he saw James Brown running and crying: "The Mitchells are going to kill me." Mitchell and others then came up. When McCormick took up his gun, Mitchell, with his sword drawn, "catched" hold of it and bade McCormick let it go. He refused and, as they struggled, though McCormick "showed no design to do injury" to Mitchell, the latter "made passes with his sword and put it to McCormick's belly, and made a thrust and ran it into McCormick." Then, pulling out his watch, he said to the Marylanders that "he would give them five minutes to go out of the swamp, or kill them." He took McCormick's gun and shot Dirickson's ox that was drawing a cart. Belitha Godfrey deposed that, on the fifteenth, he went with Beckworth into the swamp, at the request of David Evans, to bring out a "negro fellow," Southy, the slave of John Tull, who had been shot by the elder Mitchell. On entering the swamp, they saw Mitchell behind a stump. He "raised his gun at them and asked were they come for the dead?" They responded, "Yes," and he then told them to "come and take him away, the son of a bitch, he has got enough." They picked up the wounded man, who complained that they hurt him, when Mitchell said that "if you do not let them carry you away immediately, I shall blow your brains out." After they had removed the negro, Godfrey returned, with Israel Townsend, and met Mitchell, who told them that he imagined a posse would be raised to take him and his son, but he "would blow them to hell with his cannons," by which he referred to swivels at Dagworthy's which had been set on carriages.

[1] Henry Layton and John Buckworth (a marksman) swore as to this.

[2] A marksman. Thomas Dazey, a marksman, John Needy, and Henry Verdman, a marksman, swore with him.

CALVERT MEMORABILIA.

[The following excerpts concerning members of the Calvert family are reprinted from "Hearne's Remarks and Collections," vol. IX, (Oxford Historical Society, vol. LXV). Readers of the *Magazine* will recall that the articles on Benedict Leonard Calvert, in vol. 1: 274, and vol. 3: 191, as well as the Calvert Pedigree in vol. 2: 369 are all based on the same authority.]

January 5, 1725/6.

Yesterday call'd upon me Mr. —— Calvert, Brother of my honorable Friend, Benj. Leonard Calvert, Esq. This Gent. is a year younger than Benj. He hath been in Mary Land & many Places. His Brother Benj. is just return'd from Rome, and other foreign Places, where he spent his time to very good purpose in collecting & seeing Antiquities. But he could not have access to many MSS., for want of Catalogues, & upon account of the Disorder of most, if not all, of their Libraries, to say nothing of a sort of shiness upon account of Principles of Religion. Even Montfaucon himself told Mr. B. L. Calvert that he could not see some MSS. at Rome, tho' I cannot tell for what reason. Yet I heard Mr. Freebairn of Edinburgh give another Account. For he told me that when he was a good while together at Rome, he met with such Civility as to obtain the sight & use of any MS. he desired, and, indeed, he transcrib'd many Things from thence, some of w^{ch} relate to Mary, Q. of Scots.

Mr. Calvert told me that his Sister, who married Mr. Hyde of Kingston Lisle, hath two Children (I think he said both Boys) living by the said Mr. Hyde, and that she is big of another. She is a very pretty, good-natured young Woman. younger than either of the Gentlemen. [p. 77]

Jan. 11, 1725/6.

My Friend the honourable Benedict Leonard Calvert Esqr's Father (who died Ld Baltemore, April 16, 1715) was, as I am

inform'd from all hands (notwithstanding my Friend be quite otherwise), a very loose, debauch'd Man. And 'tho his Lady (Sister to the present Earl of Litchfield) was a most beautifull, lovely, large Woman (as he was also a very handsome Man), yet when he liv'd at Woodstock Park, w^ch^ was his, & w^ch^ he at last sold for about 8000 lbs., 'tho it was worth a vast deal more, he could not be contented with her, but lay much with (generally more than with his Lady) a fine, beautifull young Girl, one Mrs. Grove, that is still living in Woodstock, but never yet married, now about 30 Years old, & still very handsome, to the great discomposure of his Lady, whom he used very barbarously, and would often (when he came late home a-nights) force out of her Bed quite, as it were, naked, &, for fear, she would hide herself, & sometimes run up to the top of the House, & at other times apply to a Friend, not far off, for Cloaths in that condition to hide her Nakedness. Since that, I am told the present Lord Baltemore (who is unmarried) keeps the said Mrs. Grove company, as his Father did. His Mother, the said Lady Baltemore, being thus used, 'tis said for that reason frequented other Company also, tho' she was otherwise a very good, charitable Woman, & of an excellent Temper, quite contrary to my Lord. She died (as I observed formerly), Janu. 22, 1720. Her Husband, the Ld Baltemore, was a strange, proud Man. The foresaid Mrs. Grove's own Mother (who is said to have been a Whore also) upheld her Daughter in her Debauch'd life, & even when her Daughter lay at Mr. Ives's in Oxford, for some time, with my Ld, where they bedded together as Man & Wife, the Mother was there likewise, & they frequently rid out together in the Coach. This I heard for certain Yesterday. [p. 80]

1726. Oct. 16 (Sun., 17mo. Kal. Nov.)

On Thursday last call'd upon me a younger Brother of my Friend, the Hon^ble^ B. L. Calvert, Esq., viz. the same that Call'd last Winter. His Brother, my Ld Baltemore, was also in Town with him, but I did not see my Ld, with whom I have no acquaintance. This younger Brother is married. His Lady hath miscarried of one Child, and now she is big again. He seems to be a very good natured young Gentleman, but all the

Learning of this Family is lodg'd in my Friend above-mentioned. [p. 205]

1726

Aug. 6 (Sat. 8vo. Idus Aug; The Transfiguration of our b Ld & Saviour in Mount Tabor).

Yesterday my Friend, the hon^{ble} B. Leonard Cavert, Esq., left Oxford between 11 and 12 Clock, & rode in a Chaise to Ditchley to see his Uncle & Aunt, the Earl of Litchfield and his Countess.

He told me his Brother, Edw^{d} Calvert, is married, & that his wife was then big with Child when he call'd upon me some time ago, tho' I understood from himself (viz. Mr. Edw. Calvert) that he was not married, but it seems he bantered. . . .

Dec. 15 (Th. 18° Kal. Jan.).

On Sept. 26, 1726, Mr. Calvert told me that he hath an Uncle call'd Mr. Paston, who is a very curious Gentleman. He is a Roman Catholick. He lives at Pauntley in Gloucestershire. He married Mr. Calvert's Aunt, viz. the Lady Anne Calvert. She is his second wife. His Estate (at least the greatest Part) is Abbey Lands, and thrives with him, as it is a general Observation that Abbey Lands thrive in Roman Catholick Hands, tho' not in others. Mr. Charles Hyde is Chaplain to him. Mr. Paston's Son married a M^{rs} Courtney, a Lady of great Understanding & Virtue. They were married in 1725. Her Brother (who is a Protestant) hath many old, valuable Writings. Mr. Calvert then told me that the Great Tithes of Kipling, near Richmond in Yorkshire, belong'd to the Priory of St. Agatha, i. e. *Richmond juxta.* The foresaid young Mr. Paston (William Paston Esq) lives at Horton, near Badminton in Gloucestershire. This Horton belong'd to the Church of Salisbury.

Mr. Calvert at the same time told me that in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester (in the Chancell) on several Tiles of the Pavement is, *Dompnus Thomas Sebrok abbas.*

At Gloucester is a Monument, call'd K. Osrick's. But Mr. Calvert gave good reason, from the Crosses and flour de Luces being in the Crown, to think that it is long after the Conquest. [p. 236]

1727.

Feb. 15 (Ash Wednesday).

Yesterday called upon me, a little after 12 Clock, a Brother (whom I had never Seen before) of my Friend the Honble Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq. There was with him another young Gentleman, Mr. Grove of Grove near Wantage. They staid with me about an hour, and we had much discourse about Italy & Maryland, my Friend Bened. above mentioned being about going to be Governour there, viz. in Maryland.

The said Mr. Grove is a very pretty man and ingenious. He was of Pembroke College, where Dr. Banting (he said) before he was Head, was his Tutor. He is brother of Mrs. Grove that was Miss to Mr. Calvert's Father & is still a very pretty Woman, tho' she still lives freely. Mr. Grove said that their Family is as old as the Danes, & that Grove by Wantage was denominated from them, whereas I thought that they had taken name from that Place, & so indeed I am still inclined to believe.

These two Gentlemen told me, that the late Dr. Cadogan's Things are either selling or about to be sold, I mean his Pictures & Curiosities of that kind w^{ch} they say are very fine & one Picture of some very fine Woman is so very extraordinary, as that a prodigious sum is designed to be bid for it.

My. Friend B. L. Calvert picked up in Italy a very considerable Collecyion of Curiosities, w^{ch} it seems are come over. One of them is an old Statue of Scipio Africanus very fine. I wish it were nicely engraved. I must enquire of him, where twas found. Also I must get a List of him of his chief Things, whether Books, Prints or Medals, that he procured in his Voyage. [p. 272]

GENEALOGIES OF FOUR FAMILIES OF DORCHESTER COUNTY: HARRISON, HASKINS, CAILE, LOOCKERMAN.*

JOSEPH S. AMES.

THE HARRISON FAMILY OF DORCHESTER COUNTY

1. CHRISTOPHER HARRISON [1] of Appleby, Co. Westmoreland, England, is the earliest known† ancestor of the Dorchester family. His will, dated June 20, 1733 and proved Oct. 1, 1733, is on record in Carlisle. This is witnessed by Thomas Harrison and James Perkins; and in it he mentions his wife Jane, his daughter Sarah, and his son Christopher, "not yet 21."

   According to authentic family records his wife was Jane Gilpin.

   Issue (according to his will):—

   2. i. CHRISTOPHER HARRISON,[2] b. 1717 Nov. 17; d. 1799 Feb. 6; m. 1739 Feb. 7 Mary Caile.
   ii. Sarah Harrison.

2. CHRISTOPHER HARRISON [2] (*Christopher* [1]), son of Christopher and Jane (Gilpin) Harrison, was born Nov. 17, 1717 and died Feb. 6, 1799. He lived and died in Appleby, England, where he was a "grocer," according to a statement in the will of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Caile. On Feb. 7, 1739, he married Mary Caile (b. 1716, Oct. 7; d. 1782, Aug. 2), daughter of John and Margaret Caile (See Caile Family, this *Magazine* post).

   In St. Lawrence Church, Appleby, there is an extended tombstone record of him and his family.

* These genealogies are due to a large extent to the investigations made by Mrs. Clara Earle and Miss Dandridge.

† In Bishop Nicholson's *Episcopal Visitation of the Diocese of Carlisle* in 1703 there is recorded an inscription on a seat, at the Choir entrance of Brough Church: "Mr. Chrisr. Harrison, Parochuset Rectoriæ Firmarius S. S. fieri fecit Deo O. M. etc. 1682." This Christopher Harrison was matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, June 14, 1649. His history is known. A seal brought to America by the family bears arms identical with those confirmed to William Harrison, of Tower Ward, London, Nov. 24, 1607, whose pedigree is given in the Harleian MSS., *Visitation of London*, 1633-35, p. 355, and who descended from a Cumberland family.

Issue:—

3. i. ROBERT HARRISON,[3] b. 1740 Nov. 5, d. 1802 May 16; m. 1770 Oct. 10 Milcah Gale.
ii. Sarah Harrison, b. 1743 May 14; d. 1745 Nov. 5.
iii. Margaret Harrison, b. 1745 Dec. 6, d. 1785 July 23; m. Rev. Gilpin Gorst (1726-1803) son of William Gorst, Steward of Appleby Castle. Issue:
4. iv. JOHN CAILE HARRISON, b. 1747 Sept. 3, d. 1780 Nov. 8, m. 1773, Nov. 18, Mary Caile.
v. Christopher Harrison, b. 1749 June 22, d. 1752 Aug 12.
vi. Thomas Harrison, b. 1751 July 15, d. 1830 Mar. 20; m. Margaret Birbeck (d. 1833 Jan. 21, aged 79).
Issue: i. Christopher Harrison, d. 1853 Apr. 27, aged 72.
ii. Robert Harrison, d. 1795 Feb. 1, aged 3.
vii. William Harrison, b. 1753 Oct. 14, d. 1835; m. ——. No issue.
viii. Jane Harrison, b. 1755 Sept. 9; d. 1755.
ix. Mary Harrison, b. 1758 Dec. 25, d. 1759.

3. ROBERT HARRISON [3] (*Christopher,*[2] *Christopher* [1]), son of Christopher and Mary (Caile) Harrison, was born in Appleby, England, Nov. 5, 1740, and died in Maryland on May 16, 1802. He came to the colony in Mar., 1755, bringing letters for Governor Sharpe.‡ In one of these he is recommended for an office "on account of his alliance." The Governor was importuned repeatedly by Pownall, Sir Richard Abdy and others to appoint Mr. Harrison to a suitable office; but he was unable for various reasons to do anything for many years. Finally the Governor writes back to England that he has appointed "Mr. Robert Harrison, merchant of Cambridge" to be Sheriff of Dorchester County at Martinmas, 1767. This office he held for two years. In 1770 he was one of the three Commissioners appointed to build the new Court House in Cambridge.

As the Revolution approached he took a leading part in Dorchester. He was a Deputy to the Maryland Convention of June 22, 1774, and also to the Association of the Freeman of Maryland, July 26, 1775. His name also appears among the Dorchester Justices in the years 1777, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 83.

He was appointed in 1776 First Major of the Lower Battalion of Dorchester; on May 20, 1778, he was commissioned Colonel of the battalion; and in Feb., 1781, he was reappointed.

In 1785 he was one of the Trustees of the Poor; and

‡ Gov. Sharpe's Correspondence, vol. I, p. 185; II, pp. 76, 478; III, p. 347.

in 1791 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Fourth Judicial District.

His wife was Milcah Gale (b. 1751, June 20, d. 1780), youngest child of George Gale of Somerset County and his wife Elizabeth Airey, whom he married Oct. 10, 1770. He called his home, near Cambridge, Maryland, "Appleby" after the town of his birth.

Issue:—

i. Mary Harrison,[4] b. 1774 May 23, d. 1840 Sept. 14, m. 1802 Oct. 10 Jacob Loockerman, son of John Loockerman, Jr. (See Loockerman Family *post.*)

ii. Christopher Harrison, b. 1775 Aug 29, d. 1862 Apr. 4, unm. He was the first Lieutenant Governor of Indiana 1816-1818, and helped to lay out the city of Indianapolis. He returned East in 1835 and lived there till his death. He is buried at "Fair View" Talbot Co.

5. iii. Elizabeth Harrison, b. 1777 Aug. 27, d. 1857 Oct., m. 1803 Apr. 28 Andrew Skinner.

iv. John Gale Harrison, b. 1779 Dec. 21, d. 1802 Jan. 26 unm.

4. John Caile Harrison[3] (*Christopher,*[2] *Christopher*[1]), son of Christopher and Mary (Caile) Harrison, was born in Appleby, England, Sept. 3, 1747, and died in Maryland, Nov. 8, 1780. Soon after coming of age he crossed the ocean to Dorchester County, Maryland, to join his brother Robert. The first official record of him is as being Clerk of the Committee of Observation of Dorchester County in 1776; and in September of that year he was appointed Ensign of a Company of Militia in the 19th battalion. He held about this time the office of Register of Wills, which he resigned in May, 1777; and from then till 1780 he was Clerk of Court of Dorchester.

On Nov. 18, 1773, he married his first cousin, Mary Caile (1756-1812), daughter of Hall and Elizabeth (Haskins) Caile (after his death, she married Judge Thomas James Bullitt. See Caile Family this *Magazine,* post).

Issue:—

6. i. Hall Harrison,[4] b. 1774 Oct. 13, d. 1830 Sept. 3; m. 1800 Mar. 17 Elizabeth Galt.

ii. Hannah Harrison, b. 1777 Nov. 20; d. 1799 Nov. 4, unm. [According to another record, she d. 1779 Oct. 4.]

iii. William Harrison, b. 1780 July 7; d. 1827 Nov. 29, unm.

5. Elizabeth Harrison[4] (*Robert,*[3] *Christopher,*[2] *Christopher*[1]), daughter of Col. Robert Harrison and Milcah Gale, was born at "Appleby" near Cambridge, Md., Aug. 27, 1777, and died in Oct., 1857. On April 28, 1803,

she married Andrew Skinner (b. 1763, Sept. 11; d. 1843, Aug 18), of "Fair View," Talbot County, son of Andrew and Anna (Sutton) Skinner.

Issue:—

i. John Gale Skinner,[5] b. 1804 d. in the West.
ii. William Skinner, b. 1806, d. 1831.
iii. Mary Amelia Skinner, b. 1809, d. 1879.
iv. Louisa Skinner, b. 1811, d. 1831 Nov. 5.
v. Elizabeth Grant Skinner, b. 1814 Feb. 14, d. 1902 May 25, m. 1847 May 25 Thomas Poole Williams. No issue.
vi. Milcah Matilda Skinner, b. 1817 Sept. 4. d. ——, m. 1839 Nov. 14 Henry Cooke Tilghman (b. 1808 June 28, d. 1880 Feb. 19) son of Richard Cooke and Elizabeth (Van Wick) Tilghman.

Issue:

i. Elizabeth Harrison Tilghman, b. 1840 Oct. 26.
ii. Richard Cooke Tilghman, b. 1843 Oct. 18, d. 1873 Jan. 14; m. 1871 Dec. 5 Agnes Riddell Owen. Issue.
iii. Louisa Tilghman b. 1845 Dec. 14, m. 1867 Nov. 26 William Sterett Carroll. Issue.
iv. Fannie Tilghman, b. 1848 June 4, m. 1872 Nov. 5 Robert Hough. Issue.
v. Anna Sophia Tilghman, b. 1851 Apr. 29, m. 1886 Mar. 11 Powell Hollyday.
vi. Sallie Skinner Tilghman, b. 1853 July 12; d. 1865 July 5.
vii. Susan Williams Tilghman, b. 1855 May 2.
viii. Milcah Matilda Tilghman, b. 1857 May 2, m. 1892 May 3 John Lusby Pascault.
ix. Nannie Buchanan Tilghman, b. 1860 Sept. 23, d. 1863 Feb. 15.

vii. Robert Sutton Skinner, b. 1820, d. in the West.
viii. Sally Lloyd Skinner, b. 1822 Oct. 27, d. 1894; m. 1847 Henry Robert Wilson (b. 1819, d. 1908).

Issue:

i. James Andrew Wilson, b. 1848 d. 1849.
ii. Henry Melville Wilson, b. 1849.
iii. Elizabeth Skinner Wilson, b. 1852 m. 1882 Wilson Presstman Heyward. Issue.
iv. Mary Wilson, b. 1854 d. 1866.

6. Hall Harrison[4] (*John Caile,*[3] *Christopher,*[2] *Christopher*[1]), eldest child of John Caile and Mary (Caile) Harrison, was born at Cambridge, Md., Oct. 13, 1774, and died in Baltimore, Sept. 3, 1830.

He came to Baltimore when still a youth, was apprenticed to Mr. George Grundy as clerk, and brought up in the dry goods business. He lived in Mr. Grundy's family until his majority, when he went to England and visited his relations in Appleby. A portrait of him is in the family, on the back of which is written "H. Harrison sailed from Baltimore on the ship Carrollton, Capt. Martin, May 14, 1797." He came back to Baltimore after a

few years; and on March 17, 1800, he married Elizabeth Galt, daughter of Robert * and Elizabeth † (Thompson) Galt of Coleraine, Ireland. At this time she was on a visit to her uncle, Hugh Thompson, of Baltimore.

In 1802 or 3 he moved to Easton, Md., and was Cashier of the Branch of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland until 1810, when he returned to Baltimore and formed a partnership with Govert Haskins in the iron business, on Bowly's wharf. In 1811 this partnership was dissolved; and he formed a new one with Maj. Thomas Yates. On the death of the latter after a year, Samuel Sterett joined him; and the firm became "Harrison and Sterett, Vendue Merchants."

Issue:—

i. Elizabeth Harrison,[5] b. 1800 Dec. 22, d. 1801 Apr. 7.
7. ii. William Gilpin Harrison, b. 1802 Feb. 3, d. 1883 Nov. 17, m. 1832 Anne Elizabeth Ross (d. 1833 aged 20).
iii. Thomas Bullitt Harrison, b. 1804 Jan. 8, d. 1829 Sept. 12 unm. He was on the unfortunate U. S. Sloop of War, the "Hornet," which foundered at sea. He was returning from Vera Cruz, Mexico, as a guest of the officers of the ship.
8. iv. Mary Caile Harrison, b. 1805 Dec. 29; d. 1873 July 10, m. 1826 Aug. 17 Thomas Oliver.
v. Robert Galt Harrison, b. 1807 Sept. 12, d. 1811 Aug. 23.
9. vi. Hugh Thompson Harrison, b. 1810 Feb. 8, d. 1872 June 21; m. 1834 June 3 Eliza Catherine Thompson.
10. vii. John Caile Harrison, b. 1812 Mar. 3, d. 1859 June 9, m. 1839 May 20 Sarah Barker.
viii. Margaret Sprigg Harrison, b. 1813 Mar. 27, d. 1893 Apr. 17 unm.
11. ix. Samuel Thompson Harrison, b. 1815 Jan. 13, d. 1857 Nov. 5, m. 1846 May 5, Emily Kuhn.
12. x. George Law Harrison, b. 1816 Oct. 1, d. 1885 Aug. 26 m. (1) 1845 Jan. 25 Maria Jeanette Bathurst; (2) 1855 Nov. 20 Helen Troup Davidge.
xi. Hall Harrison, b. 1818 Jan. 23, d. 1818 July 4.
xii. Elizabeth Thompson Harrison, b. 1820 July 21, d. young.

7. William Gilpin Harrison [5] (*Hall,*[4] *John Caile,*[3] *Christopher,*[2] *Christopher* [1]), son of Hall Harrison and Elizabeth Galt, was born Feb. 3, 1802, and died Nov. 17, 1883. In the year 1832 he married Anne Elizabeth Ross (d. 1833 aged 20), daughter of William and Catherine Worthington (Johnson) Ross, of Frederick, Md. They had only one child, who died at birth.

He was one of the leading business men of Baltimore

* Son of William and Elizabeth Galt.
† Daughter of John Thompson, of Muckamore, Ireland.

and one of its most respected citizens. He began his business career by continuing his father's business as "vendue merchant," and he soon was forced by its growth to limit it to the sugar and molasses trade. He was most successful, and became prominent in all the business life of the city. In 1853 he was elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a position he held until 1856. Just before the Civil War he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, his opponent being Henry Winter Davis. In 1861 he accepted an election to the Maryland House of Delegates; and, upon the legislature being suppressed by the military forces of the national government, he, with Teackle Wallis, Otho Scott, Charles Pitts, Lawrence Sangston, W. H. Gatchell and others, was arrested and imprisoned, first at Fort McHenry and Fortress Monroe, and finally at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. Here he was kept for fourteen months. At the close of the War he resumed his business activity, becoming a Director in the Canton Company, President of the Union R. R. Co. in 1870, a Director in the Franklin Bank, and President of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Co.

His home on Eutaw Place was the home of the entire family, many living there and all regarding it as the family centre.

He was for many years a vestryman of St. Luke's Church and was deeply interested in all the religious and charitable work of the city. When he died his executors found that during his life-time he had given away over $1,000,000.

8. Mary Caile Harrison [5] (*Hall,*[4] *John Caile,*[3] *Christopher,*[2] *Christopher* [1]), daughter of Hall Harrison and Elizabeth Galt, was born Dec. 29, 1805, and died July 10, 1873. On Aug. 17, 1826, she married Thomas Oliver (b. 1802, June 7; d. 1848, Dec. 29, at Naples), son of Robert and Elizabeth (Craig) Oliver.

Issue:—

i. Mary Oliver,[6] b. 1827 May 18; d. 1840 July 25.
ii. Robert Oliver, b. 1829 July 27; d. 1830 Aug.
iii. Robert Oliver, b. 1831 Mar. 8; d. 1886 May 7 unm.
iv. John Oliver, b. 1832 Aug. 12; d. 1836 Dec. 25.
v. Thomas Harrison Oliver, b. 1834 Aug. 20; m. 1901 Nov. 23, Alicia Lloyd daughter of Col. Edward and Mary Eager (Howard) Lloyd of "Wye." No issue.
vi. Elizabeth Oliver, b. 1836 May 12; d. 1908 Sept. 12 unm.

vii. Margaret Sprigg Oliver, b. 1839 Apr. 26; d. 1902 Apr. 4; m. 1864 June 7 Henry Fenwick Thompson, son of Henry Anthony and Julie Zelina (de Macklot) Thompson. He d. 1910 Oct. 11.

Issue:

i. Henry Oliver Thompson.
ii. Charlotte de Macklot Thompson.

9. Hugh Thompson Harrison [5] (*Hall,*[4] *John Caile,*[3] *Christopher,*[2] *Christopher* [1]), son of Hall Harrison and Elizabeth Galt, was born Feb. 8, 1810, and died June 21, 1872. On June 3, 1834, he married Eliza Catherine Thompson (b. 1813, Jan. 19; d. 1892, Nov. 20), daughter of Craven Peyton Thompson, of Alexandria, Va. (see Hayden's "Genealogies," p. 629).

He graduated from Yale College in 1831 and received the Master's degree in 1839. He studied for the ministry of the Episcopal Church, graduated from the Seminary in Alexandria in 1832, was ordained Deacon on Dec. 2, 1832 and Priest in 1833. He held charges first in Queen Caroline Parish, Va., and later in St. John's Parish, Howard County, Md.

Issue:—

i. Hall Harrison [6] (Rev.) b. 1837 Nov. 11; d. 1900 Feb. 5; m. 1876 Nov. 4 Agnes Spottiswoode Kennedy (b. 1838 May 10, d. 1907 June 30) daughter of Hon. Anthony and Sarah (Dandridge) Kennedy. No issue.
ii. Elizabeth Harrison, b. 1836 Feb. 17, d. 1866 Mar. 12, unm.
iii. Richard Sprigg Steuart Harrison, b. 1840 Mar. 31; d. 1901 Dec. 15; m. 1864 June 9 Sally Dorsey Pue (b. 1836 Jan. 15, d. 1892 Dec. 26) daughter of Dr. Arthur and Sally (Dorsey) Pue.

Issue:

i. Rebekah Harrison, b. 1865 Sept. 11.
ii. Katherine Harrison, b. 1867 Jan. 18.
iii. Hugh Thompson Harrison, b. 1868 Mar. 8; m. 1898 Sept. 14 Flora Bower (b. 1879 Oct. 23). Issue.
iv. Eleanor Rogers Harrison, b. 1869 July 30.

iv. William Gilpin Harrison (M. D.), b. 1842 Mar. 27, d. 1895 Aug. 30 unm.
v. Mary Caile Harrison, b. 1847 June 25, d. 1905 Aug. 15 unm.

10. John Caile Harrison [5] (*Hall,*[4] *John Caile,*[3] *Christopher,*[2] *Christopher* [1]), son of Hall Harrison and Elizabeth Galt, was born Mar. 3, 1812, and died June 9, 1859. On May 20, 1839, he married Sarah Barker (b. 1819, July; d. 1908, July 31), daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hazard) Barker of New Orleans. (After his death she married, on Jan. 2, 1866, the Hon. William H. Hunt.) He was in partnership with his brother William, and was manager of the business in New Orleans.

Issue:—

i. John Caile Harrison,[6] b. 1840 Feb. 16, d. 1893, m. Mary Burger. Issue two children, d. in infancy.

ii. Thomas Bullitt Harrison, b. 1841 July 28, d. 1885 Feb. 25; m. 1869 Nov. 16 Mary Boykin Williams (b. 1851 May 18) daughter of David Rogerson and Katherine Boykin (Miller) Williams of Society Hill, South Carolina.

Issue:

i. Katherine Williams Harrison, b. 1871 Apr. 4; m. (1) 1894 Oct. 17 Gough Winn Thompson (b. 1869 Aug. 30, d. 1903 Nov. 17); (2) 1904 Dec. 3 Frank Gambrill Baldwin (b. 1870 Oct. 25, d. 1905 May 9). Issue first husband.

ii. Thomas Bullitt Harrison, b. 1872 Nov. 24, d. 1915 June 30, m. 1901 June 5 Marguerite Elton Baker (b. 1878 Oct. 23). Issue.

iii. Robert Barker Harrison, b. 1878 May 14, m. 1907 June 6 Virginia Elizabeth White (b. 1885 Oct. 5). Issue.

iii. Jacob Barker Harrison, b. 1844 Nov. 6, d. 1910 July, m. (1) 1874 June 6 Delia Fragley (d. 1898 Feb. 11); (2) 1904 Dec. 6 Rebecca Spritz. No issue. He lived and died in New Orleans.

iv. William Gilpin Harrison, b. 1846 Nov. 5; d. 1867 Oct. 11 unm.

v. Hall Harrison, b. 1848 Aug. 14; d. 1851 Dec. 28.

11. Samuel Thompson Harrison[5] (*Hall,*[4] *John Caile,*[3] *Christopher,*[2] *Christopher*[1]), son of Hall Harrison and Elizabeth Galt, was born Jan. 13, 1815, and died Nov. 5, 1857. On May 5, 1846, he married Emily Kuhn (b. Mar. 10, 1816; d. Oct. 22, 1848), daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Hestia (Yard) Kuhn, of Philadelphia. He was a planter in Louisiana.

Issue: —

i. Charles Kuhn Harrison, b. 1847 Feb. 26, d. 1908 Apr. 20, m. 1868 Dec. 30 Louisa Triplett Haxall (b. 1847 Apr. 25, d. 1911 Aug. 18), daughter of Bolling Walker and Ann (Triplett) Haxall.

Issue:

i. Anne Triplett Harrison, b. 1869 Oct. 10, m. 1898 Apr. 12 George Somerville Jackson. No issue.

ii. William Gilpin Harrison, b. 1871 Sept. 6, d. 1902, June 14 unm.

iii. Emily Kuhn Harrison, b. 1872 Sept. 30, m. 1897 Nov. 17 W. Stuart Symington, Jr. Issue.

iv. Charles Kuhn Harrison, Jr., b. 1874 Aug. 13.

v. Bolling Haxall Harrison, b. 1876 Jan. 29, m. 1904 May, May Stevens.

vi. Louisa Haxall Harrison, b. 1878 Mar. 31, d. 1915 Mar. 20, m. 1903 Apr. 29 George Reily. Issue.

vii. Samuel Thompson Harrison, b. 1880 Apr. 17, d. 1894 Dec. 23.

viii. Hall Harrison, b. 1881 Oct. 29.

ix. Hartman Kuhn Harrison, b. 1883 Aug. 31, m. 1912 Oct. 19, Katharine Barton Jones.

x. Evelyn Arnold Harrison, b. 1885 Apr. 13.
xi. John Triplett Harrison, b. 1887, Mar. 20 m. 1911 June 17 Gertrude Riker Leverich. Issue.
xii. Philip Haxall Harrison b. 1889 Mar. 19, m. 1913 Jan. 22 Gladys Perin.

ii. Emily Kuhn Harrison, b. 1848 Oct., d. 1870 June 27, m. ——. Samuel H. Lyon. No issue.

12. George Law Harrison[5] (*Hall,*[4] *John Caile,*[3] *Christopher,*[2] *Christopher*[1]), son of Hall Harrison and Elizabeth Galt, was born Oct. 1, 1816, and died Aug. 26, 1885. He was twice married, first on Jan. 25, 1845, to Maria Jeannette Bathurst (b. ——; d. 1850, June 28), daughter of Matthew and Anne (Dickey) Bathurst; second on Nov. 20, 1855, to Helen Troup Davidge (b. 1829, Mar. 14; d. 1885, Jan. 2), daughter of Dr. John Beale Davidge and Rebecca Troup, his second wife. He was a merchant in Baltimore.

Issue, first wife:—

i. Annie Bathurst Harrison,[6] b. 1846 Oct. 20; m. 1885 Apr. 28 Frank Moss. No issue.
ii. Bess Harrison, b. 1848 Feb. 26; m. 1874 Nov. 12 Thomas Murphy Dobbin, son of George W. and Rebecca (Pue) Dobbin.
Issue:
i. Jeanette Bathurst Dobbin b. 1876 Jan. 12.
ii. Rebecca Dobbin, b. 1877 Sept. 27.
iii. Anne Bathurst Dobbin, b. 1879 Dec. 6.
iii. Mary Caile Harrison, b. 1850 Feb. 2, d. 1850 Aug. 16.

Issue, second wife:—

iv. Helen Troup Harrison, b. 1856 Nov. 10, m. ——, Robert Sale-Hill. No issue.
v. Rebecca Harrison, b. 1857 Oct. 26, d. 1858 Dec. 23.
vi. Margaret Sprigg Harrison, b. 1859 Mar. 2; m. 1881 Apr. 26 Mordecai Dawson Tyson (b. 1855 Jan. 16, d. 1901 Jan. 5).
Issue:
i. James Wood Tyson, b. 1883 Dec. 2.
vii. Howard McHenry Harrison, b. 1861 Jan. 31, d. 1861 Nov. 30.
viii. Henrietta Troup Harrison, b. 1865 Nov. 5, m. 1890 June 4 Henry Augustus Rowland (b. 1848 Nov. 27, d. 1901 Apr. 16).
Issue:
i. Harriette Heyer Rowland, b. 1891 June 24.
ii. Henry Augustus Rowland, Jr., b. 1892 July 18.
iii. Davidge Harrison Rowland, b. 1897 Dec. 25.
ix. George Law Harrison, b. 1871 Nov. 28, d. 1902 June 5; m. 1895 Florence Patterson Mordecai, daughter of Randolph and Emma (Brown) Mordecai.
Issue:
i. George Law Harrison, d.
ii. Florence Patterson Harrison.

(To be Continued.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Monthly Meeting, Monday, October 11, 1915.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society for the month of October was called to order at 8 o'clock p. m., with President Warfield in the chair. The Recording Secretary being absent, Mr. Edward Stabler, Jr., was appointed Recording Secretary, *pro tem.* The minutes of the proceeding meeting were read and approved.

The election of new members resulted as follows:

Mr. J. Altheus Johnson,
Mrs. Catherine F. Walker,
Mr. George A. Steele.
Mr. Charles Bancroft Carroll,
Mr. Charles Hodge Benson,

The resignations of Dr. Annie Heloise Abel and Mr. Henry P. Janes were read and accepted.

Dr. Steiner, of the Committee on Publications, reported that Volume 35 of the Maryland Archives had come from press and was ready for distribution, the volume being entitled, "Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly of Maryland—1724-1726."

The Necrology was then read as follows:

On June 21, 1915, Mr. Nicholas P. Bond, elected a member of the Society in 1902.

On July 13, 1915, Mr. Jacob H. Furst, elected a member of the Society in 1906.

On July 17, 1915, Mr. Reuben Foster, elected a member of the Society in 1902.

On August 14, 1915, *Past President* Mendes Cohen, elected a member of the Society in 1875.

On August 28, 1915, Ex-Mayor Thomas Gordon Hayes, elected a member of the Society in 1892.

On September 7, 1915, Vice-President Michael Jenkins, elected a member of the Society in 1876.

On October 8, 1915, Col. Osmun Latrobe, elected a member of the Society in 1880.

Judge Stockbridge spoke of the unusual heavy losses which the summer months had brought in the membership of the Society, and after referring to some of the valuable services which some of these members had rendered to the Society, offered the following resolution which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the November meeting of the Society be set apart as memorial meeting devoted to the memory of Past President, Mendes Cohen, and our late Vice-President, Michael Jenkins.

That the President appoint a committee of five to prepare a suitable memorial to the memory of our late friend and Past President, Mendes Cohen, and to present it at the November meeting of the Society.

That the President also appoint a committee of five to perform the same duties in regard to our late Vice-President, Michael Jenkins.

The President thereupon appointed the following committees:

As to Mr. Cohen—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, *Chairman;* Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, Mr. William M. Hayden, Mr. Edward Stabler, Jr., Mr. Moses R. Walter.

As to Mr. Jenkins—Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, *Chairman;* Mr. William F. Lucas, Jr., Mr. Faris C. Pitt, Mr. Decatur H. Miller, Jr., Mr. Lawrason Riggs.

Mr. Spencer offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

> "That the Maryland Historical Society send its congratulations and good wishes, on the eighteenth day of October, 1915, to Mr. William W. Spence, a Life Member, upon the attainment of his one hundredth birthday, with the earnest hope that, in the kind Providence of God, he may be still longer spared to us and to the city of his adoption."

There being no further business before the Society the meeting adjourned.

Monthly Meeting, Monday, November 8, 1915.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society for the month of November was called to order at 8 o'clock p. m., with President Warfield in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The balloting upon the names of the candidates for membership submitted at the last meeting of the Society resulted in the following being elected:

J. Hambleton Ober; Frederick T. F. Johnson; Mrs. Charles E. Parr; E. C. Price; David Pinkney Cowan; G. Ernest Bantz; Herbert H. Bowen; John M. Deponai; Rev. B. W. Bond, D. D.; Mrs. Emily Hendric Klinefelter; Miss Sarah Elizabeth Stuart; Rev. Joseph Brown Turner; Allan C. Girdwood; J. Henry Furst; George Harrison; J. Edward Harrison; Miss Caroline V. Sudler; William S. Thomas.

The Recording Secretary announced that the only death in the membership during the past month was that of Mr. William Wallace Spence, on November 3, 1915.

Under the heading of the reports of committees, Judge Stockbridge submitted the following report:

"The Maryland Historical Society records with sincere sorrow the death of Mendes Cohen, on August 13, 1915. From the time of his election to active membership in the Society in 1875, he took an energetic part in its activities.

"As member and Chairman of the Library Committee he rendered most efficient and valuable service, and was largely instrumental in obtaining considerable additions to the Society's Collections. Most noteworthy of these were his services which resulted in securing the valuable Calvert Papers, which have shed most important light upon the Provincial history of Maryland.

"As Corresponding Secretary from 1882 to 1904, he was assiduous in the performance of the duties of that office, without in any degree relaxing his zeal and labor along other lines of the Society's interests. His wide personal acquaintance combined with his attentive discharge of the duties of the Sec-

retary materially contributed to extending a knowledge of this Society and the historical resources at its command.

"Though of shorter duration his service as a member of the Finance Committee, and as one of the Trustees of the Athenæum were characterized by equal zeal and earnest activity.

"Elevated to the Presidency of the Society in 1904, he continued by annual re-election, to occupy that high office until his declination to accept further election in 1913. A dignified, firm and courteous presiding officer, he maintained the best traditions of his predecessors in the office. Not only at the meetings of the Society, but at those of the Council as well, he was a faithful attendant, taking an interest in every detail of the Society's affairs and aiding by his ripe experience and wise counsel. His zeal for the advancement of the Society and his labors for its success never flagged.

"He was a generous contributor to the guaranty funds which have made possible the publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine,* while his deposit of the Carroll Papers in April, 1915, and his generous bequest to the Society's Endowment Fund showed that his devotion to the Society continued to the very end.

"Of his time he gave freely and gladly to the Society. No subject was too small or trifling in his estimation to be deserving of his consideration. Whether he was called upon to act as host and greet the guests at such a gathering as the reception given by the Society to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, or to labor over the financial affairs of the Society, and the method of keeping its accounts, he was never found wanting in the performance of any duty which devolved upon him. His thorough investigation of books, manuscripts and other objects offered for sale to the Society, and his sound judgment in deciding what should be done after such investigations were of great value.

"Eminent in his profession, though for a number of years he had retired from its active practice, he retained throughout his life his varied and important interests, of which his con-

nection with this Society was but one. Of his many services to this city, mention has been made by other bodies with which he was directly or officially connected. These have voiced in no uncertain tones the value of his skill as an engineer in the early work looking to the construction of an adequate system of sewerage for Baltimore, and to the solving of its difficulties, to which he brought the wisdom of long and active experience in engineering problems; of the value of his experience and counsel as a Trustee of the Peabody Institute, his survivors upon that Board have already placed an enduring memorial upon their records, and as a member of the City Art Commission, representing this Society, he always gave to the City of Baltimore the judgment of a trained eye, and a conservative and cultured mind.

"It was his aim for this Society not only to acquire a valuable store of materials for the Society's collections, but also to see this store made available to and utilized by students, and he welcomed to the rooms of the Society every investigator who was attempting to solve any historical problem by using the Society's collections. His venerable figure was known to all who came to this building.

"Those of us who were brought into frequent personal contact with Mr. Cohen will long cherish his memory with a profound sense of the privilege we enjoyed in knowing him, even though the erstwhile familiar form and features will no longer pass in and out of these portals. It is, therefore, fitting that we place this minute to his memory upon the Records of this Society, to form a lasting tribute to one whom we so highly esteem, and that at the same time a copy of it shall be sent to the family of Mr. Mendes Cohen.

Henry Stockbridge,
Bernard C. Steiner,
William M. Hayden,
Edward Stabler, Jr.,
Moses R. Walter."

In moving the adoption of this report, Judge Stockbridge spoke in part as follows:

"In moving the adoption of this minute, Mr. President, may I be permitted to say just one word? It is difficult for those of us who during a number of years have been closely associated with Mr. Cohen, not to fall into a reminiscent vein, nor do I feel that it is entirely out of place so to do. The Minute which has just been read deals mainly with the work of Mr. Cohen as a member of this Society, but there was one feature of that work, and in fact about all the various matters to which Mr. Cohen gave his attention, which cannot be too strongly emphasized; that was his painstaking accuracy, even in matters of small detail. Not one of us ever felt for an instance that there was any occasion to verify a statement which he might make. Guarded and exact in expression, no one ever felt any doubt or hesitancy as to a fact of which he had spoken.

"He knew this Library as few, if any others, did; he knew not merely the exterior appearance or the binding of the volumes, but he knew their contents, and he possessed that rare faculty of discrimination which enabled him to properly and accurately analyze and adjust, if not to reconcile, conflicting views and statements. His wide and varied experience, his extended knowledge and scientific attainments had served to develop a broad scholar of ripened judgment and a thorough gentleman. His demise is not merely a loss to this Society, but comes to this community and to this State, and to us personally who had been wont to consult with him and rely upon him as an affliction, the full extent of which we can as yet but partially realize."

In seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner said in part:

"For thirty years, Mr. Cohen sat, facing the members, either at the right hand of the President of this Society, or in the President's chair, so that every one who came to the meetings knew his face and learned how great was his devotion to the

interests of the Society. No descendant of Aaron in the temple at Jerusalem was ever more careful that the ritual of the Mosaic law be fulfilled, than was Mr. Cohen that the affairs of the Society were properly carried on. Yet when we recall that massive, venerable form, it is not of Jewish high priest that we are apt to think, so much as of a Roman Senator in the best days of the Republic. If he had been a Conscript Father in the time of Cato the elder, the two men would have walked in the Forum together and would have understood one another. Both made the same refusal to equivocate or to palter with error, both held the same relentless and tireless pursuit of truth. We well remember how, when Mr. Cohen desired to ascertain the truth upon any subject, he would say, in his unforgettable tones, 'Very well,' as each question was answered, and would then proceed with further questions, until the object of his search had been attained, or he had exhausted the information of the one questioned. That love of truth kept him open-minded and prevented him from growing old mentally. The last time I saw him, he was in his library, a few days before he went to the country for the summer. While we talked, he was called to the telephone on a matter of business, and I heard him say: 'Please call me up at another time, for I am busy now, as my friend, Dr. Steiner, is with me,' There was a great disparity of years between us, but, this open-mindedness had kept him so that he could keep friendships with those much younger than himself. We do well to place on the minutes a permanent record of one who served the Society so well for more than a generation of men."

In presenting to the Society the question of adopting the report of the Committee, President Warfield spoke of his association with Mr. Cohen since 1879, a period of thirty-six years, and dwelt especially upon the inspiring influence of Mr. Cohen's personality upon the minds of the young men who came into the Society. He said Mr. Cohen's devotion to historic ideas had aroused in him a deep interest in historic research, and

that this devotion of Mr. Cohen had been a priceless asset to the Society. He said further:

"I remember with pleasure the day when Mr. Cohen called at my office to inform me that a number of the members of the Maryland Historical Society desired that I should be their next President. He said that he was giving up the Presidency of the Society only because he realized the cares and responsibilities of that office had become too great a tax and strain upon him in his advancing years. I, of course, felt greatly complimented and honored in being called upon to fill a position, the duties of which had been so ably and efficiently performed by Mr. Cohen, whose administration reflected honor and distinction upon the Presidency.

"Mr. Cohen had devoted the best years of his life to the interests and welfare of this Society. It was the work of a lifetime. He assured me that in relinquishing the Presidency, his interests in the Society and efforts to promote its welfare did not lessen in any respect, but that as long as he was given time and strength, the affairs of the Maryland Historical Society would continue to receive the best that was in him. This high resolve Mr. Cohen fully and completely lived up to. Scarcely a week passed, until his final illness, that Mr. Cohen did not come to my office to talk over the affairs of the Society and to contribute suggestions as to the work for the furtherance of its aims and purposes.

"His earnestness, enthusiasm, sound judgment and unswerving devotion to the best interests of, not only the Maryland Historical Society, but of the community at large, gave conclusive proof that he was a most desirable and valuable citizen. His bearing, his courtesy, his consideration of his fellowmen stamped him as a Maryland gentleman of the highest type."

The report of the committee submitting the minutes on the late Mendes Cohen was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

The following report was then presented by Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, chairman, who moved its adoption:

"*Resolved,* The death of Michael Jenkins, member since 1876 and Vice-President of this Society at the time of his demise, September 7, 1915, is received by us with inexpressible sorrow. The magnitude of his great worth to the community in which he lived, and for the welfare of which he devoted his versatile talents, has been recorded in the spontaneous outburst of a public grief as significant as it is sincere.

"Those who had the opportunity to get a true perspective of his life's work were rewarded by the inspiration derived from the noble qualities of his mind and heart. In him the cardinal virtues were co-ordinated by his natural appreciation of the good, the true, and the beautiful in life. His mental development and conduct were governed by the highest ideals. Gentle, modest, just, with motives so pure they were never questioned, these explain the universal esteem in which he was held and the fragrant memories attaching to a life so full of the best endeavor and accomplishment. Time alone can heal the wound wrought by his death.

"We wish to thus record our deep and heartfelt tribute to his memory.

Douglas H. Thomas,
Chairman.
Faris C. Pitt,
Wm. F. Lucas, Jr.,
Decatur H. Miller, Jr.,
Lawrason Riggs,
Committee."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Lucas. After expressions of sentiment and esteem from some of the members present, President Warfield called for a vote upon the motion. In doing so he spoke of his high personal regard for Mr. Jenkins. He recalled the deep and continued interest which Mr. Jenkins had always taken in the affairs of the Society and of his many benefactions to it.

The motion adopting the minutes in regard to Mr. Jenkins was passed unanimously by a rising vote.

The following report was then submitted by General A. C. Trippe, chairman of the committee appointed to present a memorial in regard to the late Wm. Wallace Spence:

"The Maryland Historical Society called together by the death of Mr. William Wallace Spence, to testify their appreciation of his membership and regret at its severance, adopted the following minute:

"His life encompassed more than a century. Beginning in the City of Edinburgh on the 18th day of October, 1815, the autumn of Waterloo, it ended November 3, 1915, in a turmoil of the nations of Europe, the like of which earth has never known before.

"He came to this country in 1833, and nine years after settled in Baltimore. He brought little of money with him, but had his national traits: energy, sagacity and thrift, indomitable will, and the guerdon of his father's faith. With such capital he began business in this city and when he retired in 1883 he stood among the first of our business men, having accumulated a large fortune and was a director in many of our largest financial institutions, where his judgment and experience made his advice invaluable.

"When he came to Baltimore it numbered one hundred thousand and two hundred inhabitants, and in the simplicity of its life might be called a great village. He left it one of the largest, best equipped and well governed cities of the continent.

"Then the borders of our country, except in one direction, hardly reached the Mississippi, and the Indian trails carried the pioneer to the Pacific. He lived to see those Indian trails become mighty railroads carrying thousands of travellers and carloads of tonnage to the thriving States that had gone up in this unknown land. He told of his first journey from Edinburgh to New York that lasted seventy days, and had made it latterly in six days.

"But it is of Mr. Spence as a man rather than as a merchant we would speak here.

"He was deeply attached to the Presbyterian Church of his

forefathers and gave largely of his means to support and extend it. His gift of the library to Union Seminary in Richmond is but one of his many benefactions.

"He loved children and was treasurer of the Egenton Home for many years.

"His charities were not confined to his own Church.

"With Dr. Julian J. Chisolm he founded the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, the first institution of the kind in this city, nearly all of whose work is for the benefit of those outside of its fold.

"He was a director of the Home of the Incurables and connected with many other organizations of charity and good works.

"With a heart in sympathy with the suffering he had a replica of Thorwaldsen's statue of Christ placed in the vestibule of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, that trusting in Him it represented, the sufferer might find rest and comfort for body and soul.

"He knew the virtue of patriotism and the lesson of patriotic example. He retained his affection for the land of the heather and thistle, as of the race from which he sprung, and caused the heroic statue of William Wallace, who died for Scotland's liberty, to be placed by the lake in Druid Hill Park as an ever-present memorial to patriotic duty whether successful or not.

"Mr. Spence became a member of this Society in October, 1854, and continued in active membership uninterruptedly until his death, a period of sixty-one years. He knew its value. That the efforts of our ancestors to found this colony and defend it against aggression was the great heritage of its sons. He feared the luxury of success as bringing on enervation of the patriotic spirit, and believed that nothing could keep alive the sense of duty to country so well as the story of the struggles of our ancestors to establish this State and the heroic deeds of the Maryland Soldiers to maintain and save it. And this knowledge our Society fostered and this patriotic spirit it inculcated in printing and publishing the records of the wise and brave of our people who had gone before us.

"And so, full of years and service, in the faith of his fathers which enabled him to meet the event with confident hope of a better life, he has gone from our midst into the world that is beyond.

A. C. Trippe,
Isaac T. Norris,
W'. Hall Harris,
Wm. M. Pegram,
Richard M. Duvall,
Committee."

General Trippe called attention to the fact that in the death of Wm. Wallace Spence the Society had lost the last surviving member who had joined upon the demise of the Baltimore Library Company. Mr. Spence, however, was, he said, more than a connecting link between the old and the new and between the past and the present. Mr. Spence had continued young in years and in spirit, never losing his interest in the problems of the day, nor his desire to see their successful outcome. Towards the accomplishment of these things he continued unto the end to expend his best efforts. The motion of General Trippe moving the adoption of the minute was duly seconded.

Governor Warfield in expressing his appreciation of the keen interest which the late Mr. Spence had always taken in the Society, and for the valuable assistance which he had rendered it, called for a vote upon the resolution. By a rising vote the motion adopting the resolution was passed unanimously.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

NOTES.

Maryland Records: colonial, revolutionary, county and church, from original sources by Gains Marcus Brumbaugh, volume I, 1915 (editions of 600 copies), large octavo, pp. x + 513.

Under this title Dr. Brumbaugh has gathered a miscellany of Maryland historical and genealogical material, which will be useful to the investigator. The book is good in its typography and paper. Some of the documents are reproduced in photographic facsimile, which, of course, ensures accuracy, but, when reduced from the size of the original, is not so legible in some cases, as ordinary type and the use of these facsimiles adds considerably to the cost of the work. It might have been wished that all of the census of 1776 should have been published in one volume, but we are grateful for the privilege of possessing part of it in conveniently accessible form, and hope that further facts will appear in some later volume. The varied character of the information contained in the volume before us may be seen from the contents: Census of 1776 for parts of Prince George's, Anne Arundel, Charles and Frederick Counties; marriage lincenses for Prince George's County, 1777-1800, and for St. Mary's County, 1794-1864; two militia muster rolls of Prince George's County, 1799; early birth and marriage records and tombstone inscriptions from All Saints' Parish, Frederick County; and poll list of presidential election of 1796 for Frederick County. The last named document has a considerable interest, as the vote was taken before the days of secret ballot, and each voter is recorded with the party for whose nominee he cast his vote.

In the *Journal of the American Irish Historical Society,* vol. 14, at p. 207, there is an article by Michael J. O'Brien on "Irish Pioneers in America"; and at page 215, "Irish Statesmen in Maryland" by the same author.

The *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society,* (April, 1915) contains the continuation of the "Bibliography

of American Newspapers, 1690-1820", by Clarence S. Brigham. Pages 130 to 192 are devoted to Maryland Newspapers, and the list here given is important and valuable to students and investigators.

The Hord Family of Virginia: A supplement to the Genealogy of the Hord Family, compiled by Rev. Arnold Harris Hord. n. p. 1915, pp. 120.

CORRECTION.

MERRYMAN FAMILY.

Md. Hist. Mag., vol. x, no. 3 (September, 1915), page 297:

Nicholas Bosley Merryman married Willie McCleskey (not McCloskey).

Elijah Gitting Merryman, b. 19 Feby. 1858.

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(Names of Authors, titles of Contributed Papers and Original Documents in small capitals; book titles noticed or reviewed are in italics.)

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